Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

India Today Jan-Mar 1982 G.K.U.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

078588

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

RT-1284.

078588

Book Verification 2023-24

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

econdi

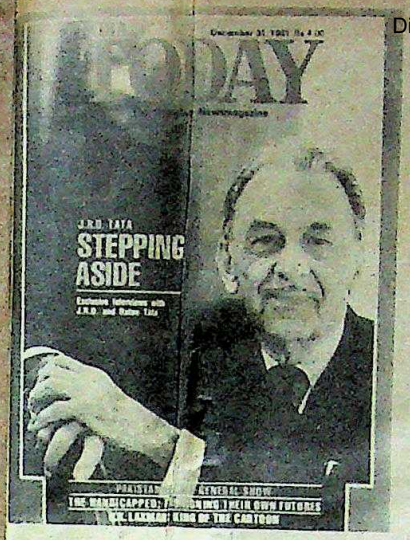
Though
ta (Dece
e only ec
him
dians is *ch*
s because
is bad.
ect relatio
wer prod
talled ca
no bette
This de
public s
es ruins
overnmen
ke 'resul
d it shou
quote
rfection."
npur

I agree
cians along
rs as the p
ainly poli
onomy of
ople from
ven an opp
od admin
ivandrum

J.R.D.
t financia
w differe
imping.po
agining th
dom the
r or five
ng else the
odesty of t
to he
perfection
o he should
untry.
lcutta

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



econding JRD

Though it is hard to agree with J.R.D. ata (December 31) that India's problems e only economic, one cannot but agree him that "the basic attitude of us dians is *chalega*...." He goes on to say that s because of this that almost everything we is bad. One can also see the cause and ect relationship between this attitude. Our wer production is under 40 per cent of the talled capacity, industrial production fa- no better. Why?

This delay and inefficiency especially in public sector coupled with frequent st- es ruins the private sector too. Our overnment should forget all slogans and ake 'result' the new slogan of the '80s, d it should be the only judging criterion quote JRD we must be "aim at rfection."

anpur *Satish K. Gupta*

■ I agree with J.R.D. Tata that the poli- cians alone should not be MPs and minis- rs as the problems of India are no longer ainly political. In order to manage the onomy of this country besides politicians, ople from the private sector should be ven an opportunity. Not all politicians are od administrators.

ivandrum *R.V. Venkataraman*

■ J.R.D. Tata has ruled benignly over a st financial empire for over 40 years now. w different he is from our petty tub- mping political leaders who strut about gining that they have absorbed all the dom the world has to offer after a mere r or five years in office. More than any- ng else the interview revealed the essential desty of the man. As a nation we would ever to heed Tata's words about aiming perfection. After all, after 40 years at the he should know what is wrong with this untry.

lcutta *Anil Ganguly*

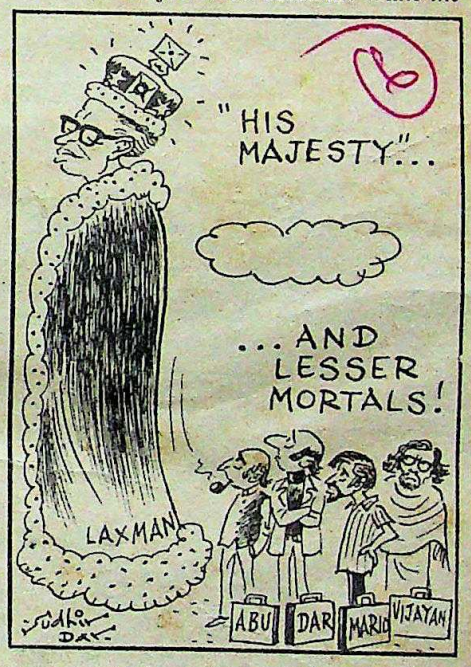
Antulay's Trusts

I learn from your report (INDIA TODAY, Dec 31) that Maharashtra Chief Minister A.R. Antulay plans to cling to office despite the controversy surrounding him. If this is so then there is little hope for our democratic system of government. As a supporter of the Congress(I) I express my deep sorrow and anguish that a leader like him has been forgiven for his activities. May the 'real soul of trust' that once lay within the Congress(I) rest in peace. The trust that now exists is doubtful and obnoxious.

Bombay *Ahlad Gopal*

Less Common Men

Your profile of R.K. Laxman, the cartoonist (December 31, 1981) made wonderful reading. But, what intrigued me was that you had relegated the other cartoonists to just a few columns. While the



story would have been widely appreciated if it would have encompassed a detailed look at the other self-styled cartoonists in India, it nevertheless made interesting reading.

Mangalore *P.M. Charriappa*

■ Thanks for boosting my morale!

New Delhi *Sudhir Dar*

The Winners

The cross-section of people presented in your article "Living" (December 31) was vivid. It is nice to know of disabled persons who 'articulate' despite odds, and thereby highlighting their abilities. A part of nature's unlucky progeny—the disabled who still remain disillusioned could take their cue from them. A time bound year of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

NOW WITH PFM NIBS
SATIN BLACKS

Classic Pens with long lasting, stainless steel nibs with the world famous PFM design.

Sleek Ball-pens. Elegant, distinctive.

A beautiful gift for your business friends. With your company name. Or without.

Flair®
Satin Black
Pens and Ball-pens

Wimco Pen Co.
Mehta Industrial Estate,
I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon West,
Bombay 400 063. Phone : 692694

Footprints on the fashion front

milano socks

©1977

For stretch comfort that lasts

In a wide range for men & children.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

action is no answer, it is dedication which is the ultimate answer for them.

Secunderabad *P.V. Siva Kumar*

Plane Sense

It seems a sheer folly for Air-India to opt for Lockheed Tristar planes to replace its ageing Boeing 707 fleet (December 15). According to *The Financial Times*' (October 22), New York bureau: "Lockheed: the US Aerospace Company, is on the brink of deciding whether to cancel its ill-fated Tristar jet liner programme after a decade, in which the aircraft has lost the company more than $1 billion (Rs 900 crore)."

Lockheed was never able to penetrate into the vast airline market. British Airways is the lone scheduled, West European airline to fly Tristars. It is common knowledge that a mixed fleet is more expensive to run and maintain. By buying Boeing problems would have been less as most Boeing parts are interchangeable.

Calcutta *Pabitra Sengupta*

Déjà Vu

It is a pity that all of us have completely forgotten the source of inspiration to Swaminathan's *Thanneer Thanneer* (December 15). Even before Swaminathan could visit Ettayapuram, which set him thinking of this film, K. A. Abbas had already released his astounding film *Do Boond Pani*, depicting the untold miseries of the remote villagers of Rajasthan.

Whether Swaminathan admits it or not *Thanneer Thanneer*—now a widely acclaimed film—is certainly nothing but the Tamil version of *Do Boond Pani*. In all fairness, the praise and glory is due to Abbas only.

99 A.P.O. *K.S. Chakravarthi*

Taking Exception

Roohi Bano really caught the eye (Eyecatchers, December 15), not because of her attractiveness and vivacity but because of her rudeness. She possibly could not be as disgusted by our TV as we are by her remark.

Kanpur *Ativa Zaidi*

Not This, Not This

One wonders how far J. Krishnamurti (November 30) would have got with his particular brand of soul-therapy if he had not been associated with the prestigious Theosophical Society. I have watched him talking to Pupul Jayakar on television and nothing that he said was particularly original—any number of ancient saints of India have said the same thing and in a more succinct language.

The Indians as a race are much used to dwelling on past glories but I wish we would channelise this tendency and dwell on the teachings of Shankaracharya. It amazes me that Krishnamurti can conduct lectures all

gifting

...like a red red rose pride to possess in all seasons gifting someone on every rare occasion...

numark Leonard ballpen with Topball*

*with the Original Swiss T-Carbide T

In delightful colours with lacquered finish

KINGSON PEN & PLASTIC INDUSTRI
12, Devan Industrial Estate, I. B. Patel Road, Goregaon (East), Bombay 400 063.
Phone: 696192

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Letters

the year round with so little of substance to say.

Madras *Hamsi Raghupathy*

■ Undoubtedly J. Krishnamurti is a thinker ahead of his time and has risen above the petty level of the modern day godmen and their quick recipes for peace of mind. His primary concern is human beings—all human beings, not just the world's intellectuals and scientists.

New Delhi *Rooma Mehra*

Season's Greetings

How does INDIA TODAY get the news? Scissors and paste job with a lot of unnecessary adjectives thrown in for good measure? INDIA TODAY has a wide network of seasoned correspondents. What do they do? Lift from *Time/Newsweek* and dailies? Unlike others who are content with sitting at the press club guzzling beer, they airdash to some remote corner to bring you an exclusive. Never mind if it has already appeared in other publications. Public memory being what it is, nobody remembers.

After airdashing to various places what do these correspondents do? They talk to hundreds of people from different strata of society to ferret out the news. After getting such valuable information what do they do? They file lengthy reports. What happens to it? The rewrite man does an excellent job.

Is INDIA TODAY satisfied with that? It commissions IMRB to do nation-wide surveys. Of course their surveys always come true, partly because the electorate read INDIA TODAY and voted the way they predicted. The final touch, a nice piece for the front page, with a breathless correspondent saying in a breathless 50-word sentence (that would be dreaded by Charles Newton) about how beautiful it was in the Bahamas or gruesome it was at Bhagalpur.

And after all this what happens? This magazine is unleashed on the intelligent public eager to lap up every word. Pity there are half a dozen factual errors. Can't help it considering the speed and anxiety with which the editorial hard wanted all the world to know about a particular thing. In fact, most readers insist on a few corrections, apologies, according to a recent survey (IMRB of course). What does all this amount to? A new saga in Indian journalism.

I've had enough, thank you. I'm cancelling my subscription.

Madras *G. Krishnan*

For Export Only

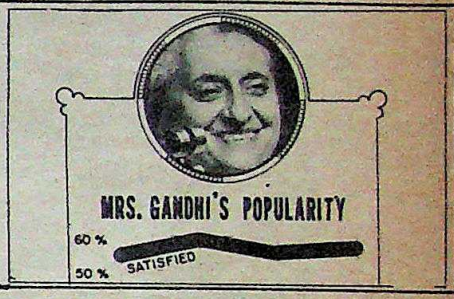
I want to ask the propagationists of a Sikh nation about the prosperous Sikh community settled all over India. Will they quit their business and industries and move to this 'Khalistan' or is India again expected to play the secular role and let the Sikhs have the best of both worlds

London *A. Puri*

In Focus this Fortnight

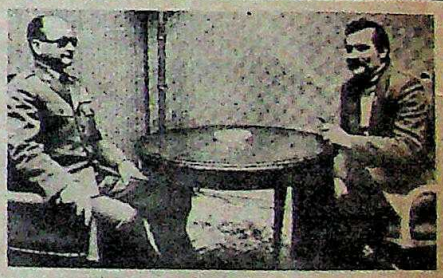
COVER STORY: 1981 left a trail of significant images—which form the themes of a pictorial review of the year. The happenings, and non-happenings, of the year merrily lent themselves to another way of looking at them—the satirical way—which comes in a breezier section of the cover package. But life is not fun all the way. 1981 was an important bench-mark for the democratic institutions of India. **Page: 78** Out in the arena of sports, the events round the country were really a long run-up to the Ninth Asiad in Delhi this year. **Page: 128.** In contrast to the general gloom, there was plenty of sunshine in art, cinema and the literary world. **Page: 142.**

OPINION POLL: The IMRB-INDIA TODAY Barometer is in its second year, with a count of five opinion polls behind it. Monitoring public opinion in 15 key cities of India, the barometer recorded the pulse of 6,187 electors in December 1981. This time the poll has focussed on Mrs Gandhi's popularity, which continues unabated, the controversial IMF loan and the law and order situation. A concise forerunner to future trends. **Page: 13**



CURRENT EVENTS: Last fortnight the CBI submitted its completed report on the infamous Bhagalpur blindings, an incident that rocked the nation at the end of 1980. Coinciding with the handing in of the report was a private screening of a documentary produced by a film maker on the blindings. INDIA TODAY sent its correspondent to revisit the area and meet the blinded under-trials as well as those who were the supposed culprits. **Page: 22**

GLOBE-TROTTING: In the wake of the ruthless crackdown by the military Poland has been wrenched away from the path of cautious reform by the martial law administrators, who took over the country on December 13, 1981. With a communications breakdown, little news filters out, with the exception of a few isolated reports here and there. An analytical report on the grim situation in Poland and its consequences. **Page: 57**



Contents

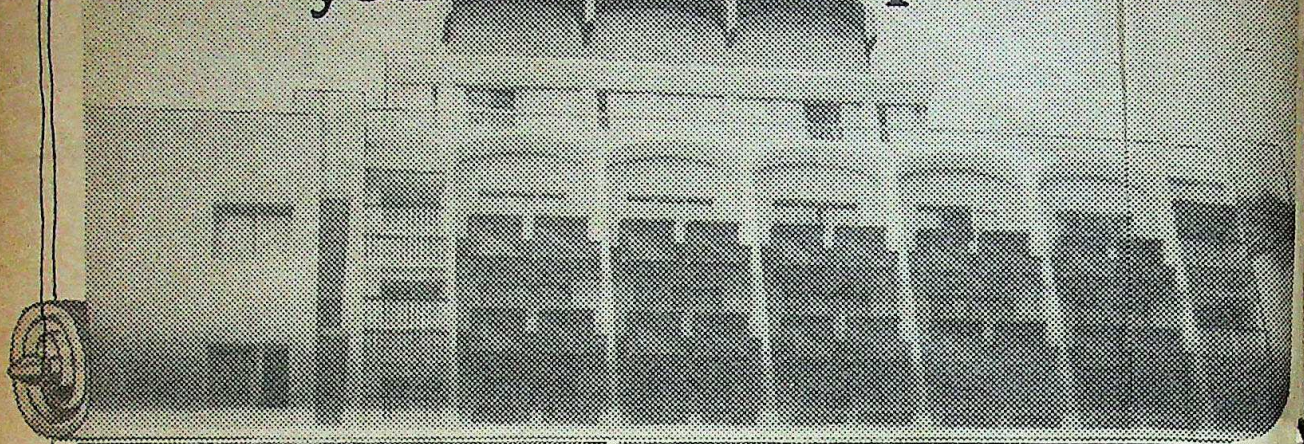
8 In the Air
13 Opinion Poll
22 Current Events
27 Centre-stage
57 Globe-trotting
62 Images '81
78 Cover Story
92 The World
97 Media
100 Mrs Gandhi's Report Card
108 Satire
115 Voices
120 Economy & Industry
128 Sport
142 Cinema
144 Performance
148 Art
153 Books
155 Eye-catchers
160 Signposts

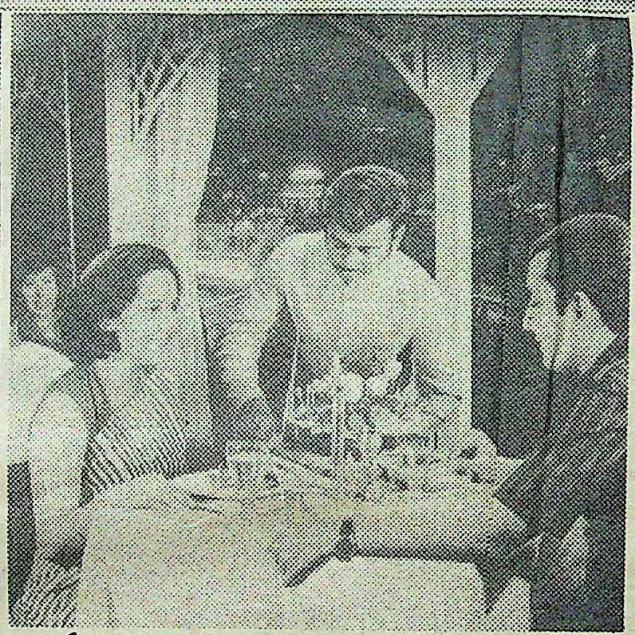
Cover design Hindustan Thomson Associates

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If you think you've a good memory... you're in for a surprise





At the Savera, the list of surprises begins vith two, great new restaurants. The Chakra. The Minar.

At the Savera, things have been happening. Inside the familiar twelve storey structure, a whole lot of surprises have been lined up for you.

Chakra: one-of-a-kind.

The only all-in-one restaurant in Madras. It serves you the finest in Indian, Chinese and Continental cuisine.

Intricately carved walls and pillars. Inviting dance floor. Music and lights which set the mood. Yes. That's Chakra.

Minar: a revival of the Moghul splendour.

The first Moghul restaurant in Madras. The food, decor and setting of this rooftop restaurant reflect the glory and splendour of the Great Moghuls.

The Chariot, which overlooks the swimming pool, offers you a wide range of North Indian and South Indian vegetarian specialities.

Savera, with its 25 exquisitely furnished rooms, 3 conference halls, an auditorium 3 restaurants, a permit room and lovely swimming pool, now sports a great new look. It provides you every facility and comfort at a reasonable price.

Experience the service at Savera. Compare it with the others. It will be your biggest, most pleasant surprise.

A lot more, for a lot less

SAVERA HOTEL
69 Dr. Radhakrishnan Rd
Madras 600 004. Phone: 8031

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GIVE US A PIECE OF YOUR MIND

You'll find a Suggestion Box in each of nearly 1400 Bank of India branches nationwide. In many ways, it's as valuable as our cash box.

It's not compliments that we fish for inside it. We look for your queries, recommendations and complaints.

Nobody's perfect, but we do try. And we assess our performance by that box's yield. That's why your suggestions are given top priority for action.

Next time you want to tell us a thing or two, try the Suggestion Box. That's our suggestion to you.

Bank of India
(A Goverrment of India Undertaking)

daCunha/BOI/178/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Chief Wanted

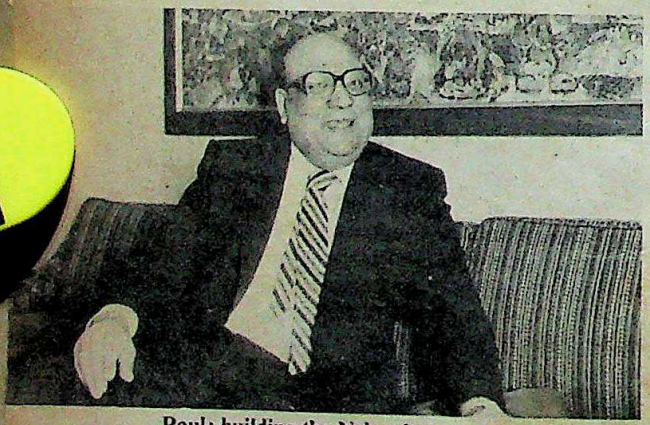
EFFORTS are again underway to tidy the affairs of the Intelligence Bureau and the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW). The Government is thinking of reviewing the working of the agencies to ensure that they carry out their cloak-and-dagger operations efficiently and complement each other's efforts. The man they have chosen is an old hand—K. Sankaran Nair who was a top official in RAW. But it seems that the fixed term office is being thrust upon him as three meetings with Cabinet Secretary T.R. Krishna Swami Rao Saheb have still not elicited an acceptance from Nair. The reason for Nair's hesitation is the rear guard action being organised by the two intelligence chiefs, Rajeshwara Rao and N.F. Suntook. These two are apparently working on the premise that if a cadre review is here today, can the vacuum cleaner be far behind?

Spreading Their Wings

INDIAN Airlines seems to be all set to go international. Not content with neighbouring Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka it has cast its eyes on South-east Asia—territory belonging to Air-India. It has already sold the Director General for Civil Aviation (DGCA) the idea of a run between Madras and Singapore. At a time when most airlines are cutting down on routes because of heavy losses, India's domestic carrier is breaking new ground.

Lest They Forget

SWRAJ Paul, the British based industrialist, has decided to launch an expensive campaign to build up the image of the Nehru family. Paul, chairman of the Caparo Group of companies (turnover Rs 100 crore) recently acquired a 1500 sq ft area at Portland Place in London, opposite British Broadcasting House, where he plans to hold a permanent exhibition on Jawaharlal Nehru. The initial investment on the exhibition will be over £50,000 (Rs 9 lakh) with a recurring expenditure of over Rs 5 lakh annually. It will be inaugurated by Prime Minister



Paul: building the Nehru image

Indira Gandhi when she visits UK in March to participate in the Festival of India exhibition. According to Paul, the primary objective of the exhibition is "to promote better understanding between the peoples of Britain and India." He was recently in India to collect numerous pictures of Nehru which will depict "the historical life of Nehru through his dedication to the struggle for India's independence".

Reddy: hardened attitude towards the Congress (I)

Head (ache) Of State

AS the term of President N. Sanjiva Reddy approaches its end, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is getting increasingly worried about his utterances and movements. According to Congress(I) sources, Reddy poses a far bigger threat to the Central Government than the motley crowd of opposition leaders. Relations between the prime minister and the President have deteriorated during the last few months because of Reddy's open criticism of the functioning of the Government. It is learnt that he has also refused to go along with the appointment and transfers of judges and governors and the issuing of ordinances on the eve of the Parliament sessions. In addition he has been embarrassing the Government by seeking detailed reports on complaints received by his secretariat about the graft charges levelled against Congress(I) leaders and chief ministers.

Reddy's hardened attitude towards the ruling party is said to have prevented Mrs Gandhi from initiating any major constitutional amendments. She is also alleged to have remarked during her recent visit abroad that, "the Presient belongs to the Opposition". Congress(I) leaders are also aprehensive about Reddy's recalcitrant attitude and they feel that he may create difficulties for them when his term expires. His alleged *tête-à-tête* with opposition leaders which have been deliberately leaked out indicate that he is determined to play a crucial role in national politics. His supporters, however, deny that Reddy will precipitate any constitutional crisis but they admit that he has never forgiven Mrs Gandhi for betraying him during the 1969 presidential elections.

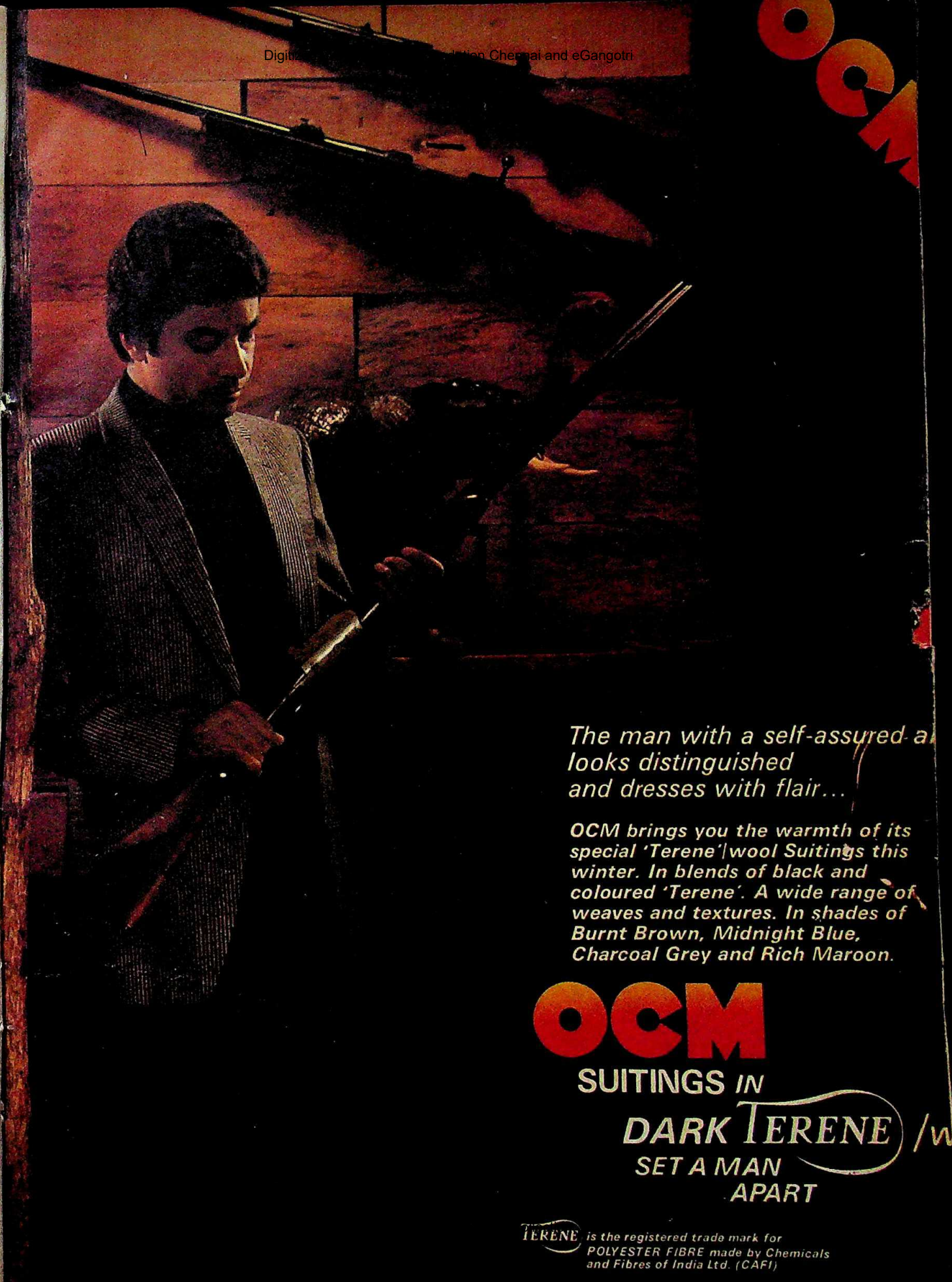
Bowling Them Over

EVENTS in Mizoram are moving rapidly towards a denouement. Laldenga's stubborn attachment to his less than constitutional demand to topple the Sailo administration and have himself installed in charge of a caretaker government has begun to try the patience of even Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who among all concerned, has shown the most patience in her handling of Laldenga and the Mizo insurgency.

New Delhi last fortnight charted out its course and Mrs Gandhi is likely soon to tell Laldenga just how far she proposes to go. With that the ball will have been lobbed into the Mizo leader's court—and it will be up to him to return it or ignore it. If he ignores it a revival of the insurgency isn't ruled out but there is little doubt that the Government while hoping for the best is preparing for the worst.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GARWARE
गरवारे

Garware Nylons Ltd.

Year
1962-63

Production
67235.84 Kgs.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GARWARE
गरवारे

Garware Nylons Ltd.

The Great Leap Forward

Year
1980-81

Production
4271000 Kgs.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Some dreams stay beautiful...forever

HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE
Dream-ware for the bathroom of your dreams

An exclusive range for a complete bathroom

HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE SOMA METAL FITTINGS

SOMANY- PILKINGTON'S TILES

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ARE YOU SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED WITH MRS. GANDHI AS PRIME MINISTER ?

SEPT. 1981 | DEC. 1981

	BOMBAY	AHMEDABAD	BHOPAL	CALCUTTA	PATNA	BHUBANESWAR	DELHI	LUCKNOW	CHANDIGARH	SRINAGAR	JAIPUR	MADRAS	HYDERABAD	TRIVANDRUM	BANGA
SATISFIED	42 %	49 %	66 %	59 %	55 %	51 %	70 %	76 %	60 %	82 %	64 %	65 %	56 %	62 %	41 %
	43 %	41 %	48 %	61 %	51 %	45 %	66 %	66 %	48 %	87 %	69 %	74 %	56 %	53 %	34 %
DISSATISFIED	50 %	47 %	32 %	26 %	42 %	45 %	26 %	22 %	27 %	12 %	34 %	25 %	41 %	38 %	51 %
	44 %	56 %	41 %	25 %	46 %	49 %	23 %	28 %	47 %	9 %	30 %	20 %	39 %	46 %	59 %
CAN'T SAY	8 %	4 %	2 %	15 %	3 %	4 %	4 %	2 %	12 %	6 %	2 %	10 %	4 %	0 %	7 %
	14 %	3 %	11 %	14 %	3 %	7 %	11 %	5 %	5 %	4 %	1 %	6 %	5 %	1 %	7 %

IMRB-INDIA TODAY Barometer

Paradoxical Popularity

IN September 1980, INDIA TODAY published the findings of the first of a series of quarterly polls conducted by the Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) in Delhi and in 15 state capitals. The main purpose of 'IMRB-INDIA TODAY Barometer' is to regularly monitor public opinion in 16 key cities of India. While these cities do not represent Indian public opinion as a whole, they do provide an indication of the mood (and the changes in it) of the more volatile and informed sections of the voting public.

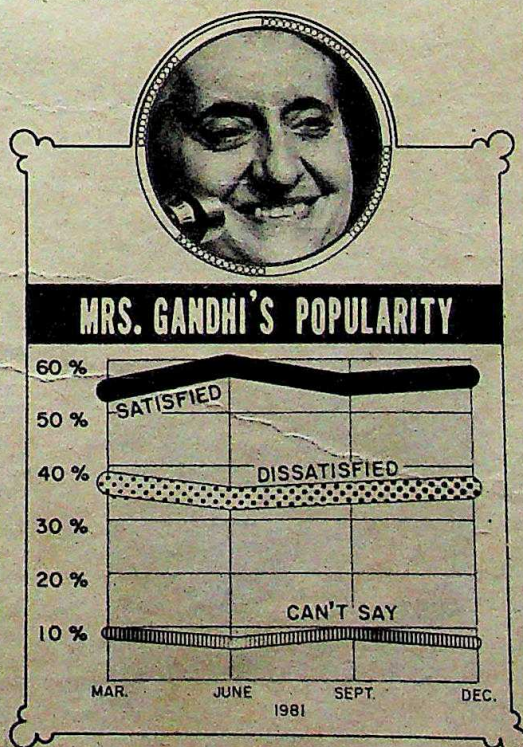
The IMRB-INDIA TODAY Barometer is now in its second year. In this issue, we present the results of the poll conducted in December 1981. During this poll, a total of 6187 electors were interviewed in 15 cities. (Due to unsettled conditions, Gauhati, once again, could not be included). The cities covered are : **North:** *Delhi, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Srinagar, Jaipur;* **East:** *Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneswar;* **South:** *Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Tribandrum;* **West:** *Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhopal.*

Mrs Gandhi's Standing

THE 'IMRB-INDIA TODAY Barometer' shows little change in the popularity of Mrs Gandhi (those satisfied with her minus those dissatisfied) between September and December 1981. Nor, in spite of several twists and turns in political fortune, has there been much change over the year.

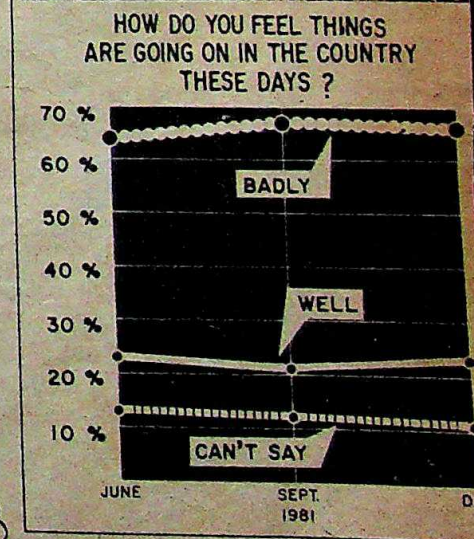
In the West, the position has worsened since September in Bombay. In Bhopal, there is a large increase in support for Mrs Gandhi. In Ahmedabad, where her opponents outnumbered her backers in September, her supporters and opponents are nearly equally numerous in December. In her traditonal stronghold of the north, her undisputed sway continues. Her supporters clearly outnumber her opponents in all cities.

In the East, her position has remained unchanged in Calcutta and Patna, where her supporters are more numerous than her detractors. In Bhubaneswar, the balance of opinion, which was marginally against Mrs Gandhi in September, has now marginally tilted in her favour. In the South, the picture varies in the four state capitals. In AIADMK-ruled Madras, the balance of support is clearly in her favour. In Gundu Rao's Bangalore, her opponents have continued to outnumber her supporters for the last four checks. President's rule in Kerala certainly seems to have given a fillip to her popularity in Trivandrum. In her new 'home' state capital of Hyderabad, her backers outnu ber those who are dissatisfied with h Through 1981, Mrs Gandhi has picked well in Bombay, Bhopal, Delhi, Luckn and Hyderabad, but lost ground in Srinag Madras, Bangalore, Patna a Bhubaneswar.



Dissatisfaction

WHILE Mrs Gandhi's popular continues unabated, so does feeling among nearly two-thirds of the el torate that things are going badly for country. While the overall trend has changed, there have been fluctuations many of the cities. In comparison w September 1981, the balance of opinion



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

proved considerably in Delhi, Calcutta, medabad, Lucknow and Patna. In mbay and Jaipur, the position has worned since September 1981. Srinagar is the ly city where optimists outnumber ssimists.

Through the year, the cynics and opnists have both increased with a corponding fall in the undecided. Notably, bstantially more respondents in Bombay, medabad, Madras and Bhubaneswar now l things are going badly compared with rch 1981; the opposite is true for Bhopal, andigarh, Trivandrum and Calcutta.

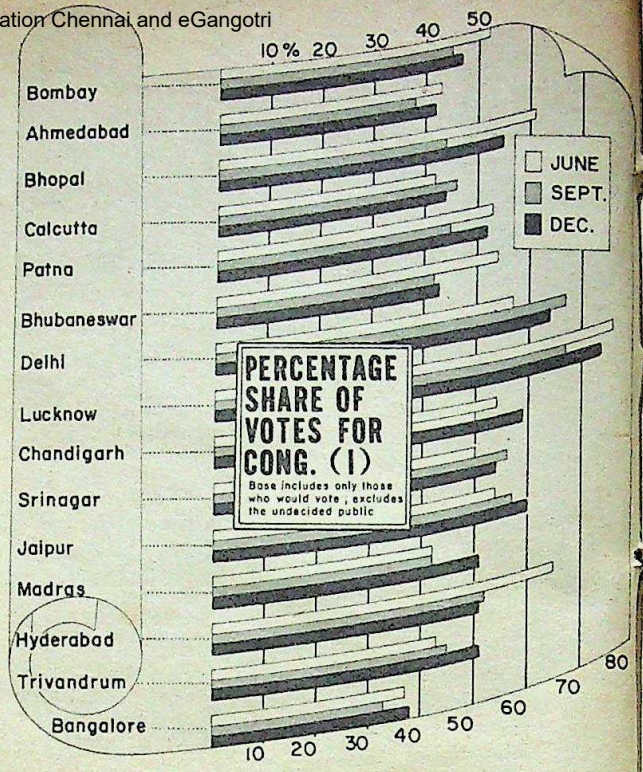
lectoral Popularity

CCORDING to the December poll, the year 1981 has ended on a high te for the Congress(I). In six state capitals, popularity has increased by more than 5 cent since the September poll. The cities Bhopal, Lucknow, Chandigarh, ngalore, Madras and Trivandrum. It looks if MGR's 'let's come closer' approach has nefited Mrs G. more. Also, the imposition of esident's rule does not appear to have hurt Congress (I) in Trivandrum.

In no city has the popularity of the Congress(I) declined by per cent or more. In the three western capitals, the Congress(I) clearly leads and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has consolidated its second position in all three cities. The Janata (JP), which was strong in both Bombay and Ahmedabad, has been edged out and is now firmly lodged in third position.

The capitals of the north display a pattern fairly similar to that of the west. The Congress (I) leads in all the capitals. In Srinagar, the National Conference is the only other party that matters. While in Lucknow opposition is weak and fragmented, the BJP is second—behind the Congress (I)—in Delhi, Chandigarh and Jaipur.

In CPI-M-ruled Calcutta, the CPI-M has a narrow lead over the Congress(I). In Patna

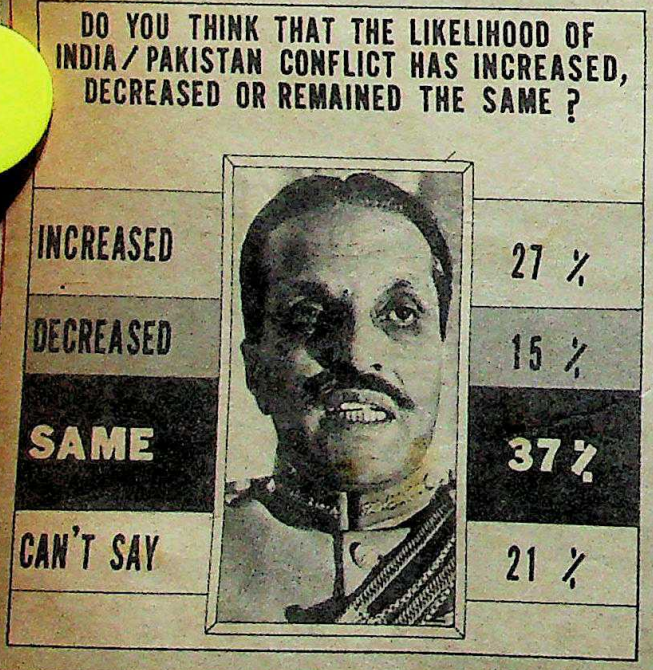


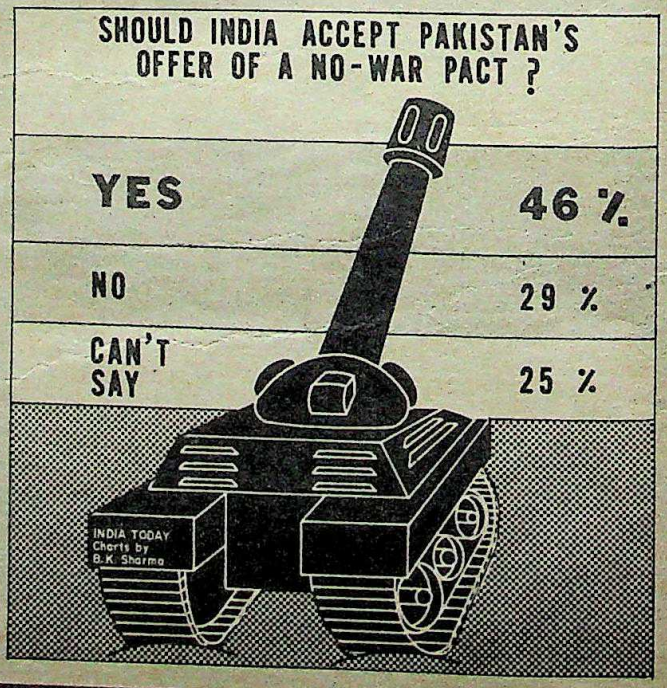
Indo-Pak Relations

Mixed Reaction

OVER the past few months, the Pakistani Government has been blowing hot and cold at India—the offer of a no-war pact on the one hand, and the acquisition of the F-16s and restrictions on the movements of the Indian ambassador on the other. When respondents were asked whether the offer of a no-war pact should be accepted, there was a general feeling that this offer should be accepted.

Only in Ahmedabad was there a strong view that the offer should be rejected. In Bhopal, Patna and Bhubaneswar, opinion was fairly evenly divided. In all other cities, the balance of opinion was clearly in favour of accepting the offer. While electors wanted the Government to accept the no-war offer, there was also a feeling that, compared with three months ago, the possibility of an Indo-Pak conflict has increased. In Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Trivandrum, opinion was fairly evenly divided. In the other cities, those who felt the possibility of an Indo-Pak conflict had increased clearly outnumbered those who took the opposite viewpoint.





CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

IMF Loan

Granted Favour

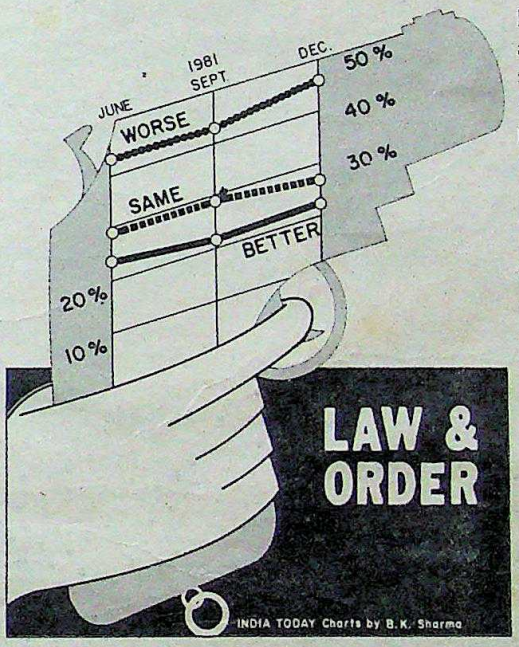
SINCE the IMF granted its largest-ever loan (of about Rs 5,000 crore,) to India, the Indian press has been flooded with contradictory comments from financial pundits and frantic politicians. Among the electorate of the 15 cities, the balance of opinion clearly is that the IMF loan is good for the country. Not surprisingly, around a quarter of the respondents were unable to comment.

The balance of opinion was clearly favourable in Bombay, Delhi, Srinagar and Jaipur. In Bhubaneswar, there was a strong negative feeling about the IMF loan. In the other cities, opinion was fairly evenly divided.

and Bhubaneswar, the Congress(I) is the undisputed leader. In Patna, the BJP has now clearly displaced the Janata (JP), while in Bhubaneswar, the opposition to Congress(I) is fairly fragmented with four parties, the CPI-M, BJP, Lok Dal and Janata (JP), each having around 10 per cent to 15 per cent support.

The Congress(I) has 51 per cent support in all southern capitals except Bangalore where it has the support of only 38 per cent of the electorate. In Madras, the AIADMK and the DMK are running neck-and-neck in second position. In Trivandrum, the CPI-M is the only opposing party of note, while in Bangalore, both the Janata (JP) and the BJP have put up a strong showing. In Hyderabad, it is the BJP which has made a strong showing (with 27 per cent support), followed by Janata (JP).

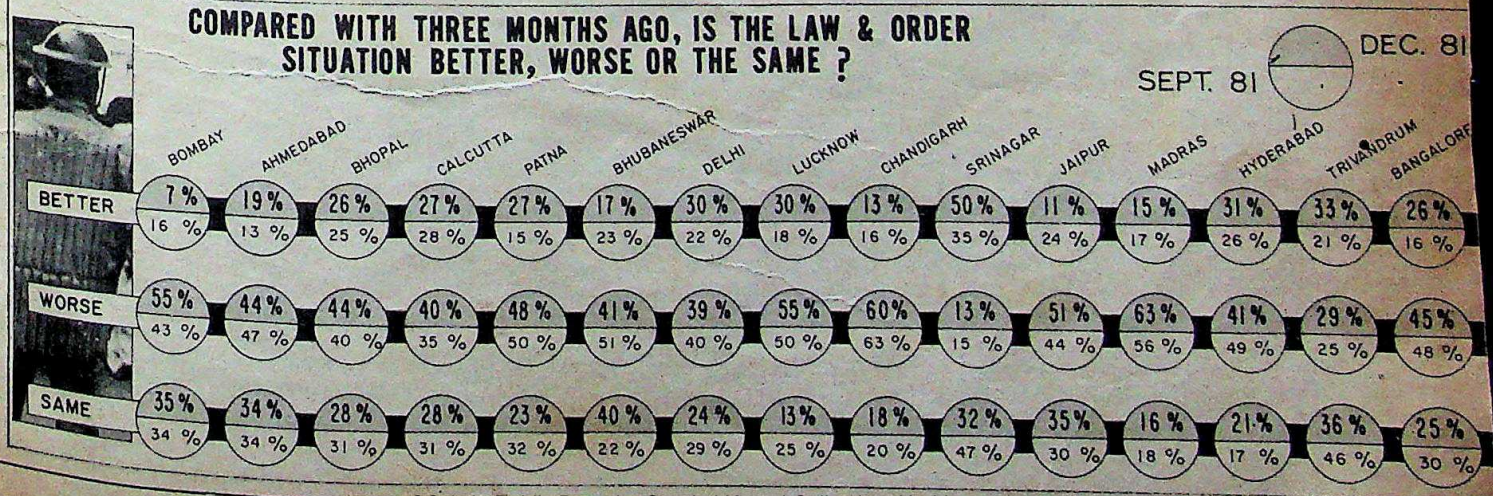
Between the March and December polls, the Congress(I) has picked up substantially in Bombay, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Madras. It has lost some ground in Calcutta, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore while maintaining its position more or less unchanged in other cities. Among other national parties, the only ones emerging with a significant catch are the BJP, Janata (JP) and the CPI-M. Through 1981, the BJP kept up a credible score in Bombay, Bhopal, Ahmedabad, Patna, Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur and Bangalore, but gained little ground in any of these places. The Janata (JP) was significant in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bangalore, while the CPI-M maintained its popularity in Calcutta and Trivandrum.



Law and Order

DURING the last four quarters there has been virtually no change in the opinions of the voters in the 15 cities taken together. Those who think the law and order situation has worsened continue to be twice as numerous as those who think that the situation has improved.

Compared with the September poll, the balance of opinion has become less favourable in Bombay, Jaipur and Madras. In Patna, Hyderabad and Trivandrum, opinion has become more favourable. The poll was conducted after President's rule was imposed in Trivandrum and, according to the electorate, there has been a clear improvement in the law and order situation. Trivandrum now joins Srinagar as the only two state capitals where those who think the law and order situation has improved outnumber those who think it has deteriorated.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Today, as one of India's top corporate citizens. Indal sets its sights on the future. With a major expansion and modernisation programme. This Rs 60 crore scheme taken up now, covers the expansion of sheet, foil, extrusion and smelter capacities, modernisation of sheet rolling and alumina plants and development of additional mining facilities to meet future smelter needs.

What will this gain us ? Fuller capacity utilisation; improved product mix; higher output of sophisticated, high technology, value added products; a stronger competitive position in the increasingly discerning markets of the eighties. And growth with profits.

Indian Aluminium blueprints the future of Indian aluminium

Aluminium—the world's most versatile metal. Virtually indispensable in electrical transmission, transportation and packaging. Aluminium, in a wide range of alloys, is finding more and more applications in high technology industries, replacing scarce metals and meterials.

In India, Indal has been the catalyst of this change. Pioneering the establishment of the aluminium industry. Creating the entire range of alloys currently in use. Identifying new requirements and innovating new uses. Maintaining close links with Alcan—the world's largest International aluminium Company—to apply new data, new technology to Indian needs.

Carrying our expertise further

What's more, Indal has now moved into turnkey jobs abroad. For the fitst time, the technology and expertise of an Indian aluminium manufacturer have been bought by an overseas Company—The Aluminium Company of Malaysia, Berhad (Alcom)—for a US $ 50 million sheet and foil rolling complex at Selangor, Malaysia. Negotiations are under way for a similar project in Indonesia.

Giving dimension to our blueprint

Our pathfinding activities for the aluminium industry in India, our unique and valuable connection with Alcan, and the ever-increasing demand for the metal we make—these are the bases of our growth.

And, once again, these form the co-ordinates on our blueprint for the future of Indian Aluminium.

INDAL

Indian Aluminium Company, Limited

The pioneer is still the leader.

HTC-IAL-4534

HTC-IAL-4511

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

has given strength and direction to our activities and growth. It has led us to innovate ideas, develop products. It has brought us closer to our customers. Understanding—even anticipating—needs; supplying newer, better and richer product mixes to match fresh demands.

...and with our shareholders

And, most important, it has enabled us to give our shareholders steady and attractive returns on their investments. Over the years, we have continued to represent security and a sound financial proposition.

Indal Rights Debentures

13.5% interest PLUS a stake in the future of Indian aluminium

10,45,000 Partially Convertible Redeemable Secured Debentures of Rs 100 each for cash at par, to existing resident Indian Shareholders.
20% of debenture holdings convertible to fully paid-up equity shares of the Company, by June 1982

A good investment opportunity

- Fully secured.
- Guaranteed interest of 13.5% per annum.
- 20% of debenture holdings to be converted to fully paid-up equity shares of the Company at a premium of Rs. 8.50 per share.
- The shortest possible conversion time—June 1982.
- Dividend entitlement on proportionate basis on shares from the date of allotment for the year in which they are allotted.

It's a trust we will honour

The world of aluminium is expanding apace. And so is Indal. The proceeds of the debenture issue will be used to partly finance Indal's Rs 60 crore modernisation and expansion scheme. A major programme that will double the Company's net fixed assets and ensure growth with profits. Of the projects taken up, modernisation of the Belur sheet mill is already complete, and that of the Muri alumina plant is nearing completion. Expansion of the Taloja sheet mill capacity is well under way. To date, about Rs 10 crores have already been spent. Firm commitments amount to more than Rs 16 crores.

With the issue of Indal debentures we offer our shareholders the double benefit of earning interest and dividend within one year. And we offer them the prospect of continuing returns on both debentures and shares.

Debenture issue opened December 14, 1981

Keeping faith with the industry...with our customers...

Our commitment to developing the aluminium industry in India

HTC-IAL-4511

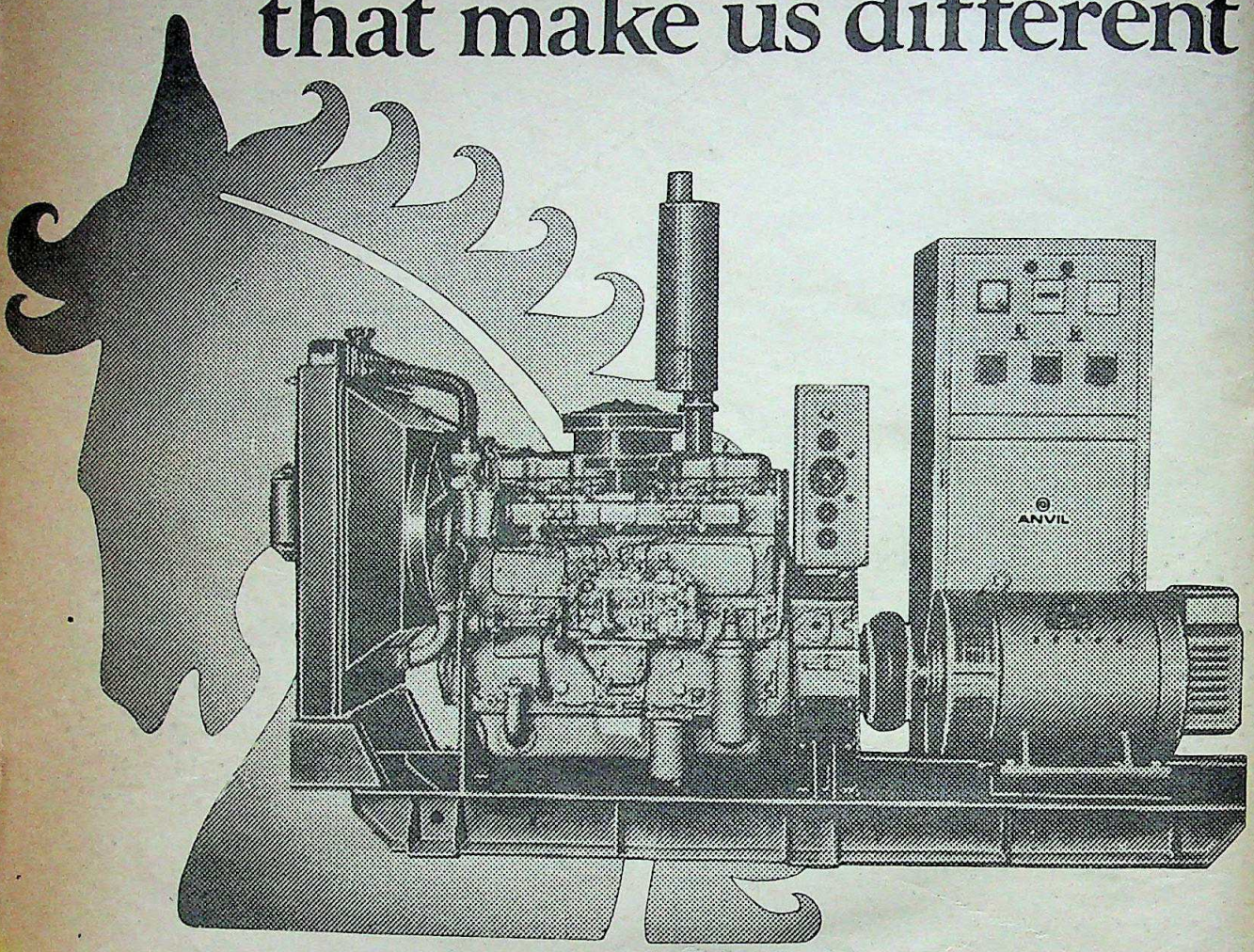
Indian Aluminium Company, Limited

The pioneer is still the leader.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

It's the people behind us that make us different



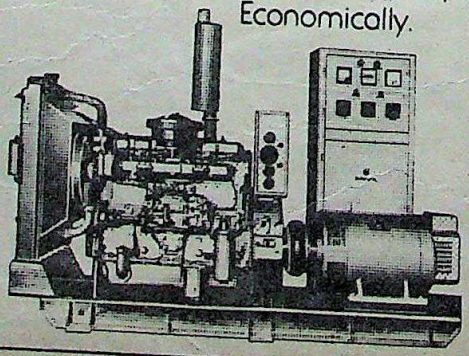
A genset is a vital piece of equipment for any industry and must therefore be reliable and dependable. Anvil gensets come to you from Generators India Ltd., a subsidiary of Eicher Goodearth Ltd. Where the emphasis is on providing the customer total value for his money. Anvil offers a range of gensets from 3 to 500 KVA.

Guaranteed to provide power hour after hour. Dependably. Economically.

GENERATORS INDIA LIMITED

14/4 Mathura Road, Faridabad-121 003
Phones: 82-5470, 82-5727. Grams: ANVIL

A subsidiary of EICHER GOODEARTH LIMITED



ANVIL

ALTERNATORS AND GENSETS 3-500 KVA

Madhyam

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If a shine is all you're looking for, any shoe polish will do. We're talking about what happens underneath the shine—the caring that's necessary to prevent the leather from ageing, hardening or cracking.

This is KIWI care.

KIWI is made of rich waxes—natural and synthetic—and dyes. As you brush your shoes with KIWI, you'll notice a 'deep shine' coming through because it works more than surface deep. The waxes sink through and nourish the leather to pliant softness.

Making things comfortable inside the shoes as well as working up a shine outside.

What's more, the 'deep shine' we're talking about isn't affected by water or dust or a little roughing up. A minute's light brushing brings back the shine. You'll soon se what KIWI care is all about.

It's life for the leather and shine for your shoes.

KIWI

KIWI Shining life into your shoes.

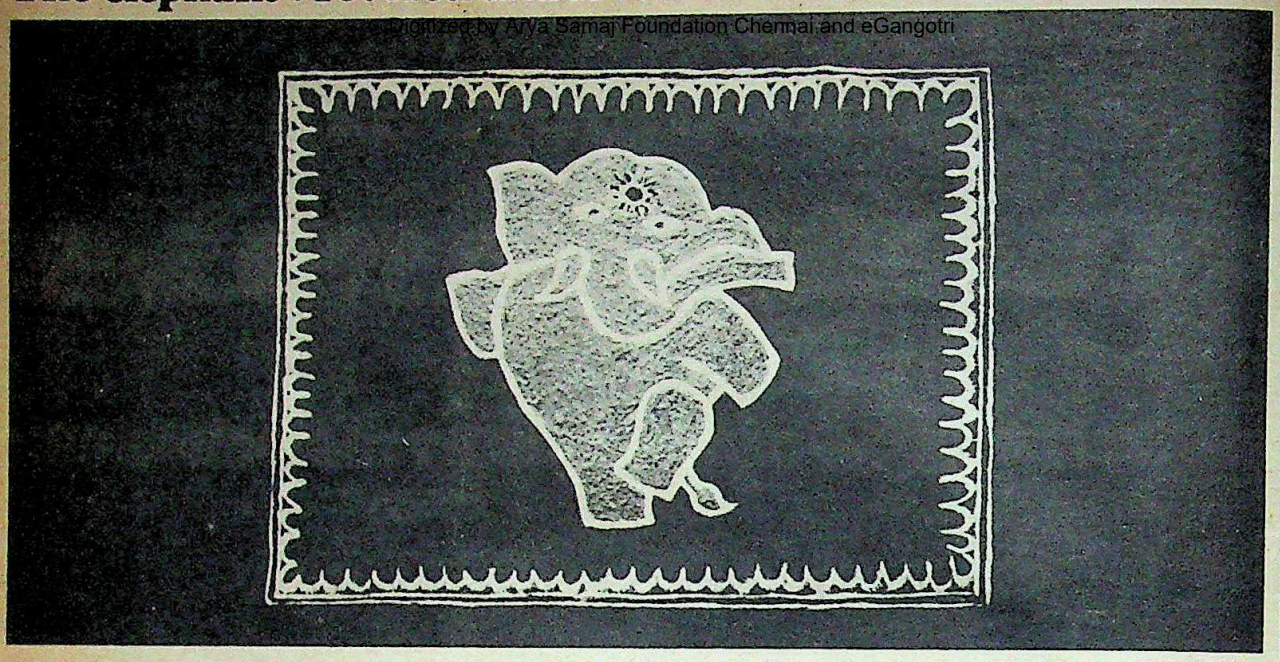
a TTK product

HTM-NWC-2616

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

The elephant : revered and loved in India.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Meet Appu—the 'spirit' of the IX Asiad.

नवम एशियाई खेल दिल्ली
IX ASIAN GAMES
DELHI 1982

Already he's a familiar figure — the prancing, playful elephant with a twinkle in his eye.

Appu has been chosen as the mascot of the IX Asian Games. For his contagious spirit of friendliness and goodwill — and for all that the elephant embodies in India.

The many-splendoured elephant.

Respected for its wisdom, strength and loyalty, and universally regarded with affection, the elephant is an important figure in Indian history and culture.

Gaily caparisoned, it has borne maharajas in colourful processions . . . and led kingdoms to victory on the battlefield.

It figures prominently in Indian mythology, folklore and art, and is considered auspicious for new ventures.

The elephant also characterises India in the minds of millions of people all over the world.

Appu—the Games 'ambassador'

As a mascot, Appu the elephant does more than symbolise the personality of the host nation.

Dancing with pleasure and excitement — with the Asian Games symbol, the Sun, as a 'bindiya' on his forehead — Appu extends a warm welcome. He is, in fact, the spirit with which India hosts the Games: 'Friendship, Fraternity, Forever'.

The perfect mascot.

On November 19, 1982, the curtain will go up on Asia's biggest sports gathering ever.

Architects, planners, engineers, workers, and sports lovers are enthusiastically preparing to make it a grand event, when the focus of world attention will be on India.

For the host country, the challenge is exciting, the rewards plentiful . . . and an occasion for pride and honour.

As the Games' unofficial ambassador, Appu the elephant is already making friends, in over 30 countries around the world participating in the event.

For Appu, the 1982 Asiad has already begun.

IX ASIAD DELHI 1982

November 19 - December 4

Working to make it happen.

IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI 1982
FRIENDSHIP·FRATERNITY·FOREVER

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

AMA-UC-18

Vision

028588

Distant view is vision
Mental vision is
Imagination.
Unistar has both,
to reach these heights in
Cables and Capacitors.

PRODUCT RANGE

CABLES

Crosslinked Polyethylene Insulated Cables (PEX) in collaboration with ASEA KABEL, Sweden • Paper Insulated Lead Cover Cables (PILC) • Rubber Insulated Cables • PVC Insulated Cables • And numerous special cables to National and International designs and to suit special requirement.

CAPACITORS

Paper Capacitors • High Voltage Power Capacitors • Medium Voltage Power Capacitors • Medium & High Frequency Power Capacitors • High Frequency Furnace Capacitors • DC Capacitors

UNISTAR®
Cables and Capacitors

Universal Cables Limited
P.O. Birla Vikas, Satna-485 005 (M.P.)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

hagalpur

Blinkers On Barbarity

UBLIC memory is all too amnesic, and the Bhagalpur blindings which ickened and shocked the nation when they ere exposed in November 1980 have almost ecome history. Even the dogged legal battle or justice by the blinded has virtually disapeared from newspaper columns, lowering a urtain of silence on one of the most shameful pisodes in modern India. Yet, two events orced attention on Bhagalpur last fortnight. n December 18, the Central Bureau of nvestigation (CBI) submitted its full report on he blindings to the Supreme Court. And, the ollowing day, a young documentary film naker, Tapan Bose, held a first private screening of his hour-long colour documentary, An ndian Story, *on the blindings and the repressive social structure of Bihar.*

The CBI *took almost a year to complete its nvestigation, interviewing more than* 2,000 *eople. Its still confidential report is believed o unequivocally indict almost every police and ivilian official who participated—directly or ndirectly—in the blindings or the massive over-up afterwards. It is expected to recomend legal action against those who were irectly involved in the blindings and deartmental action against senior officials who ay have encouraged them.*

But reams of CBI *jargon cannot begin to dequately communicate the inhumanity of the lindings. Tapan Bose's film* (see box) *does so ith power and pathos. Unfortunately, it isn't kely to make the public circuit. The film was iewed by the Censor Board's top officials in alcutta on December 8. Unable to reach a ecision, the Board referred the film—a pasionate indictment of authority—to its legal dvisors. Sources say the film has been sent on o the Law Ministry where, like* Kissa Kursi ka, *it will moulder in its cans.*

To take a fresh look at Bhagalpur, to find ut what had happened to those who lost their ight and those who took it from them, INDIA ODAY *sent Correspondent* CHAITANYA KALAG *to Bihar to investigate. His report:*

SYMBOLICALLY, Bhagalpur's streets are plunged in darkness by powercuts every evening. Riding bicycles and cycle-rickshaws through the gloom of the district headquarters, the citizens of Bhagalpur seem to teeter perpetually on the edge of violence, terror and death. But talk of the 33 blinded undertrials only provokes anger at nosy investigators from the outside world. From beggar to bureaucrat everybody still says that blindings were the only way the criminals could be checked, and that the unsavoury publicity they got wreaked havoc with the region's law and order, and peace of mind.

The paradox remains unresolved. Bhagalpur's notorious criminality hasn't decreased because of the blindings. Soon after the disclosures, the "demoralised" police turned a "Nelson's eye" on overt crime. Changes at the top in the police hierarchy had some stimulating effect towards the end of 1981. But cheery police statistics are, oddly enough, contradicted by citizens, who say that crime is getting worse every day. In order to deal with it, the Bhagalpur police have now gone to the other extreme: during the last three months, at least 62 people have been killed in 'encounters'. The police predictably explain that most deaths occurred at the hands of the public.

To combat crime, says District Magistrate Shiva Priya, Citizens Resistance Committees have been formed in every village, and he is granting them arms licences: Priya's records show that only 4,470 licences have been issued in 1981. But every citizen privately admits that he keeps a gun for self-defence—and Bhagalpur town's population alone is 2.2 lakh. Lala Indu Bhushan, 45, president of the Bhagalpur University Teachers' Association, expresses popular feeling in the town when he says: "The blinded criminals received unnecessary moral, and even financial assistance. But now the trend is to kill criminals in encounters. It is better than blinding, it invites less trouble." Bhushan is incensed at the monetary aid the blinded got. Says he: "Lawyer Vinod Thakur was blinded by the criminals, but did the Government give him money? Is the Government protecting the ordinary citizen?"

Token Punishment: With attitudes such as these, it is hardly surprising that the stars in the gruesome deeds have all been given plum posts. After a short and token suspension, the 15 sub-inspectors (SI) named were quietly reinstated and transferred elsewhere. Short of being monetarily rewarded, the leading actors in the drama are being well looked after by the state Government. A sampler:

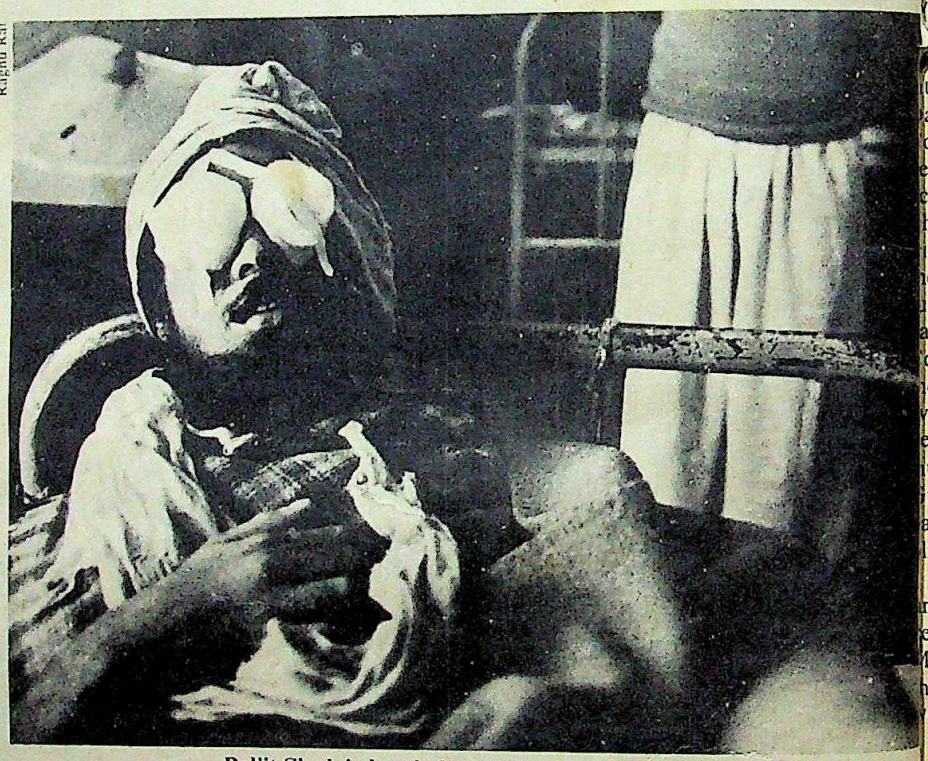
► **Prem Prakash Sharma**, who was district magistrate of Bhagalpur during the blindings, is now special assistant to Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhishma Narain Singh.

► **Arun Pathak**, who was home commissioner when the story broke and earlier divisional commissioner of Bhagalpur during the blindings, was first given the personnel department; now, he holds the choice post of industrial development commissioner in Patna.

► **Mihir Kumar Jha**, who as additional inspector-general, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), tried to sabotage the CID enquiry into the blindings, was promoted in July 1981 to the post of inspector-general Military Police, Bihar.

► **Gajendra Narain**, who was deputy inspector-general (DIG), (Bhagalpur Range) during the blindings, is now DIG (Vigilance)

Raghu Rai



Baljit Singh in hospital: a victim even after the act

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

▶ **Vishnu Dayal Ram**, who was deputy perintendent of police (DSP), Bhagalpur, uring the blindings, has been promoted as perintendent of police of the coveted uzaffarpur district.

▶ Sub-Inspector **Ashok Kumar Acharya**, ho as officer in charge of the Rajaun police ation is alleged to have supervised the blindgs of nine men on October 6, 1980, is now serve sub-inspector in the inspectorneral's office, Patna.

▶ Sub-Inspector **S.N. Prasad**, who is alged to have blinded Kashi Mandal and two hers, has been posted as personal assistant the DIG (Administration), Patna.

▶ DSP **B.K. Sharma**, posted in Bhagalpur uring the blindings, has been made city DSP, anchi.

In stark contrast has been the fate of the o men who did more than anyone else to ing the blindings to light, and then to hlessly expose the culprits. Superitendent of Bhagalpur Jail Bachu Lal as is fighting a lone battle in the Supreme ourt against his arbitrary suspension. He is ermitted by a court order to continue ccupying the superintendent's bungalow in hagalpur. Lalit Vijay Singh, 46, who as DIG D) headed the team that bluntly showed up e police as the guilty party and was later spended for having publicised the report, d his stand vindicated by the Supreme ourt in March 1981 when it was ruled that e CID reports would form part of the vidence in the undertrials' case, and must eeds be made public. But Singh was shunted to the ignominious post of DIG (Home uards). He says he has not sought to fight ack because it would adversely affect the linded undertrials' case.

Callous Treatment: The victims, not nexpectedly, have fared the worst. They had een granted Rs 15,000 each from the Prime linister's Relief Fund. In November 1980, e Bihar Government announced that it as sanctioning an additional Rs 15,000 to each victim; more recently, it swore in an affidavit to the Supreme Court that the money had already been deposited. But it has not been; even the original sum does not figure in any victim's bank passbook. The money is lying with the district treasury, and every month the treasury pays Rs 125 into each victim's account as part of the interest on the original sum.

Two of the blinded, Baljit Singh, 24, and Patel Sah, 35, who live in Bhagalpur's Mundichak locality, complain that they have to visit the district court many times before they can locate the official who releases their money. Baljit Singh was in Delhi for ten months from December 1980; he was operated upon in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) to insert a steel splint in his ankle, which had been smashed by police lathis. Baljit Singh is unmarried, but Patel Sah has a wife and three children to look after. "Is Rs 125 enough to feed them?" he asks. Cases instituted against the blinded men are still continuing in the district court. "After all this do they want to extract more justice?" cries Baljit's mother. "Better that they kill my son. Everybody in our family avoids us now. Who will look after him when his parents are dead?"

The Bihar Government offered to send the blinded men to the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped at Dehra Dun for vocational training. Only seven men, says Priya, agreed to go, but only three in the end made the trip: Umesh Yadav, Saligram Sah and Kamla Tati. Both Baljit and Patel had agreed to go, but Baljit returned too late from Delhi, and Patel feared that his family would starve if he left. The two men were among the nine blinded at Rajaun police station on October 6, 1980—the last and largest batch.

Umesh Yadav's house in the Mahayaganj area is little more than a mud hovel. He left for Dehra Dun on November 17. His wife shrinks from questions. The family was ostracised by the neighbourhood after the blindings were exposed. The hovel does not look as though it belongs to a rich criminal. In fact, the CID team that investigated the blindings and submitted its reports between January 10 and 27 last year, categorically said that most victims had had charges framed against them after the blindings, and that too in a suspicious manner.

BIHAR Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra met INDIA TODAY in his Patna office on December 20, soon after he had triumphantly announced the end of the ten-day government employees' strike that had crippled the state. Mishra at first flatly refused to discuss Bhagalpur, but changed his mind when pressed. He admitted that crime in Bhagalpur district had increased, but blamed the Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) of Bhagalpur, S.K. Sinha, for being too liberal.

"He is granting bail too easily to criminals," said Mishra. "How can the police check crime?" He said that if the CBI report indicted any official, he would take "all action" against every guilty official. Claiming that he had no details of the concerned officials' comfortable transfers, Mishra nevertheless conceded that there were at least 2,200 vacancies in the police ranks throughout Bihar. But, he repeated, "the real obstacle is the judiciary."

In Bhagalpur, CJM Sinha was livid when told of the chief minister's charge. "Both the district magistrate and the SP here wrote to the chief secretary in Patna asking for my transfer," he said, "but their request was turned down. I am merely sticking to the Supreme Court's directives and the amended Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Manual. Section 167 of the Code clearly says that if the police do not produce substantive evidence against a prisoner within 60 days of his arrest, he is then liable for bail, and Rule 224 of the Bihar Police

Das: arbitrarily suspended

(From left) Narain, Acharya and Sharma: quietly reinstated

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Manual says that the police should not expect the courts to detain an accused person beyond 15 days if they do not produce reliable and reasonable evidence'. How many cases have they followed up? Never do they furnish evidence, case diaries, or memorandums of evidence. I have no choice but to grant bail."

Manpower Shortage: The police admit that they are tardy in furnishing evidence, but blame it on shortage of manpower. Superintendent of Police (SP) Amar Pratap Singh, 29, said that there were at least 350 vacancies in his 1,100-constable force. In addition, there were 23 sub-inspectors' vacancies in the district. Some recruitment had been made recently, but it would be a year at least before the recruits completed training. To make do, said Singh, he was hiring Home Guards on a daily wage basis.

"But," said Singh, "the Home Guards are often not paid up to six months, and so they frequently desert their posts. We cannot even take action against them." Sources in Bhagalpur privately aver that there is a "menu" for serious crimes, with fixed rates for murder, dacoity, rape, and kidnapping. Payment results, the sources allege, in immediate bail. Arrest, the sources say, the CJM Bhagalpur, granted bail during 1981 in as many as 242 cases registered in the 11 police stations under his jurisdiction (the district as a whole has 34 police stations).

Most of Bhagalpur's crime is perpetrated by the lower caste Gangotas, who dwell on the banks of the Ganga in the *diara* area and are landless labourers in the main. They eke out an existence from the fertile alluvial soil that is uncovered when the river ebbs after the monsoon. But the *diara* is a shifting area, and land disputes regularly explode into violence and murder, with the fittest getting to harvest the crop. The southern bank of the river has fertile mango groves that produce the famed Zardalu and Malda mangoes. Usually, the orchard owners give contracts to pickers for as much as Rs 1.5 lakh per season. This year, crime in the belt, stretching from Sultanganj in the west to Colgong in the east, has been so bad that the orchards' going rate has dropped to as low as Rs 25,000. SP Singh says that his men cannot even venture across the river for six months of the year.

Poverty: DIG Upendra Prasad, 52, who joined in July 1981, says that the only way to combat crime in Bhagalpur is to issue an ordinance providing for arrest without bail for six months, as has been done recently in Uttar Pradesh. Prasad does not agree with the theory that Bhagalpur's poverty contributes to its crime; says he: "I subscribe to the Marxist interpretation of history, which says that all causes emanate from materialism. But Bhagalpur is undoubtedly poor. Eighty three per cent of its workforce is engaged in agriculture, and 46 per cent are landless labourers. Of the district's 24-lakh population, at least 14.5 per cent is constituted of scheduled castes and tribes.

But the blindings, which enjoyed such popular support, have by no means reduced the spiralling crime rate. Official figures notwithstanding, it is clear that quite a few major gangs, particularly those led by Lal Mandal, Nirla Mandal and Jagindar Mandal, continue to wage terror in the *diara* area. Two months back, a steamer ferrying passengers across the Ganga was stopped in midstream by three boats crammed with armed men, who plucked out three passengers, hacked them to death, and tossed the bodies into the river. Not one witness has so far come forward to testify against

Tapan Bose

Blind On Reel

TAPAN Bose, 32, decided to make *An Indian Story* when he attended a People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) meeting in Delhi just before the blindings were exposed in the press. He began work on the film in March 1981 when he met a few blinded undertrials in Delhi. Later, he travelled to Patna and Bhagalpur for further shooting. The rough print was readied by August. "But," says Bose, "we realised then that the film was limited, it tended to be verbose, it did not convey the whole Bihar situation."

So Bose went back to Bihar, and shot some footage in Bodhgaya, where a Gandhian struggle has been going on for two years against the Bodhgaya Math's mahant and his ruthless exploitation of bonded labour, and in Musahari, where two struggles—one inspired by Jayaprakash Narayan and the other led by Marxist-Leninist Raj Kishore—have been going on side by side. The result was a powerful, 1,700-metre film that has left the few people who saw it at private screenings stunned and shaken.

Searing Chronicle: A good example of *cinéma-vérité*, the film uses examples from Muzaffarpur district and Bodhgaya to bring home the oppression confronting Bihar's lower caste poor. Bhagalpur forms the bulk of the film, and using interviews with Bhagalpur citizens, the blinded men, and Supreme Court lawyer Gobinda Mukhoty, Bose closes in on the terrible inequality and criminality that grips the area. Shots from pre-independence films showing colonial police attacking protestors, collages of news reports on the Bhagalpur blindings, and crime statistics given by the police in the area all add up to a searing chronicle of the area's problems.

Bose (left) and a still from his film: a shocking statement

At times the film gets patchy, at times interviewees' voices are drowned by background noise, but in the end, helped by good sub-titling of the entire film and the apparent sincerity of its maker (who appears often in the film, talking to people) the viewer rises with a heavy heart. *Story* is not the kind of bland propaganda churned out by the Films Division, where, says Bose, "Documentaries are merely files". One shot above all sums it up: the Union Jack descending the flag-pole while the Indian tricolour goes up on August 15, 1947. Cruelty wears a brown face now, instead of white, and it is much more wanton and savage than the British could ever conceive of.

After an apprenticeship under documentary film maker S. Sukhdev, Bose set up a small production unit, Cinemart, in 1975. He was joined by three other young people—Suhasini Mulay (who acted in *Bhuvan Shome* and had studied film-making in Canada), cameraman Salim Shaikh, and editor Prakash Kothare. Based in Bombay, Bose depended entirely on donations from friends to make *Story*. The processing, printing and subtitling cost him Rs 2 lakh.

Trouble: He has applied for a "do-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

udama Mandal, the biggest gang-leader who surrendered soon after the blindings.

"We are witnessing the complete collapse of civilised society," bemoans Ramjee Singh, who heads the Department of Gandhian Thought at Bhagalpur University, "and we are trapped between the Scylla and Charybdis of the criminals and the police." Most Bhagalpur citizens tend to agree with Singh. They allege that the police are always allied with the criminals. "There are at least 300 illicit distilleries in this town," says Hari Shankar Sahay, "and you can imagine how much money the police make from them."

Bhagalpur is one of the oldest districts in India: it was established in 1724 by the East India Company. And it is situated in an area once ruled, in the sixth century, by Chandragupta Maurya, whose chamberlain Chanakya set up the oldest police force in the world. Chanakya stipulated that any policeman caught committing a crime would suffer twice the punishment due to an ordinary citizen. That was a precedent of sorts, but today's Bhagalpur ominously threatens to be a precursor of a stage when the entire country is ruled by barbarity.

umentary feature" certificate from the Censor Board, because ordinary documentaries invite a duty of Rs 10,000 per print. The film, however, after passing through three rounds of examination by the censors, has still not been certified. Officially, Bose has not been told the reasons, but he has learnt that the board had three reasons: the Bhagalpur matter was *sub judice*, it could lead to libel, and it could amount to contempt of court.

But Bose, who braved intimidation from the DIG Police, Bhagalpur, and inclement weather in order to shoot his colour film, says that the film is based on what was published. He tried to enter the film in the Indian Panorama section of the film festival beginning in Calcutta on January 3, but it was rejected. If necessary, he says, he will fight the case all the way up to the Supreme Court.

Having mostly made children's and advertising films so far, Bhagalpur seems to have whetted Bose's appetite: he is now planning films on deaths in police 'encounters', the caste problem, and the organised working class. "My film is not as political and as critical of the Government as Ritwik Ghatak's *Amar Lenin* and Gautam Ghosh's *Hungry Autumn*," says Bose. "It is not meant for the masses, it is meant for the gentry, it is some kind of an appeal to their conciences. It will be interesting to see how the Government ultimately deals with the film."

Andhra Pradesh

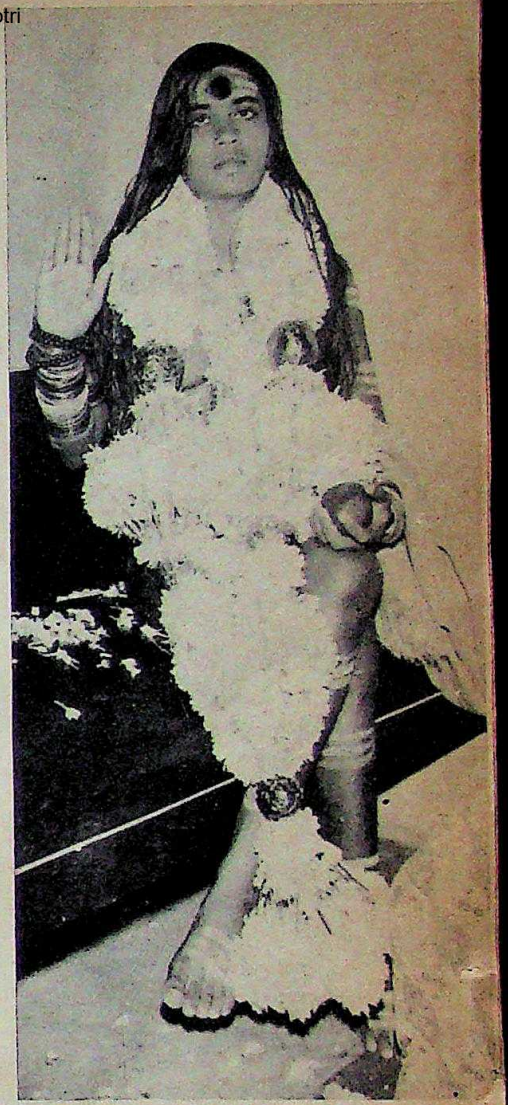
A Case Laid Bare

CAN a woman on trial for criminal charges appear before the court in the nude? The Andhra Pradesh High Court will soon have to answer this titillating question following a writ petition filed last week by 24-year-old Mangamma Avva, Kurnool's nude wonder who is facing charges along with her sister and brother-in-law for the murder of one of her disciples last May. Last fortnight, Mangamma Avva roused the sleepy town of Kurnool when she insisted on appearing before the principal Sessions Judge, D.J. Jagannatha Raju, without a stitch of clothing to cover her supple body. When an embarrased Raju objected, her lawyers pleaded that it was her creed and faith to be in the nude; they even suggested having people holding screens in front of her to project the court's modesty. But Raju failed to see her viewpoint and cancelled her bail. He also ordered the jail authorities to clothe her.

Till she was released last week following a High Court directive, Mangamma Avva, remanded in judicial custody, was attracting huge crowds which her supporters claimed were her devotees. But the police most prosaically dubbed them "voyeurs". Said an irritated Swaranjit Sen, superintendent of police: "She is turning out to be a nuisance. I doubt if she has any miraculous powers. She is just plain naked. That's what attracts people to her."

"Miracle" Performer: Mangamma has been in the nude ever since she was 12 years old. Born in a weaver's family in Thuggali village in Kunol district, Yashodamma, as she was named, was the youngest of six children. She ran away from home when she was seven years old to Yellarthi village 45 kms away where a local munsiff, P. Mallikarjuna Sastry, gave her shelter when he saw her performing "miracles" lighting a lamp with water, living on poisonous berries and conjuring articles out of thin air. Later she shed all her clothing and claimed that she was the reincarnation of Mangamma Avva Digambapa Yogini, who died several years ago in the same district.

The nude wonder soon had a host of devotees flocking around her. They built an ashram for her where she would regularly give *darshan*. The munsiff's son Ramakotti Reddy used to supervise her *darshan* arrangements. The police say the relationship went deeper; he carrying on with Savithriamma, Mangamma Avva's elder sister, who was staying in the ashram.



Mangamma Avva: "just plain naked"

In May last when Reddy wanted to marry someone else, Mangamma, along with Savithriamma and a brother-in-law, is said to have crushed Reddy's testicles and strangled him to death. After that Mangamma Avva's trial began on December 18, but the murder has taken a back seat after the controversy of her nudity.

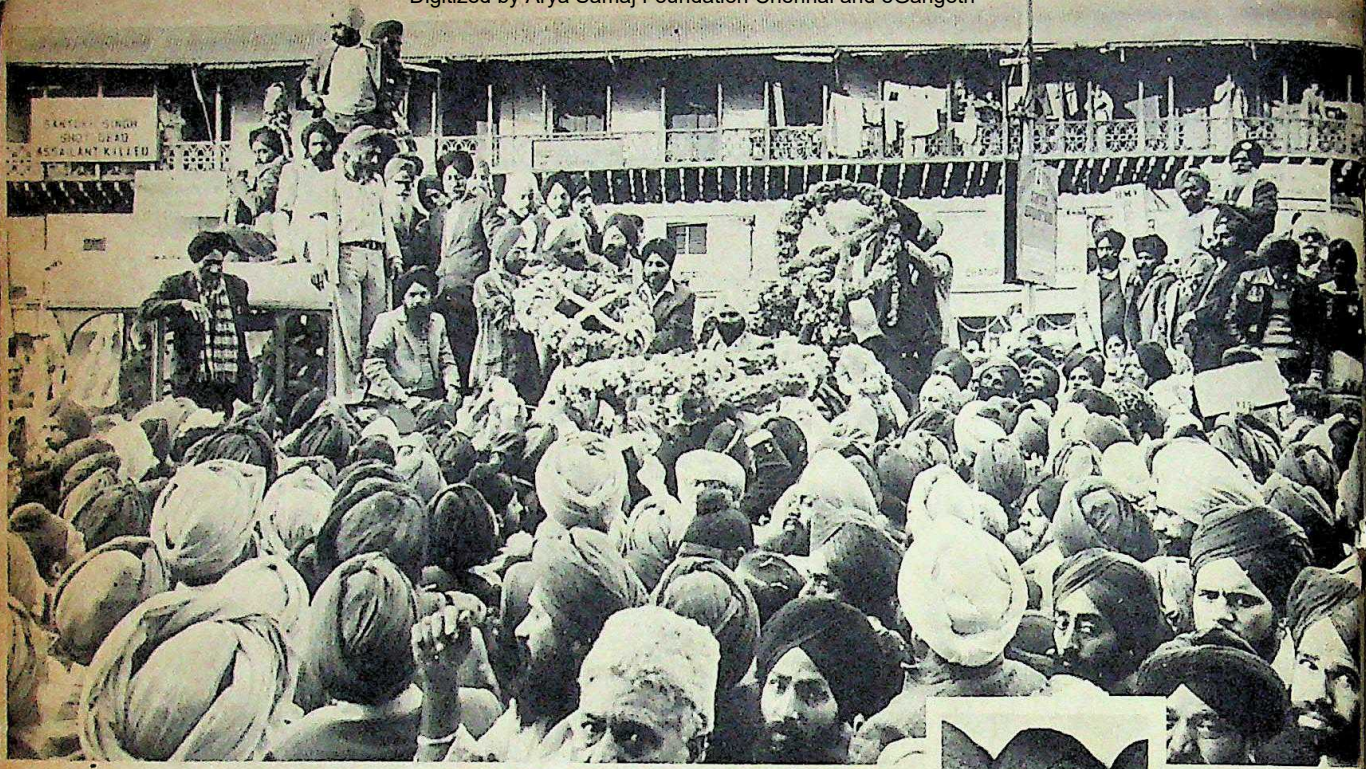
Meanwhile Raju is adamant on her dressing up. Said he: "Her nudity can be construed as an indecent exposure in a public place and I have the powers to prosecute her if I want. In a murder trial I cannot discriminate between one accused and another whatever may be their background. Now it is for the High Court to decide."

After the trial began Mangamma Avva shifted to nearby Anantpur district where she stays in a rented house. Despite the criminal charges devotees still come to see her and Mangamma Avva continues, as she puts it, "to be one with the universe" in her nudity.

—RAJ CHENGAPPA in Bangalore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Thousands turn out Sis Gunj gurudwara bid farewell to Santo Singh (inset): a sudd vacuum in Delhi Si politics

DGPC Killings

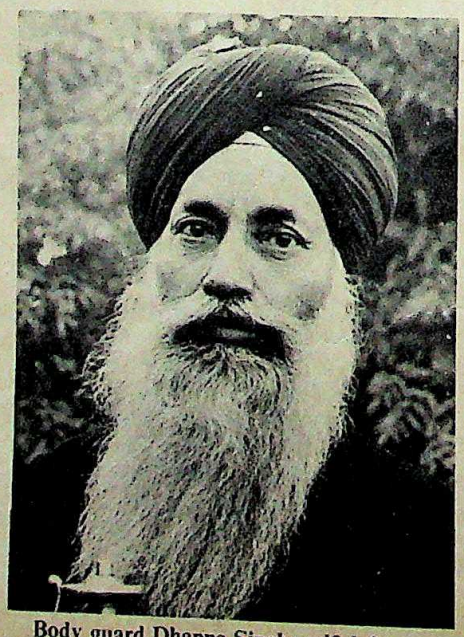
Moment Of Madness

JUST as tension in Punjab appeared to be easing a fresh incident of political violence—this time in Delhi—has created additional complications in the already turbulent world of Sikh politics. Jathedar Santokh Singh, 53, leader of the Akali Dal (Tara Singh) and president of the Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (DGPC), was killed on December 21 in a shoot-out with his rival, DGPC member Sohan Singh Sandhu, 50, in a west Delhi colony. Sandhu was allegedly gunned down by Santokh Singh's body guard.

Both the killings were senseless, said West Delhi police chief A. K. Kanth, "It seems like a case of personal vendetta." As far as the police are concerned, it was, in Kanth's words, "an open-and-shut case".

As the police reconstructed the event, on the night of December 21, Sandhu came to know that Santokh Singh had come to the Khyala village gurudwara to address the congregation prior to the screening of a religious film. Sandhu drove to spot near the gurudwara and parked his car to block the narrow lane leading out of the mohalla.

When the departing Santokh Singh, accompanied by his driver, body guard Dhanna Singh and DGPC member Kuldip Singh, drove up and stopped, Sandhu confronted him saying, "What have you come here for?" The ensuing slanging quickly turned violent and Sandhu is believed to have pulled out his licensed .32 revolver and fired at Santokh Singh. Dhanna Singh then opened fire with his .315 bolt-action rifle killing Sandhu "in se defence" as he told police.



Body guard Dhanna Singh: self-defence

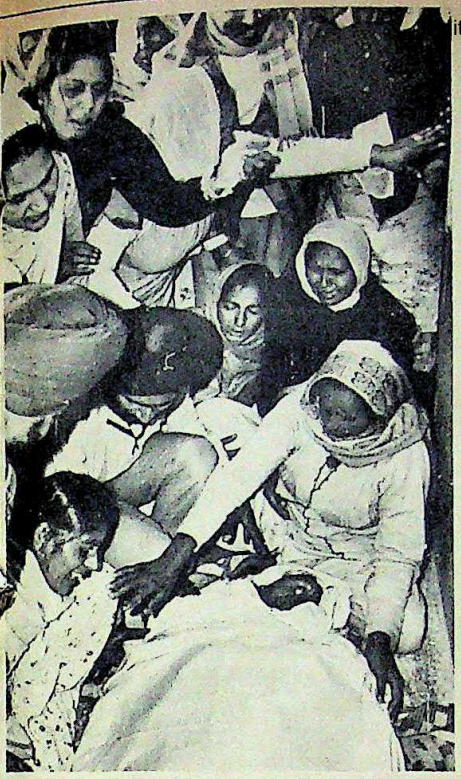
The shots attracted a police party to t scene of the crime. They found Sandhu lyi dead in a pool of blood. Meanwhile, Santo Singh's companions had driven him to t All India Institute of Medical Sciences. km away where he was declared dead.

Missing Gun: However, 24 hours aft the crime had been committed the "ope and-shut case" had gained new dimension the revolver used by Sandhu was missi and the police were reconsidering Dhan Singh's plea of self-defence. After the funer 20 of the 50-member DGPC met and passed resolution demanding a CBI inquiry. At t instance of Home Minister Zail Singh t case has been turned over to the cri branch, ironically cutting the West De police out of the action. "There will be thorough investigation," said Zail Singh.

The bitterness between Sandhu a Santokh Singh had been growing for seve months. The Khyala gurudwara, along w six others, falls within Sandhu's DGPC c stituency, but local Sikhs say Sandhu had been associated with its organising co

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Family members weep over the body of Sandhu

mittee, nor with collecting money for its construction. Sandhu, a former tailor and modestly prosperous owner of two small motor parts factories, had a good reputation in the area and indications are that he saw the new gurudwara coming up as a bid to undercut his growing popularity.

Sandhu, who had originally been brought into DGPC politics by Santokh Singh, had hoped to be made an office-bearer but was only given a seat on the executive. At the time of the DGPC president's poll, Sandhu had objected to the manner in which Santokh Singh was elected. Shortly after that he became a supporter of the Longowal group and openly denounced Santokh Singh. The Longowal Akalis had 24 seats in the DGPC, the Santokh Singh group had 25. Santokh Singh himself had been defeated by an Akali but was brought in—after the DGPC act had been suitably amended to accommodate him—as a non-member president. Sandhu's defection reduced Santokh Singh's already delicate majority and it was feared he might lead others out of the fold.

Implications: While the event itself was uncomplicated— impulsive and unpremeditated acts motivated by personal enmity—the incident is certain to have repercussions both within the Delhi Sikh community and in Punjab. The immediate and obvious consequence is the vacuum created by the death of Santokh Singh. Santokh Singh, a non-matric who also started life as a tailor, soon found his forte in gurudwara politics. Aside from Sandhu, Santokh Singh (who was known to be a man of rough and ready

Centre Stage/Rasheed Talib

Anatomy Of A Decision

AS the New Year dawns, the Union Cabinet is expected to approve a decision that will launch India into the colour television era. The debate between the administrators and the technocrats on whether or not is over, with the former winning out on points.

The protagonists on the two sides are well known. In favour of colour TV—here and now—was the administrative lobby, backed by industry and led by the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Vasant Sathe. On the other side were most technocrats, represented by the youthful scientist-Secretary of the Department of Electronics, Ashok Parthasarathy.

The near-decision that now awaits the full Cabinet's endorsement was arrived at in a peculiarly oblique and almost unintentional manner, providing a classic example of how such decisions are sometimes taken. For a year or so, the department-ministry differences received full play with the prime minister deliberately maintaining a benign neutrality.

The debate was set off not so much by the full-sailed colour-versus-black-and-white issue. It arose, rather, as something incidental to other less important questions. The Electronics Department was stuck with the premise, restated in the plan document, that the country was not likely to go in for colour television "in the foreseeable future". Shorn of bureaucratic euphemism, this meant: not at any rate until the Seventh Plan (1985–90)—a negative projection, probably carried over absent-mindedly from the earlier Janata draft.

With this as its fixed position, the department encouraged the public sector unit, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) to firm up a collaboration arrangement with a US company, Corning Glass, for the manufacture in India of glass shells for TV tubes. The need for these was estimated to grow over a five-year span to about a million units a year—all, naturally, black and white.

Meanwhile Sathe, as head of the Information Ministry, had his eyes fixed on the official media coverage of the forthcoming Asian Games. Equally incidentally, he discovered that, unless India provided colour telecasts of the Games, none of its Asian neighbours who had almost universally switched to colour would be interested in any of our live coverage. For a while, the still developing squabble between the department and the ministry was staved off with a typical sop: it was decided that the country would import a few outdoor broadcasting vans (OBVs) equipped for colour coverage, specially for the Games.

But the ministry and the TV manufacturing industry would not let it rest at that. They argued that the creation of an annual capacity of a million TV tubes, all black and white, was far in excess of our needs; that the surplus would not be easily saleable abroad; and that most of the new investment needed for the switch-over could easily come from the commercial advertising revenues piling up in the non-lapsable fund which now grosses Rs 50 crore.

The Electronics Department, in its own last-ditch effort, likewise pulled out all the stops. It pleaded that India was a poor country which could not afford colour TV at this stage of its development; that colour programming was a wasteful use of national resources—indeed, it was sinful luxury. As a clincher, it pointed out that the present method of colour transmission would soon be overtaken by the new digital system. By delaying its decision, India would have the advantage of leap-frogging into the next generation technology.

Presumably because the issue required a fresh look at financial resources, it was referred to the Cabinet's Economic Affairs Committee (EAC) small, well-knit body made up of the ministers of finance, industry, agriculture, commerce and planning and presided over by the prime minister. The EAC discussed the issue at its meeting last month. The minister of information was supported by the ministers of industry and commerce. The prime minister listened carefully and merely hinted that she did not want India to lag behind with obsolete technology. That, no doubt, helped fence-sitters to make up their minds. At the end of the discussion, the EAC recorded a brief two-point minute: firstly, that the BEL-Corning proposal be deferred until a decision is taken on colour TV. Secondly, that the setting up of a composite plant be considered for the manufacture of TV tubes.

The significance of this minute is clear. After the Cabinet meeting in January, BEL will be asked to recast its proposal to provide for a plant that will produce a mix of black-and-white and colour tubes. Colour television has obviously arrived.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ethods) had many enemies. A close fol-
wer of Master Tara Singh and, at one
oint, a mediator between Tara Singh and
ant Fateh Singh, he was expelled from the
kali Dal during the Emergency for his
upport to Mrs Gandhi. He used his standing
ith the prime minister to push various
auses of the Delhi Sikhs and in return
ffectively delivered the Sikh vote at election
me. The task of representing Delhi Sikh
terests to the prime minister and vice versa
now likely to fall to Zail Singh.

The rural-based Punjab Akalis have
ng coveted the free-floating cash assets of
e Delhi Sikhs—the DGPC's yearly income
om three major gurudwaras and about 20
chools and colleges is Rs 7 crore, equal to
e Amritsar-based SGPC income from all
eir gurudwaras and institutions in the
hole of Punjab. The Akalis are now expec-
d to make a strong effort to extend their
fluence in Delhi which has the largest Sikh
opulation of any city in the country. As it is,
ey already have a substantial base here.
he Punjab Akalis may also find it easier to
egotiate with the Centre now since one of
eir most serious grievances was the "im-
osed" DGPC presidency of Santokh Singh.
bviously, this is no longer an issue.

Most of all, the murders have created a
eep uneasiness in the Sikh community. A
rominent Delhi Sikh remarked, "The Sikhs
ust take warning from this. If we adopt
ullets and not ballots as our mode of
olitical expression we will wind up destroy-
g ourselves."

—ASOKA RAINA and DONNA SURI

New Commissioner Bajrang Lal with Bhinder: the transfer was sudden but inevitable

Delhi Police

Over And Out

HIS exit was as sudden and as dramatic as his elevation as Delhi's police commissioner. As Pritam Singh Bhinder, 47, was etting ready to hand over documents relat-
g to the allotment of flats to the widows of olicemen killed while on duty, a telephonic
essage from the Home Ministry put as
nd to his controversial 23-month tensure in
ffice. Bhinder was asked to hand over charge
e same evening to Bajrang Lal, 55, an
ndian Police Service (IPS) official from Rajas-
han and was reverted to Haryana. Said
hinder after his swift ouster: "I have never
ulled any wires to further my career."

He was not quite right in this assertion.
hinder superseded over 150 IPS officials to
ecome police commissioner soon after the
ongress (I) came to power in January 1980:
classic instance of political string-pulling
nd patronage. Although senior ministry
fficials and Home Minister Zail Singh were
pposed to his selection, they had to surren-
er to Sanjay Gandhi's fiat. Bhinder was
warded for his 'persecution' during the
anata regime. Earlier, his wife Sukhbans Kaur was also awarded a party ticket from Punjab for the Lok Sabha.

Opposition: The controversial policeman's removal has been welcomed by all the political parties—including the Congress (I). According to Home Ministry sources, he was sacked because of his close association with the dark side of the Emergency, his arrogant behaviour, the growing corruption and casteism in the Delhi Police and his strained relations with Congress (I) leaders including Zail Singh. Disclosed a Congress (I) leader: "Bhinder's removal was planned soon after Sanjay's death but he survived because a suitable replacement for him could not be found."

Bhinder's stock with the ruling party started falling when Sunder Lal Khurana replaced Jagmohan as Delhi lieutenant governor early last year. Khurana not only ordered changes in the upper echelons of the Delhi Police set-up, he refused to go along with Bhinder in the transfer of police officials. Khurana's efforts to shift the police commissioner received Zail Singh's active support. Both disliked Bhinder's attempts to establish direct relations with 1, Safdarjung Road. Rajiv Gandhi, unlike Sanjay, does not encourage junior bureaucrats at the cost of senior ones, so the sacking became easy for Home Ministry mandarins to engineer.

The shocking assassination last month of Delhi Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee chief Santokh Singh added its mite to the good cause, though officials deny this. However, a junior official points out that the murder was used to ease Bhinder out on the plea that his intelligence machinery had failed to monitor the fractious Sikh politics resulting in the death of a Congress(I) sympathiser.

Sympathy: Despite his arrogant disposition, there were many who shed tears at Bhinder's departure. Even his critics admit that crimes in the capital had declined by over 10 per cent during his stint, and that Delhi had been a safer place than during the Janata-Lok Dal period. Said a police inspector who has been with the Delhi Police for over 20 years now: "I have seen many inspectors-general of police, but Bhinder Saheb was one of the most dynamic and brilliant police chiefs we ever had, and it is sad that he had to leave."

Bhinder has not been offered any alternative assignment and he is unlikely to be accommodated by Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal in a senior position unless the chief minister is directed to do so by party bosses. According to Bhinder's friends, he will soon quit the service, but he himself was non-committal about his future plans saying: "I would like to take some rest due to personal problems and the great trouble which I underwent during the Janata regime plus the hard work of the last two years."

Bureaucratic circles see in the removal an attempt to cleanse the civil service in Delhi of those elements who were inducted by Sanjay Gandhi. Jagmohan, former chief secretary W. Shaiza, and a dozen other secretaries have been transferred. Scoffs Delhi Bharatiya Janata Party chief Vijay Kumar Malhotra: "The Congress(I) thinks that by reshuffling the bureaucracy it can win the polls. But there are many Bhinders and Jagmohans within the party itself."

—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

vitable

th of a

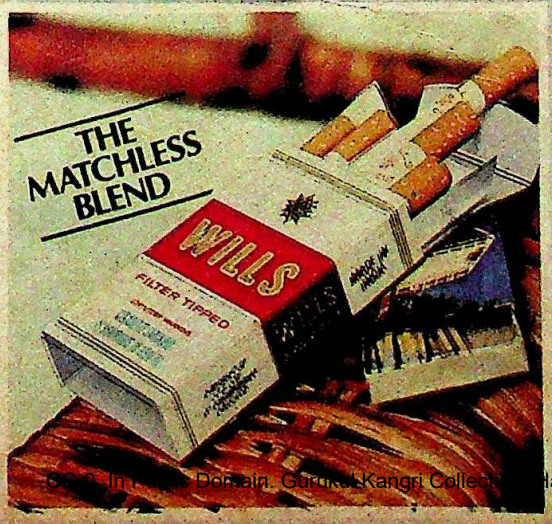
ant dispo-
ed tears a
tics admi
eclined b
, and tha
during the
police in-
elhi Police
seen many
t Bhinder
namic and
, and it is

any alter-
kely to be
f Minister
unless the
by party
riends, he
imself was
plans say:
est due to
t trouble
ta regime
o years."
e removal
service in
inducted
rmer chief
ther secre-
offs Delhi
y Kumar
ks that by
n win the
ders and
"

U CHAWLA

RY 15, 19

Made for each other



Wills Filter. The standard of excellenc in cigarette smoking for almost two decades now.

To millions of smokers, Wills Filter is the last word in taste – the taste of choice tobaccos carefu blended and married to just the right filter.

Wills Filter. Once you've tried it, you stay with it.

WILLS FILTER

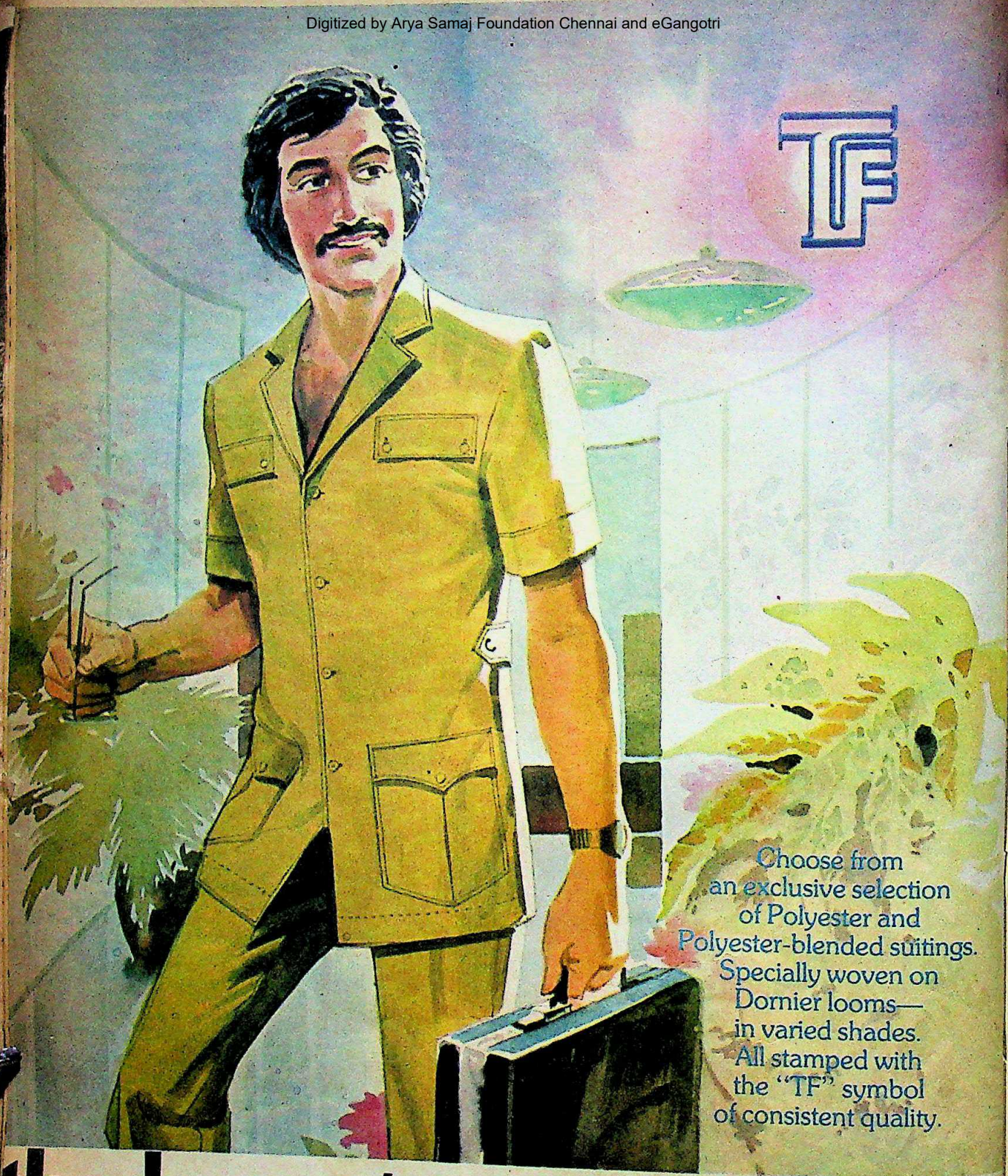
Filter and tobacco perfectly matc

STATUTORY WARNING
CIGARETTE SMOKING IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sometimes all you need to know about a suiting is its symbol



thackersey's easycare suiting

HINDOOSTAN MILLS, 16, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay 400 023

Mill's Retail Showrooms at:
☐ 58, World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400 005. ☐ Dr. Anandrao Nair Road, Bombay 400 011.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Dattaram-HM-3

Media

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Spoils Of Sycophancy

FOR all those journalists who think they belong to a thankless and poorly-paid profession, there is hope on the horizon. It comes from the latest impresario to champion the "welfare and relief" of India's toiling journalists: Jinendra Kumar Jain, 42. From obscure beginnings as a small-time publisher, Jain has used every 'journalistic' rung to hop a step higher, and come very close to the Gandhi family. Last fortnight, Jain had the satisfaction of seeing his fast train to fame—the Journalists Welfare Foundation (JWF) which he launched on May 13 last year—steam into its destination.

On December 13, front-page display advertisements in Delhi newspapers welcomed the "journalists of the country" who had written prize-winning essays on the JWF's theme: 'Nehru and India'. The advertisements' space had been donated by big companies like the Delhi Cloth and General Mills (DCM), Grandlay Cables, Pure Drinks (the Campa bottlers), and the Walchand Group of Companies.

All roads leading to Mavalankar Auditorium, the venue of the award-presentation ceremonies, were straddled by huge arches, bedecked with banners heralding the event and sponsored by public sector units like Punjab National Bank and the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). Jain's name was prominently emblazoned on the banners and advertisements. It was evident that J.K. Jain, MP (Rajya Sabha) and self-styled benefactor of journalists, either possessed extraordinary persuasive powers, or was invisibly propped up by some powerful backers. The advertisements, which appeared in newspapers countrywide, cost a minimum of Rs 1 lakh.

The JWF was truly munificent. It gave away three top prizes and 51 consolation prizes in both the Hindi and English categories. The two first-prize winners (Arup Kumar Dutta, a free-lancer from Jorhat, Assam, in English and Pradeep Pant, an AIR employee of Delhi in Hindi) got return air tickets to the UK, Switzerland, West Germany, France and Italy and Rs 2,000 in cash. The second-prize winners (R.K.K. Menon of the *Mail* in Madras in English, and Gopal Sharma Sathi, a Gwalior free-lancer in Hindi) got return air tickets to Kathmandu and Rs 1,000 in cash, and the third-prize winners (Basabi Mookerjee, a Delhi free-lancer in English and Krishna Mudgil of Bahadurgarh, Haryana, in Hindi) return air tickets to Bombay and Rs 500 in cash. The 102 consolation-prize winners were given items ranging from tape-recorders and transistor radios to suit-pieces and saris. Looking pleased and yet sheepish, the top prize winners all parroted warm Nehruvian sentiments and eternal gratitude to Jain.

Rewarding Experience: The amazing thing, however, was that out of 188 valid entries, as many as 108 people had won some prize. Jain had an ingenuous explanation for this flood of largesse: "Nehru's name is being maligned, and all the entrants praised his role. As journalists are busy people, I thought they would enter only if they were promised something in return."

The souvenir and the advertisement: calling all Nehruphiles

The list of lollipops did not end there. At Mavalankar Hall arrangements had been made for refreshments and what Jain thought would be an overflow crowd: even special closed-circuit TV sets had been set up in a huge pandal outside. One competition judge spoke rapturously about the "sumptuous spread" on the menu after the ceremony. Inside the auditorium Weston Electroniks technicians taped the entire programme on colour video. The invitees mostly seemed to be a hand-picked lot of VIPs, ministers, diplomats, MPs—and journalists.

From beginning to end, Jain took great care to see that the competition was a public-relations plug for Jawaharlal Nehru. Significantly, no journalist of any national standing entered it; those who did were mostly small-town scribes, many not even full-time journalists. There was no working journalist on the judges' panel for the English entries, and although the quality of the winning essa left much to be desired, the judges said t essays had been written with "vision a intellect". They acknowledged that the co petition was "like a referendum on Pan Nehru." The winning essays, along w goodwill messages from Indian dignitaries well as the British High Commissioner a the Commonwealth Secretary-Gene Shridath Ramphal, were contained in lavish 130-page hardbound souvenir (a vertisements: 30 pages at an estimated venue Rs 3 lakh) that was distributed free the audience. After Information and Broa casting Minister Vasant Sathe released t souvenir, the hall echoed with rustling c lophane as the audience eagerly fell on t packages of souvenirs.

Mysterious Funding: This unseen exhibition only delighted the man who c chestrated the show. But J. K. Jain w singularly reluctant to divulge all but t most innocuous details of t manner in which he did Neh proud. The souvenir, for i stance, did not carry a sing acknowledgement of donatio in kind or cash. No details of t awards' income and expend ture were forthcoming. Jain d admit that the JWF's corpus w a little over Rs 1 lakh, of whi he personally had donat Rs 11,000. But, said Ajit Gopa chief public relations manager Indian Airlines, who was one the English essay judges: "Wh impressed me was that the JW did not spend a paisa of its ow money on the entire affair." O of the organisers, who wished remain anonymous, reveal that the show must ha cost at least Rs 10 lakh—and each of th 10,000 souvenirs must have cost at least F 25 to produce. INDIA TODAY discovered th the airline tickets were donated by Air-Ind and Indian Airlines and the tape-recorde and radios by Weston.

On close examination, Jain's enti "journalistic" career is seen as having bee designed to help him vault into the augu company of the country's rulers. Eight yea back Jain was a nobody. Since then, hov ever, he has metamorphosed into an exce lent example of the present-day Congress animal, using a clever combination of t printed word, show-biz, sycophancy and pr claimed concern for his fellow-men to clamb on to the gravy train.

Prior to 1973 Jain made a business o of publishing business directories, whic attract many advertisements and spin mo ney, and then an aviation-tourism magazin But these ventures did not endow him wi much clout. So, in January 1973, Jain lau ched a tabloid Hindi eveninger. *Doord*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

What with rising prices, I can barely make ends meet. Which bank cares about my small monthly savings?

IOB cares

It makes no difference how much or how little you can save. At IOB we have five different monthly savings schemes. Carefully worked out to suit your particular needs.

We have a monthly savings scheme that you can start with as little as Rs. 5/-. And if you can't save a fixed amount every month, we have a scheme for you, to save whatever you can each month. We even have a scheme for those who can save more now, but less in the future. And another for people who want to do just the opposite.

In fact we have a scheme for every financial situation. As long as you really want to save—IOB can help you do it.

Monthly Savings Schemes:

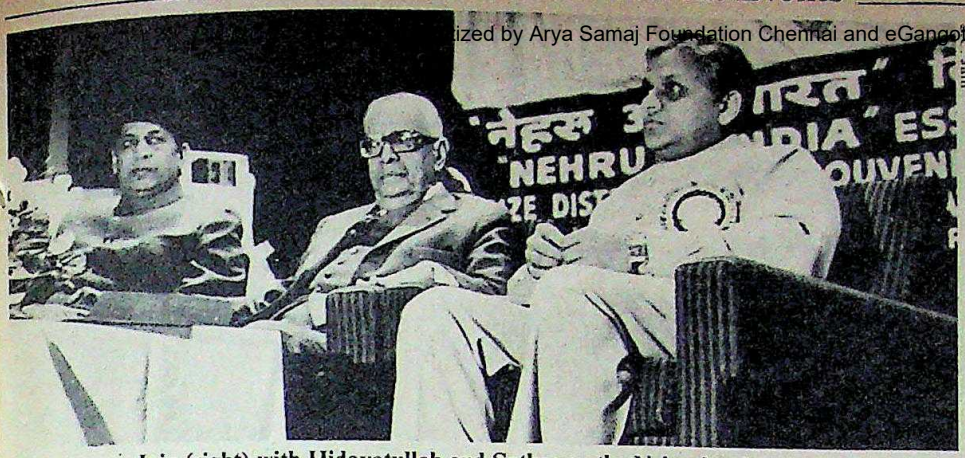
Permanent Income Plan.
Savings Bank Account
Recurring Deposit Plan.
Education Deposit.
Wedding Deposit.

Indian Overseas Bank

Good people to grow with

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



S.C. Jain

Jain (right) with Hidayatullah and Sathe: on the Nehru bandwagon

Desh. Even today *Dooran Desh* does not sell more than 5,000 copies. But it is an unabashed mouthpiece of the Congress(I).

During the Emergency, Jain used his journalistic status to get close to Sanjay Gandhi. He worked himself on to the 20-Point Programme Implementation Committee in Delhi—and then showed how canny he was by sticking with the Gandhis during the Janata regime. Friends of Sanjay remember that he used to make it a point to accompany Sanjay to all his court appearances and kick up a row every time. He proved useful, too, in keeping tabs on other journalists and their loyalties. When Mrs Gandhi was arrested and lodged in Tihar Jail for a week in December 1978, Jain joined the protests and courted arrest himself. Inevitably, he befriended the men who formed Sanjay's inner court, Kamal Nath in particular.

Sweet Adversity: Jain's wife Nirmal appears to have contributed most to his closeness to Mrs Gandhi. In October 1977, Jain and his wife accompanied Mrs Gandhi to Tamil Nadu. At Madurai they were attacked by a violent mob, and Nirmal was hit by a stone and hospitalised. "She was half dead," says Jain, "and Madam came and sat by her bedside for 20 minutes." Jain demonstrated his gratefulness by organising what had by then become a Sanjay staple: blood-donation camps.

These ties paid off after Mrs Gandhi was re-elected in 1980. Shortly before Sanjay died in June that year, Kamal Nath persuaded him to give Jain a ticket for the Rajya Sabha from Madhya Pradesh. In July 1980 Jain finally had the satisfaction of occupying a seat in the Upper House. Other parliamentarians recall that he went around for the first few days wearing a picture of Sanjay on his lapel. In the Rajya Sabha, he has acquired a reputation for being one of the most abusive Treasury Bench members.

Political gains have not prevented Jain from harping on his journalistic credentials. His dexterity is proved by the fact that his Sanjay label has not removed him from the post-Sanjay power structure. The essay competition was therefore an ideal way to reaffirm his loyalties and use the Nehru stick to beat the Opposition with. The day after the award ceremony, Mrs Gandhi met the winning journalists and said that the Opposition was "conspiring to malign Nehru and deny him his great contribution." She praised Jain for his initiative.

But the majority of Jain's party colleagues dislike him and have nothing but uncharitable things to say about him. One senior party member, who said it was barrassing to share his Rajya Sabha be with Jain, said: "Jain is nothing bu cunning operator, and none of us can unc stand why Mrs Gandhi tolerates him. this is the kind of man hovering around these days." Other Congress (I) leaders, also wished to remain unnamed, said Jain was a "contact man" who can put industrialist wishing to meet the prime mi ter in touch with her.

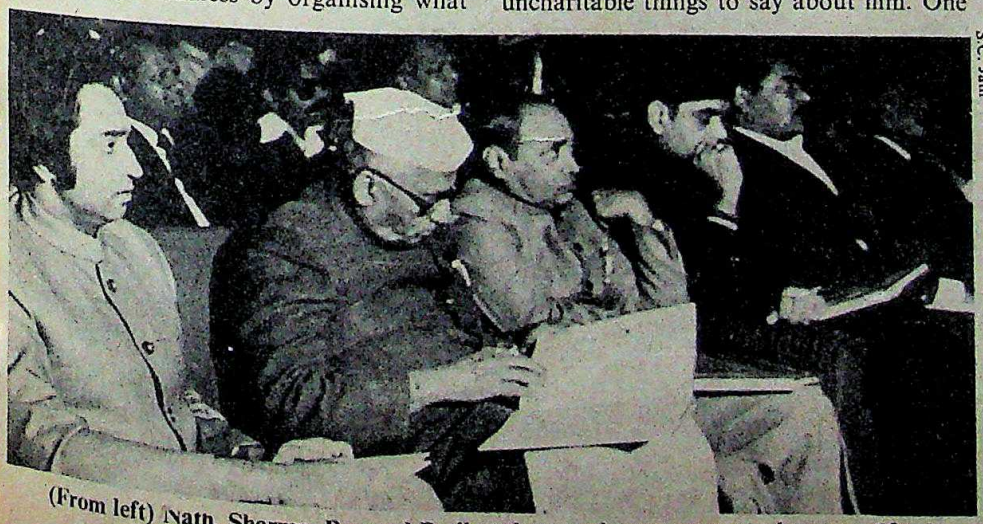
Durbari: A stocky, swarthy man wears Nehru jackets and a cloying perfu Jain has clearly no shortage of funds present. He has chosen to make his offici allotted bungalow on Delhi's Balwan Mehta Marg his 'office'. Thickly carpe and cluttered with armchairs, its w decorated with framed pictures of Jain w Sanjay and Mrs Gandhi, the place is viously designed to be a durbar.

Jain told INDIA TODAY that the JWF besides him, two other trustees: K.C. J an income-tax advocate, and R.L. Jain "social worker" and, he admits reluctantl close relative. So far, says Jain, he has thought about what the JWF will do in futu Strangely, it donated Rs 2,100 to Handicapped Society in Delhi. As for jo nalists, Jain (who lists "public functions get-togethers" as his pastimes in the Ra Sabha Who's Who) has interesting pla "Many young journalists go and drink a at embassies and other parties," he sa "and if they meet with any tragedy then JWF will help their families."

Kamal Nath, when contacted by IN TODAY, said Jain was doing a good job. admitted that he had helped organise awards because Jain was "very close" to h "These awards are not for the likes of Ni Singh or Arun Shourie," he said.

Between the lines of praise that J drew, however, one fact clearly stood out one stroke, Jain had co-opted nearly journalists into the Nehru "revival". Wat ing the Mavalankar Hall show, one sen journalist sourly remarked that Jain was viously a "front man in the campaign subtly control the press". That the awa were a semi-party affair was proved wh Jain called upon Vasant Sathe to have ministry officially publish the Nehru ess in "all national languages" and have th distributed nation-wide. At the same ti Jain asserted that he would try to get jo nalists more governmental largesse like ephone and gas connections and subsidi rail travel. It was clear that while ruling pa leaders regularly castigate the press for "irresponsibility", men like Jinendra Kun Jain would prefer to wave a host of good before his gullible and potentially sy phantic brethren. Said another disgus journalist: "Obviously, the JWF stands Jain's Welfare Fund."

—CHAITANYA KALB



S.C. Jain

(From left) Nath, Sharma, Rao and Patil at the awards ceremony: no shortage of funds

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

onversions

Rejecting The Cross

ALL it a game of merry-go-round, reverse conversion, or mass oselytisation. Whatever its name, it is coming increasingly clear that the conrsion bug that hit the headlines early last ar when Harijans from Tamil Nadu emraced Islam is here to stay. Mausampur aiwallah—a dusty and forlorn village in ttar Pradesh's Moradabad district—was e scene of another conversion story last onth. Not Harijans to Islam. But Harijan hristians to Hinduism—perhaps another st in secular India. Amidst the chanting of rses from the sacred Hindu scriptures and brief yajna; 234 Christians became folwers of the Arya Samaj, a reformist Hindu ct. It was a virtual home-coming for the 52 milies of Mausampur whose ancestors had nbraced Christianity nearly 110 years ago.

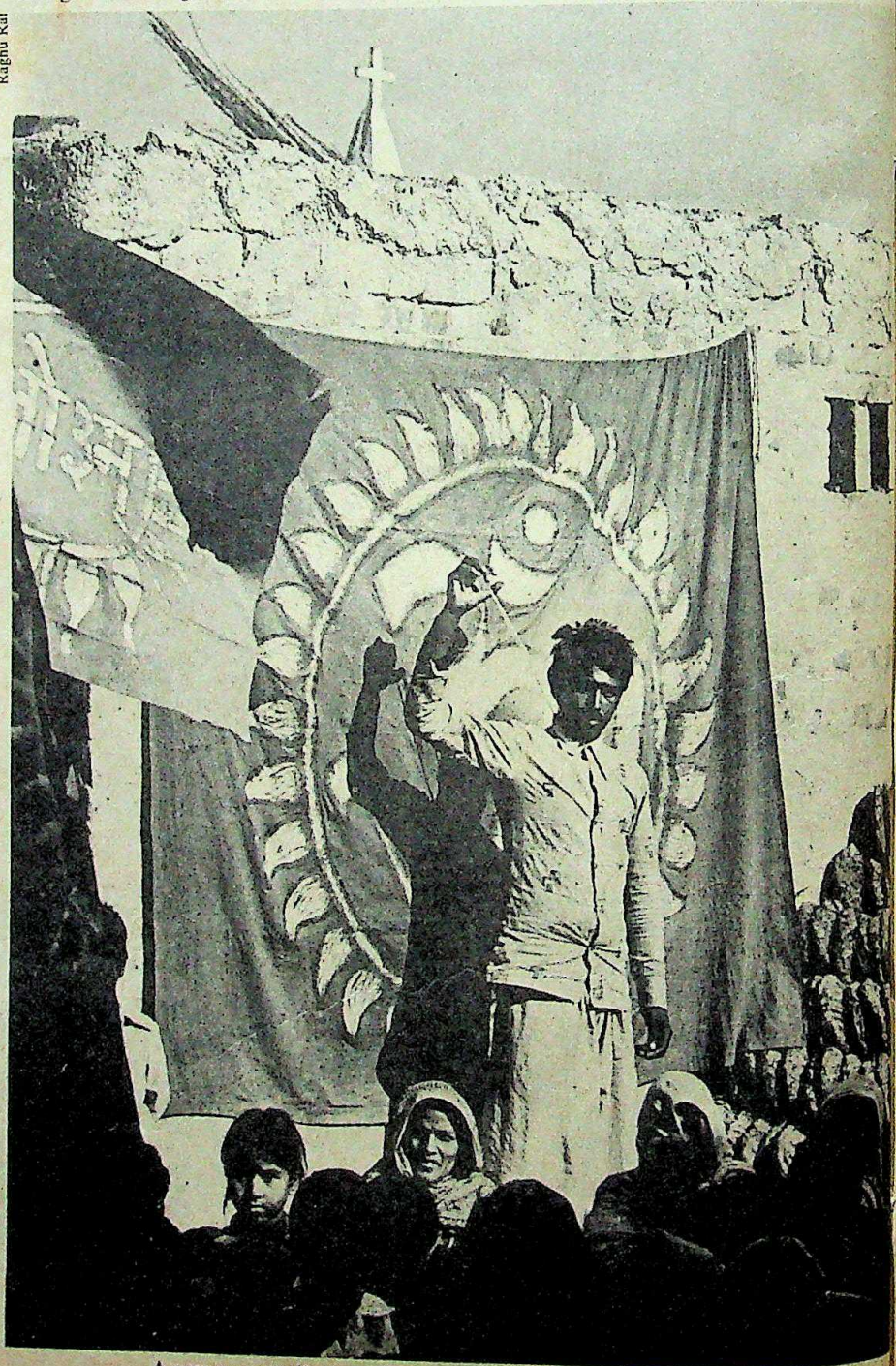
Each of the converts was made to sign application form which read: "I had emaced Christianity due to some reasons. But want to become Hindu again. Please accept y request which has been made voluntarily d under no pressure from anyone." Their quests were happily conceded by half a ozen Arya Samaj leaders who had deended on the village along with 50 other maj workers to formalise the occasion.

The entry of the new converts—the ajority of them Harijans—was complete hen they were served a community lunch in hich top Arya Samaj leaders from Delhi d Uttar Pradesh also participated. Later n, all of them were given a few booklets ontaining Hindu prayers. Soon after, most f them removed pictures of Jesus and Mary om their houses. Said Moti Masih, 52, now Moti Lal Arya and father of eight children: "I ave no regrets about my decision. I am roud of my new faith." Added Premwati, a Harijan woman: "We remained Christians ecause no one from the other religions came this village. But since many swamis came ere and convinced us that Hinduism was ood, we decided to become Hindus."

Conversion Campaign: Most of the conrsions were organised by the Bharatiya Hindu Shuddhi Sabha (BHSS), a 60-year-old Delhi-based outfit of the Arya Samaj, which laims to have reconverted over 20,000 hristians and Muslims since Independence. n fact, BHSS's volunteers have been active in Mausampur for the last six months trying to oo the village folk. Over a dozen full-time orkers led by Deep Chand Sharma, chief rganiser, spent over two months in the illage in a door-to-door campaign. Says harma: "The people were just scared of us. We were branded as CID agents. They were not willing to leave their old religion which was forced upon them. At last, persuasion paid us dividends."

Though the BHSS leaders claim that the pre-eminence of the Hindu religion is the main factor in convincing the people to change their religion, there appears to be another side to the story. According to som villagers, land disputes have forced some o the families to rise in revolt against the villag leadership which is dominated by th Christians. Of the 125 acres of cultivable lan in the village over 50 acres is owned by si families whose grandparents were the first t join the Christian fold in 1870. Later on, a others who worked as landless labourers o their lands were also converted t Christianity. But in 1979, as a part of th state Government's policy to allot land to th landless, over 20 acres of land in Mausampu and the surrounding villages was allotted t

Raghu Rai



A new convert displays the sacred thread: virtual home-coming

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

25 families. However, though certificates were distributed to them, they were not given actual possession of the land. In August this year, Lachhman, 36, a militant youth leader who was also one of those involved in the land disputes, threatened that if land was not given to these families, he would, along with the others, return to the Hindu fold. Since the land owners refused to budge, he approached the Arya Samaj leaders and brought them to the village. Besides the land disputes, the Harijan Christians were also peeved at the luxurious life-styles of the local leaders.

Christian Influence: Interestingly, all the big houses in the village—over 12 of them—are owned by members of the village chief Edgar Nand Ram's family. Besides, Edgar Ram's six brothers together own 30 acres of land in the village. Said Ram: "All are Christians in our records. In fact, they have been working on our land and in our houses. If they want to go, I have no objection but I am not leaving my religion. It is not true that they have been denied land ownership."

Though the Hindu leaders were celebrating their success in the conversion effort, they were not sure how long they would be able to retain the new converts in their fold. The only school in the village was under Christian control and most of the grown-up children were given free education in Christian institutions outside the village. Said Dwarka Nath Sehgal, the general secretary of BHSS: "We cannot provide all the economic benefits to them which they are now receiving from the Christians. We cannot provide them jobs outside the village and we feel that some of them may return to Christianity again after a few months." In order to rescue the situation, a wellheeled Brahmin journalist from Delhi is reported to have announced a donation of Rs 10,000 for the construction of a school in the village. In addition, he has also promised that he would meet the expenses of hiring a Hindu schoolteacher. BHSS leaders had also asked industrialists to adopt the village.

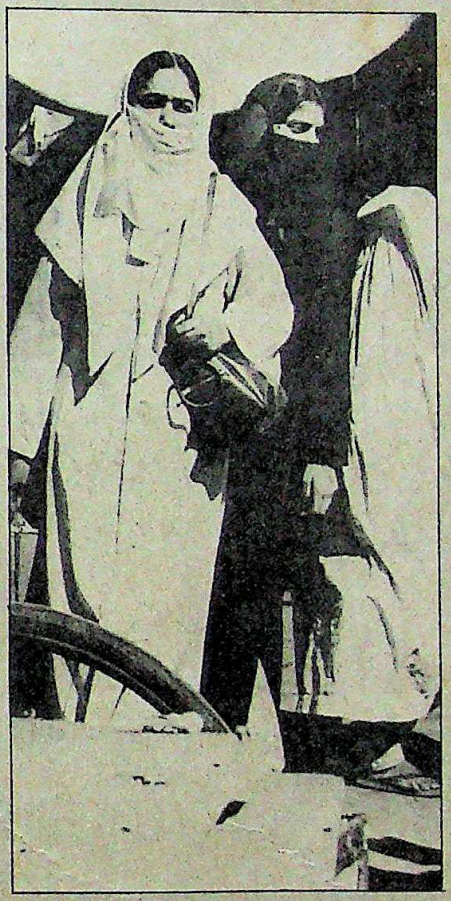
Predictably, the conversions—the largest in Uttar Pradesh in recent months—have created a flutter in Christian circles. On December 12, the day of the conversions, three prominent Christian leaders were also present in the village. They collected over a dozen Christian families in a remote corner of the village and delivered Sunday sermons. In an effort to boost the morale of the remaining Christian families a massive Christmas celebration was also organised. Said Anand Louis, a young state government employee who refused to be converted: "The Arya Samaj function was like a fete for me and the Christmas celebrations were also like that. There is only one God in the world. All of us worship Him and it hardly makes a difference whether one is a Hindu or a Christian."

—PRABHU CHAWLA in Mausampur

Islam

Mirth Control

"OUT of evil cometh good," says the Bible. Few would take this to mean that one must practise evil before one can possibly be good but, rather, that for all the evil that prevails in the world, good will ultimately triumph. And few would agree that shutting one's eyes to all that is base in this world is a sure-fire method to banish evil from our lives. Thus it is that the excesses arising from the wave of Islamic fundamentalism now sweeping many parts of the world become difficult to understand.



Burqa-clad woman in Akola: forced orthodoxy

► Zubeida and Kadir Patel of Jalgaon came home in exuberant spirits after a visit to the local cinema house to see their hero, Amitabh Bachchan, in *Naseeb*. Their joy, however, was shortlived. The next day the *pancha* (communal tribunal) of their town summoned Kadir and fined him Rs 51 for taking his wife to the cinema.

► In the town of Akola, a matinee show had brought some joy into the life of Subira. As she was walking home, she was accosted by some Muslim youths. She answered in the affirmative when asked whether she had been to the film. Out came razor blades from their pockets; they did a fine job of shredding her dress. "The next time," said they, "it will be your body."

► When four journalists of Bijapur published a statement of Nazima Hate challenging an appeal issued earlier by 100 Muslims supporting a ban on their women seeing films, they were threatened with being burnt alive.

► Noorjehan and her husband went to the circus one evening in Bhusawal. Yusuf had to pay a fine of Rs 51 to the *pancha* for indulging his wife's fancy.

► Razia Patel, 22, of Jalgaon—a worker for Jayaprakash Narayan's Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Samiti—is bolder than most of her sex. She queued up for a film about the revolt against British rule. Three Muslim youths who suddenly appeared asked her whether she knew of the ban. "The *pancha* has banned entertainment," retorted Razia, "but this movie is education. Why don't you see it for yourselves?" She was abused heartily.

Razia, however, is not giving up. She is running a one-woman *jehad* against what she calls the *fatwa* (decree) of the *pancha*. "I have met over 400 Muslim women in the last two months and barring three, the rest disliked the ban." Reinforcing her stand is Zohra Jabeen of Nagpur. Says she: "The maidens of Medina used to welcome the Prophet with songs. Once, Hasrat Aisha, Mohammed Salam's wife, wanted to see a tribal performance. She was allowed to do so."

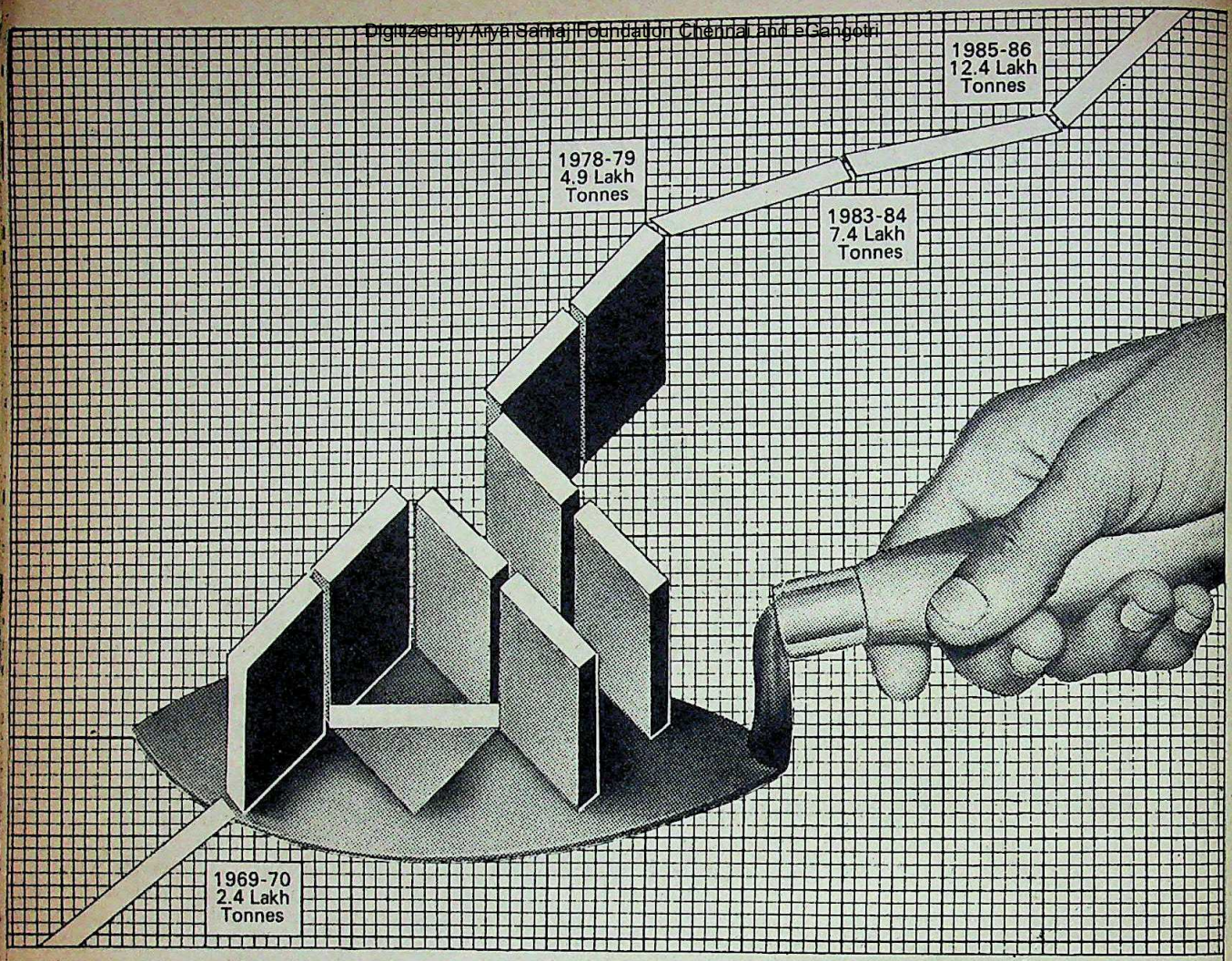
"The ban is against the tenets of Islam," argues Alim Khan, chairman of the minority cell of the Maharashtra unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party. "Islam is categorically against alcohol, usury and gambling," he says and asks, "Why are Muslim youths quiet against these points? There are TV facilities even in a holy place like Medina. Muslim women in some other countries not only see films but even act in them."

Be that as it may, it cannot be denied that the Muslims of modern times are having to wage a stiff battle against this regrettable throwback to mediaevalism which is influencing the lives of so many of their community. While much of the stuff that passes as entertainment, both on and off the screen, is trivial, some of it is undoubtedly art. And art, as someone has said, is "life seen through a temperament." It may not be a bad idea, after all, for orthodox Muslims to see life through temperaments other than their own.

—NIRMALA CHINU PANCHAL

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Andhra Cement– Poised to produce over a million tonnes.

Meeting the challenge of shortages has been a way of life at Andhra Cement.

Its installed capacity has risen from 36,500 tonnes in 1940 to 4.9 lakh tonnes in 1979.

Andhra Cement has taken a giant stride forward to increase the installed capacity to 7.4 lakh tonnes by 1983-84.

An expansion programme at a cost of Rs. 30.85 crores is racing towards completion.

Andhra Cement has also kept abreast with latest technology in cement manufacture. With the proposed introduction of precalcination technology, the total installed capacity is expected to cross the million-tonne mark by 1985.

Andhra Cement– where controls are no constraints.

THE ANDHRA CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

111, Sarojini Devi Road, Secunderabad 500 003

Imageads/H/AC-81133 B

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Madhya Pradesh

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Lawless Lawmen

It is a nondescript village which, in the normal course of things, would have continued an unnoticed existence but for a creeping modern sickness: police brutality. Last fortnight Goliagarh, a village in the east Madhya Pradesh district of Raigarh made regional, if not national, headlines with an all too familiar encounter with the police.

In the course of unravelling a murder mystery, local policemen of nearby Bagbahar went berserk in Goliagarh. They beat up villagers, allegedly extorted money and brutally tortured their victims. What was even more alarming was that though this barbarity occurred in the second week of November, it did not become public knowledge until a month later, when Nand Kumar Sai, a Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader and former MLA accidentally came to hear of it. Until Sai made a noise, the district administration was in the dark. Even then, all that has so far happened is that one station house officer (SHO), a head constable and a constable have been suspended and arrested, along with a local journalist who was allegedly involved. A magisterial inquiry is in progress; cases of extortion and abetment of rape have also been registered.

A dirt track leads to Goliagarh (population about 600) which lies exactly 110 km north of the district headquarters of Raigarh. A resident of Goliagarh, Roopsai, was murdered on the night of November 10 when he was standing guard on his field. His adopted son, Nankuram, went to the police on the following day. The police came to the spot on the same night from Bagbahar, 15 km away, but went away only to return the following day and send the corpse for post-mortem to Lailunga, 30 km away.

Disgraceful Conduct: Later the Bagbahar SHO, Arya, arrived to start the kind of investigation that could only have been conducted on a poor, illiterate and defenceless community. The police were also trying to find out about a gold chain which the victim (Roopsai) was supposedly wearing and which was missing. While villagers remain confused about the precise details, the horrors are fresh in their minds.

Nankuram, the prime suspect who is now in jail after having admitted to the crime—some allege under police pressure—was the first to get a beating. But he was among the luckier ones. His wife, Kuhari Bai, a dark, thin 45-year-old and mother of six children, bore the brunt of police perversity. "First they took me to the village school (in front of which, ironically, the magisterial inquiry is being conducted) and started beating me on my feet," says Kuhari Bai. That was only the beginning. While the Adivasi villagers gathered quietly outside, police first had Kuhari Bai stripped, then compelled another woman to apply chi powder on Kuhari Bai's genitals. But Kuh Bai was able to kick her away. The pol then tortured her with a stick evidently gain a confession about the missing go chain. "I did not know anything about it what could I tell them?" asks Kuhari Bai anguish.

Kuhari Bai with her baby (top) and Reejhan: forced rape

Nand Kumar Sai: starting it all

Unconvinced, the police took her another village, Kotba (population 4,00 about 6 km away, where she was locked i room again. She was first forced to drink t urine of three villagers, one of whom Reejhan, a resident of Goliagarh. A quaki Reejhan was then made to heap the ultim humiliation upon her. Brushing aside pleas, the police forced him to rape Kuh Bai. Says Kuhari Bai bitterly: "Througho the police were watching and laughing a asking obscene questions." By now Kuh Bai was close to losing consciousness but t police still had not finished with their gar Reejhan was made to strike a match a singe Kuhari Bai's pubic hair. "Is this t kind of protection the Government provi for the poor?" asks Nand Kumar S

For all his cooperation Reejhan says was also deprived of Rs 100. After the init thrashing he was paraded naked from his h to the village school. There the police fi applied chilly powder to his anus and la tried to force in petrol from a pump. Sa Reejhan: "I screamed but there was no one hear me." A month after the incide Reejhan's face still reflects the terror.

Painful Memories: Even after so lo the victims are reluctant to be identified. B Sai, 35, recalls the torture: "I wet my dhot could not stand the pain." He was picked because the victim, Roopsai, had once help him in his field. Beer Sai alleges that t police extracted Rs 300 from him. Anoth villager Ram and his wife Sundari Bai w picked up, although at the time of the murd they were away in Orissa which is across t border, 12 km from Goliagarh. They turned only to receive a sound beating a alleges Samaru, he had to pay out Rs 5,000 an incredible sum for a villager.

While instances of police brutality co to light in regions where there is a to disregard for law and order, it comes as surprise in Raigarh district (area · 12,9 sq km and population 15 lak Inhabited largely by peaceful tribals, crime no serious problem. Admits Distr Collector Subroto Banerjee, 35, obviou unnerved by the unfavourable publicity t territory is attracting: "By and large t situation is fairly good. We have had a doz dacoities in the past year but most have be committed by outsiders." While Banerje statements may sound reassuring, the u pleasant fact is that in a majority of such ca it is only too common to see the culprits get scot-free.

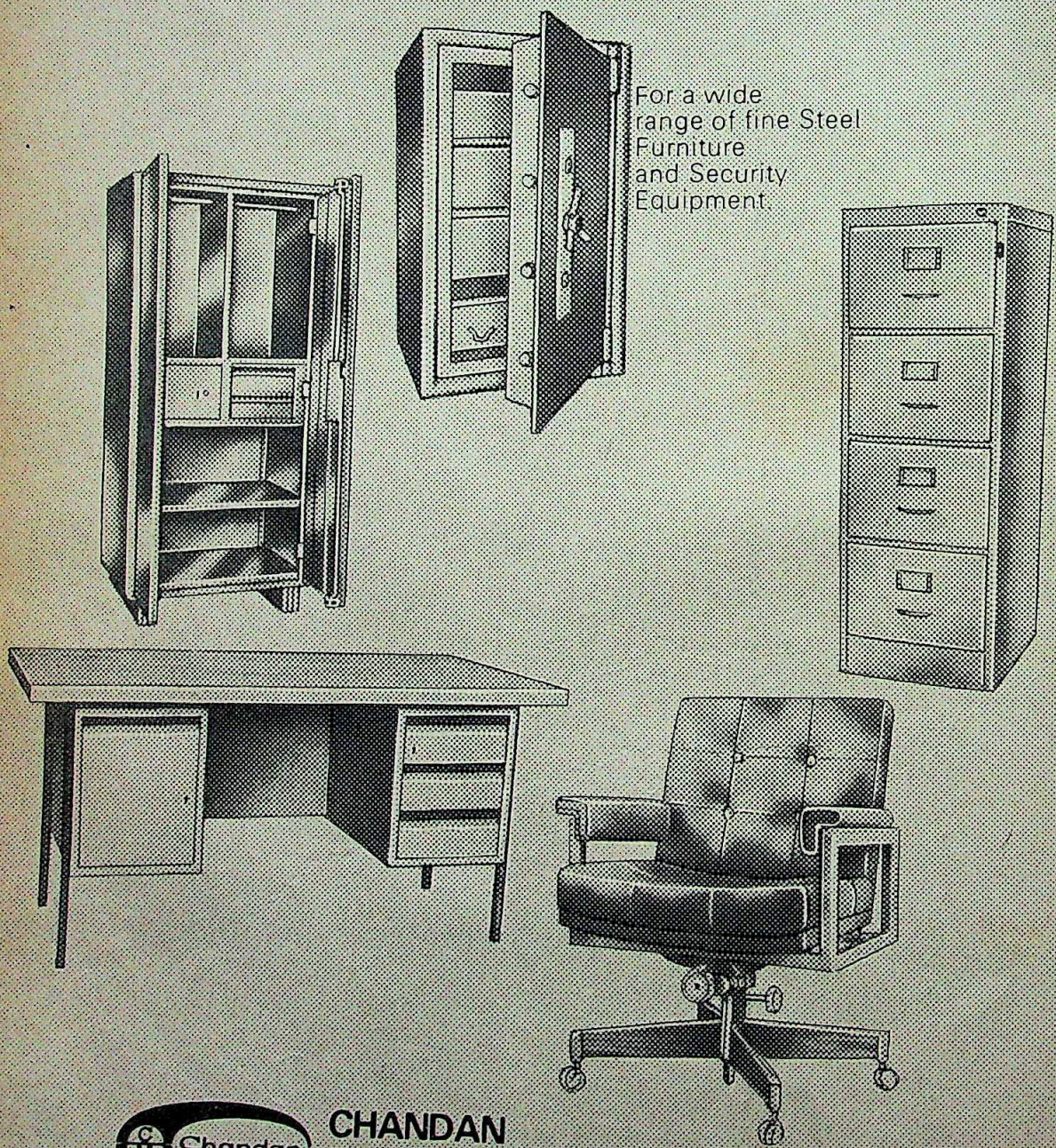
—SREEKANT KHANDEKAR in Goliaga

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Chandan Steel Furniture

It says a lot for your judgement.



CHANDAN METAL PRODUCTS PVT. LTD.

Gorwa Road, Vadodara 390 016 Gujarat, India.

Dealers at all important centres. Dealership enquiries welcome.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

everest/81/CMP/503

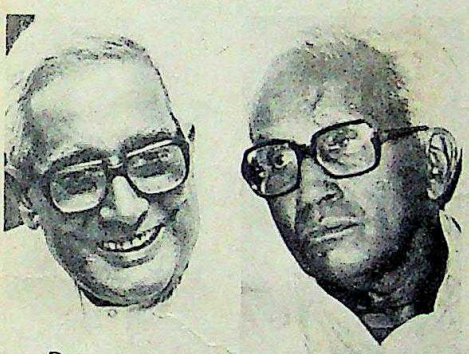
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CPI-M

Which Way To Go ?

THE congress of the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) to be held at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh this month promises to be a lively one. Under fire will be the pro-Soviet and anti-Chinese stance taken by the leadership in the draft political resolution. The resolution was adopted by the central committee and has been circulated to the state units, in accordance with party rules before adoption by party delegates at Vijayawada.

The issue is not a recent one. At the last party congress, four years ago at Jullundur, a compromise was achieved by the reiteration of an old party line—equidistance from both the Soviet Union and China. This compromise had not been to the liking of the ultra-left factions, especially those from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, but had been accepted. This time the dissidents want to know what has merited the pro-Soviet shift as nothing has changed in the international communist scene. Though delegates to the party congress are chosen carefully this will not prevent the raising of this issue as certain West Bengal party sources put it: "The time has come for us to ask the leadership clearly what specific stance they wish to adopt on the vital Sino-Soviet issue."



Dasgupta (left) and Namboodiripad: disagreements

Shifting Stands: The time has certainly come for the CPI-M to sort the shifts in its stand. In 1964, when the party was formed, the attitude was anti-Soviet as the CPI-M had formed itself to counter the Communist Party of India (CPI). That party's leaning towards the USSR caused the CPI-M to veer towards China. In 1967 came the Naxalbari movement, initiated by ultra-leftists who were expelled from the party. China's support of the Naxalites and their branding of the CPI-M as "neo-revisionists" cut that connection and the Marxists stayed clear of both blocs for about a decade.

In 1977, with Mrs Gandhi's electoral debacle the CPI came under a cloud for its support of the Emergency. At the same time, the CPI-M formed ministries in West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. The Soviets made overtures towards the Marxists, recognising them as a "parallel communist party" and the Marxist leaders, such as M. Basavapunniah, P. Ramamurthy, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and to some extent Jyoti Basu, reached for the olive branch.

The pro-Soviet tilt has since been evident. Soviet action in Afghanistan was hailed with unseemly haste. There are reservations within the party over the Polish issue but these have yet to be expressed. Vocal sections of the West Bengal unit question the stand on US arms supply to Pakistan. Said one member: "While we certainly cannot support American designs across our border, should we not, as opponents of bourgeois militarism also be critical of the various arms deals being negotiated by the Indian Government? We have failed to do so, which makes us appear as echoing Indira Gandhi's voice in the international sphere and this makes a mockery of our opposition to her at home."

Influential Dissident: Dissenters within the party include such stalwarts as Promode Dasgupta who did not attend the central committee meeting to finalise the political organisational resolution. The reason given for his absence was ill health though he had undertaken an exhaustive tour of northern West Bengal. It is reported that Dasgupta prefers to voice his dissent at the congress rather than at the committee which is controlled by Politburo members Basavapunniah, Ramamurthy and Harkishan Singh Surjeet. As a sop to critics the party leadership announced that it had not approached the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for a goodwill message to the congress. This is hardly likely to deflect the blows, as some observers put it: "The leadership this time just cannot ignore the mounting criticism as that will lead to a serious situation and, for the first time, many in the headquarters at Delhi may find their very positions being questioned."

Criticism is by no means limited to the area of Sino-Soviet relations. The lethargy shown by the central leadership about expanding Marxist influence in the Hindi belt has also given rise to disgruntlement. A decision was reached at the Salkia plenum in 1978 to deploy activists from Marxist strongholds to motivate people in the Hindi belt. Said one young party worker: "Nothing has been done so far, except occasional visits to these areas by men like Ranadive and Namboodiripad who are so old that they find it difficult to move on their own."

—SUMANTA SEN

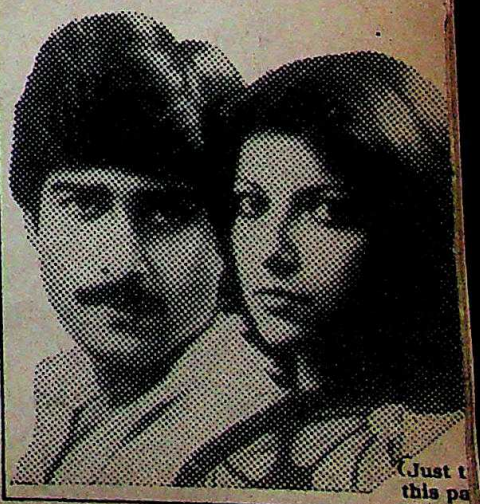
A dried-up scalp is the beginning of the end of your hair...

You see, the root of hair problems lies in the scalp. Because, unless you look after your scalp and keep it well-nourished, it becomes dry and starved. And this leads to ugly, itchy dandruff.

To hair that keeps breaking all the time. To hair that looks dull and 'dead'.

And that, of course, is the end of your hair . . .

That's why (and not everybody realises this) you need to take very special care of your scalp itself. With the hair tonic specially formulated to fight scalp dryness . . .

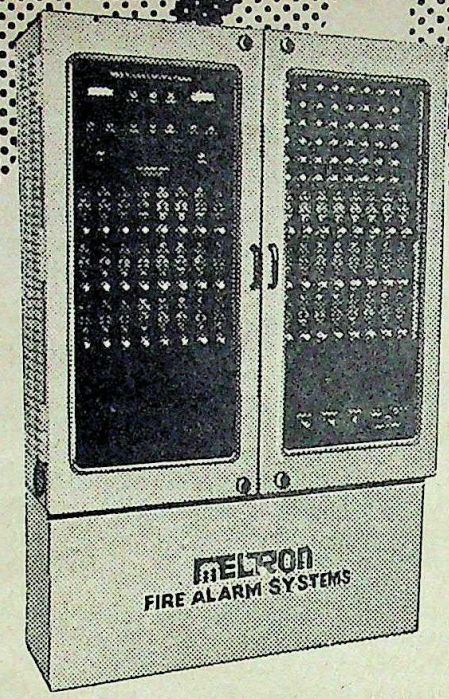


(Just t
this pa

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

MP/503

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Where there is smoke, there is FIRE!

MELTRON FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

give you an early warning, so you can pinpoint and control the fire

- Give an audio-visual alarm in the control room as well as in the fire area.
- A public address system informs people in the affected area about the hazards.
- Automatic battery back-up in case of power failure.
- Use of CMOS devices to ensure low power consumption and high noise immunity.
- Output relay contacts can be connected to automatic fire extinguishers and sprinklers.

Other high-quality systems from MELTRON include:

1. Closed Circuit Television Systems
2. Uninterrupted Power Supply Systems
3. Digital Display Systems

I would like more information. Please send me your detailed folder on

- ☐ Meltron Fire Alarm System
- ☐ Meltron CCTV
- ☐ Meltron UPS System
- ☐ Meltron Digital Display System

(Please tick to indicate your requirement)

Name: _____

Company address: _____

_____

MELTRON

Meeting the challenge of tomorrow.

Manufactured by: Auto Alarm Industries

Marketed by: Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited
Plot No. 214, Backbay Reclamation, Raheja Centre, 13th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.
Tel: 240538 Telex: 011-6817 ME Cable: MELTRON
7A, Hansalaya, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001. Tel: 40641 Telex: 031-2815 MELN
55, Rama Nivas, 10th Cross, West of Chord Road, II Stage, Bangalore 560 010. Tel: 80772

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

CHAITRA-ME-98-R-1

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bihar

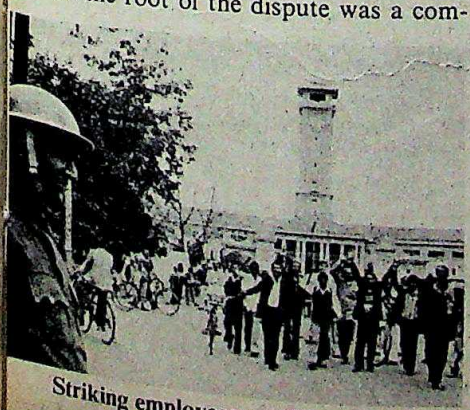
A Crippling Strike

Marxist philosophers who are so fond of preaching about the withering away of the state would have loved it. But for the people of Bihar, the nine-day-long strike by six lakh non-gazetted officers (NGOs), which stopped work in nearly all government departments brought only misery. Schools closed down as teachers left their classrooms to court arrest in the streets, even the chronically ill were turned away from hospitals, and large areas had to make do without water. Needless to say nearly all the Government offices in the state stopped functioning.

Swift Response: The strike elicited a surprisingly swift response. Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra, with the limited forces at his command, first ordered a public relations blitzkrieg, taking out large advertisements in the newspapers and issuing lengthy statements replete with complex statistics to justify the Government's stance. Mishra then called out the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force to maintain essential services, suspended 300 strikers, sacked 40, and announced that 'saboteurs' would be shot at sight.

The Government's moves evidently paid dividends. When the strike ended on December 20 it was on a note of compromise. The Government claimed that it had saved the state's economy from 'ruin'. The employees received part of their demands plus an *ex gratia* payment of Rs 500 each for the strike period. Dismissal orders were withdrawn as a 'gesture of goodwill' and absence during the strike period was treated as leave. Mishra also magnanimously praised the NGOs for withdrawing the strike saying that they had given "good evidence of their maturity and demonstrated that they lagged behind none in safeguarding the interests of the state".

At the root of the dispute was a complicated 1,402-page report submitted in May, 1981 by the fourth Pay Revision Committee (PRC). The four-member committee set-up in 1978 under Justice U.N. Sinha had suggested wide-ranging changes. The Government accepted 13 out of 22 scales recommended for class three and four employees and promised to consider the other nine scales for gazetted officers. It fixed the date of implementation as April 1981 instead of February 1978.



Striking employees: swift response

When the Government found that this move encountered opposition from the NGOs it set up a five-member committee headed by Chief Secretary P.P. Nayyar and took refuge behind the plea that the PRC report was not unanimous as the member-secretary R.N. Dash, had written a dissenting note. Mishra claimed that the PRC had turned the entire pay structure topsy-turvy. He also claimed that the committee had used different norms to determine the scales of each and every category of employees in different departments. A result of this , he said, was that varying scales of pay were fixed for employees in the same scale. Said Mishra: "If this were implemented the pay scales of the state government officers would exceed those of the IAS and IPS officers to some extent."

Differences: Mishra also took advantage of the differences amongst the members of the committee. The committee had calculated that their recommendations if backdated to 1978 would cost the Government Rs 180 crore. Dash, however estimated that the total liabilities would be around Rs 280 crore.

The leaders of the striking employees challenged this figure but themselves differed over the actual amount. Said Yogeshwar Gope, president of the Communist Party of India-backed Bihar State Non-Gazetted Employees Federation, the largest organisation among the NGOs: "The implementation from 1978 would hardly involve Rs 29.20 crore." Naresh Chandra Shukla, chairman of the joint action committee, however, estimated that the implementation of the award would cost Rs 31.50 crore.

These difficulties arose partly because of the faulty statistics at the command of the Government. Neither the Government nor its employees were able to estimate with any degree of certainty the number of people who work for the Government.

But though the NGOs' strike is over the Mishra government is soon going to face other problems. The Bihar Health Services Association, among others, is expected to launch an agitation in the near future. Then Bihar, can continue its unique experiments in non-government. —FARZAND AHMED

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

...and this is the beginning of the end of dried-up scalps.

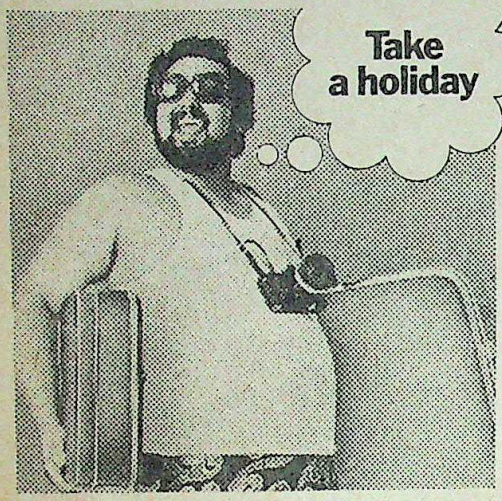
Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner is specially formulated to fight scalp dryness. Fast. It's pure and rich. Yet it's so light that just a few drops are enough to race right through to your scalp . . . and swiftly spread their goodness across its entire surface. The result: a healthy, well-nourished scalp. Which is the foundation for a healthy, well-nourished growth of hair. What's more, just a few drops of Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner are enough to keep your hair looking controlled and sleekly groomed—without the greasiness, messiness and stickiness of hair oils.

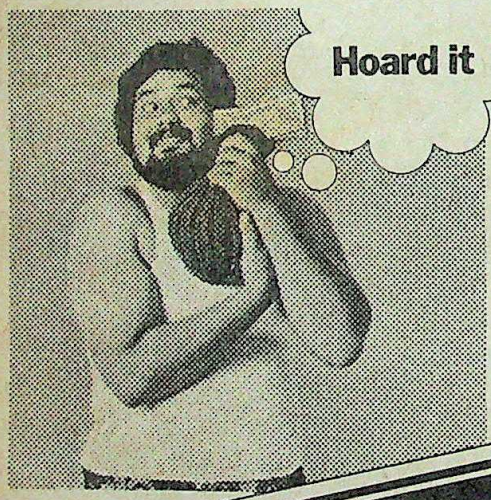
Vaseline®
Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner.

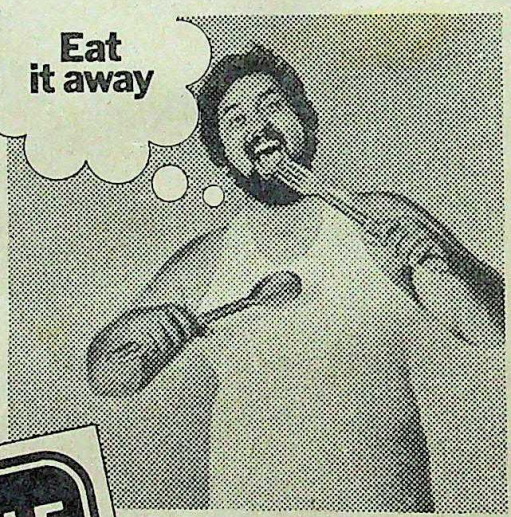
Every drop fights dryness.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A few ideas on what you can do with your hard earned money







BUY YOURSELF
a fixed monthly income for the next 10 years with
STATE BANK'S ANNUITY DEPOSIT CERTIFICATE
Our latest* Deposit Scheme

Let's say you deposit Rs. 3,103 you'll get Rs. 100 every month for the next 36 months—a total of Rs. 3,600!

Or, if you wish, you could deposit Rs. 7,594 and you'd get Rs. 100 every month for the next 120 months—a total of Rs. 12,000!

Annuity Deposit Certificates are available for monthly incomes of Rs. 50 or multiples thereof and for periods ranging from 36 months to 120 months.

** Available from January 1, 1982 at all State Bank branches.*

State Bank
Security is a warm feeling

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Gujarat

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Taking On The Oil Kings

The port town of Bhavnagar, Gujarat, will long remember the day it was shaken out of its siesta by cries of 'Fire!' When residents rushed out of doors, they saw flames hurtling 20 feet into the air, devouring the walls and the stock of the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products (BVP) plant. For twelve hours, while fire tenders from Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar fought to contain the flames, they hissed unchecked—even 24 hours after the first spark, the debris was still smouldering.

The BVP conflagration on December 6 which stalled production for two weeks was the latest in a series of mysterious disasters that have dogged the plant ever since the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Dr Verghese Kurien's highly successful brainchild, began to cut itself a slice of the Rs 1,000-crore oilseeds industry in Gujarat. The 30-odd families who own more than 1,000 oil-crushing units strongly oppose the way in which Kurien is setting up cooperatives on the lines of his Operation Flood dairies, and offering higher prices for oilseed produce over which the private traders once had exclusive rights.

Mysterious Accidents: The oil lobby in Gujarat, like the sugar coterie in Maharashtra, wields considerable economic and political clout in the state, clout which would be lost if the NDDB coaxed the farmers away from the private industry. Says Kurien: "The brief we have from the Government is to restructure the vegetable seed and vegetable oil industry, and ensure a more direct relationship between those producing the nuts and those who consume oil and in the process eliminate middlemen."

The middlemen, understandably, take a dim view of this, and Kurien's main processing plant, the BVP, has suffered eight mysterious fires, the one last month causing a loss of Rs 58 lakh. Several prominent executives of the NDDB have met with accidents. Some months ago, Dr A.A. Chotani, director of the organisation responsible for herding the farmers into a unified body, was pushed out of a running train while he was travelling from Bombay to Anand, Kurien's headquarters in Gujarat. Chotani suffered serious skull fractures and multiple injuries. Only a few weeks ago, G.M. Jhala, chairman of the Gujarat Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation (GCOGF), escaped with minor injuries when his car was pushed off the road by a speeding truck on the Baroda-Anand route. Buses in which NDDB officials travel have also met with mishaps.

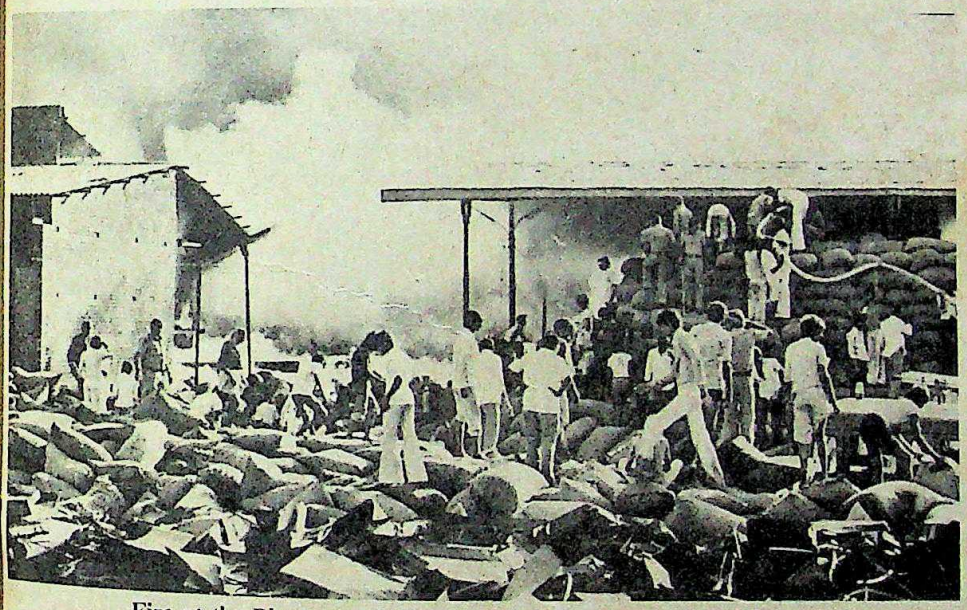
Growing Federation: No wonder then that the cooperatives look upon their effort as some kind of crusade, a crusade that began in July 1979 when, using the revenue of over Rs 150 crore generated by the sales of edible oil donated by the Cooperative League of USA and the Canadian Union of Cooperatives, the GCOGF started gathering villages and farmers into the fold: it now consists of 700 villages with a combined membership in excess of 20,000 groundnut farmers—groundnut is the major oilseed in the state, which produces a third of t country's groundnut crop. In addition to t BVP mill, the cooperatives also own two lar crushing and extraction mills.

In a joint venture in 1980, the GCOGF a the NDDB procured almost two lakh tonnes groundnuts in the market, thus generatin surplus of Rs 1.41 crore in its second year operation. Says Shailendra Kumar, ND deputy director and project coordinat "This time we plan to purchase 80,000 tonr of groundnuts from our members alone, a some oilseeds from non-members.

Before the cooperatives began flexi their muscles the oil kings—*telia rajas*, they are known—had an unshakable grip the market, manipulating prices throu their monopolistic hold. In 1980, the GCOC along with the Gujarat State Cooperati Marketing Federation Ltd — a 10-year-c cooperative controlled by Janata Party a Lok Dal members—procured 2.2 tonnes the 16 lakh tonnes Gujarat groundnut cro pushing up prices all around. And last yea the GCOGF was more aggressive, offering minimum price of Rs 4,050 a tonne f groundnuts. 50 per cent more than t support price offered by the Governmen Kurien claims that the farmers netted Rs 1 crore more in 1980.

Criticism: The private oil traders veh mently criticise the NDDB on the grounds th it precludes fair competition as it is favoure by the Government. Says Tulsi Tanna, chai man of the Oil and Seed Importe Association: "We are subject to the laws the land but these cooperatives are given free hand. They have no stock control order so that they can hoard oil and seeds an show good profits by indulging in profitee ing. As a result, they will bleed the consum to benefit the farmer."

Tanna, however, denies that protest h



Fire at the Bhavnagar Vegetable Products plant: cause unknown

Kurien: inveterate innovator

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

24 CARATS

INRECO presents the golden voice of super pop star

USHA UTHUP

in their sensational new hindi album

The 'Hare Rama Hare Krishna' girl whose vibrant voice set your feet tapping in the 70s, now brings you the swinging sound of the 80s—to the beat of 10 Hindi pop songs guaranteed to make you dance the night away.

International singer Usha Uthup has enthralled audiences of all ages and musical tastes. Her ability to sing in different languages has captivated millions the world over. She now sings for you in her first Hindi album. Usha is one of those very few who has the electric magnetism combined with a rich powerful voice that go to make a pop singer, a pop star. Come, feel the vibration of the Usha experience. In a 33 1/3 LP Stereo album.

INRECO The Indian Record Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Calcutta ★ Delhi ★ Bombay ★ Madras

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

developed into physical violence; he asserts: "The trade certainly does not like the cooperatives and there are probably some hooligans who have let themselves get carried away. But it is not fair to say that there is an organised attack on NDDB officials and the cooperatives." According to Kurien, the oil lobby's fears of a complete takeover are unfounded; says he: "Our aim is only to ensure that 15 per cent of the industry is in the hands of farmers, so that that can influence the prices paid to farmers and the prices paid by consumers."

Expansion: Another reason why the trade does not like the GCOGF is that the federation is busy expanding the production base of the industry by taking over sick and idle mills and readying itself for the construction of new ones—it has already got a licence for a massive 120,000-tonne crushing and solvent extraction plant in Junagadh and another for a 90,000-tonnes soyabean processing plant in Ujjain. Says Tanna: "This is a criminal waste of capital assets. If Kurien wanted to help the country and the consumer he would concentrate on oilseeds production and leave the milling and marketing to people experienced in the line." But GCOGF plans to do precisely this: generate funds from processing and marketing and help the small producer.

The war in Gujarat comes at a time when the country's oilseeds situation is precarious. Oilseed production in India is spread over 1.6 crore hectares and engages about 1.4 crore people, who produce 90,000 lakh tonnes of oilseeds every year, half of which are groundnuts. Production has remained stagnant for a long time now, and the shortfall between demand and supply comes to about 11 lakh tonnes. Inevitably, the country has had to import to make up, and the current annual outgo is Rs 700 crore.

High Consumption: The issue is complicated by the fact that the average Indian has developed a healthy appetite for edible oils. Per capita consumption has increased from 4 kg per annum for 1960–76 to 6 kg per annum currently and this, compounded with the increase in population, means in effect that production will have to be increased by at least 40 lakh tonnes to 130 lakh tonnes, as envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The Government could find the money by eliminating the subsidy on imported edible oil. Though this would generate about Rs 2,000 crore in revenue it would push up prices all around, and put the squeeze on the consumer. For the moment, then the Government has decided to go all out and pack Kurien as he takes on the oil kings. Kurien himself thinks in somewhat apocalyptic terms of the struggle: "I sometimes think that, in the end, it would be much better to achieve all these things through revolution." It is going to be a long, hard, road.

—CHANDER UDAY SINGH

Tamil Nadu

Striking Out Alone

In the wake of its triumph at the Tirupattur by-election, the Congress(I) has decided that the time is ripe for it to strike out on its own in Tamil Nadu. In doing so it has spurned both the ruling All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) and the opposition Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) which were trying to persuade it into a permanent alliance.

The party has been pushed into an early decision on an alliance by the need to ready itself for the panchayat elections which are scheduled in the last week of January. Though the elections to the 375 panchayat unions and nearly 13,000 panchayat seats, the first in 11 years, are supposed to be on a non-party basis, in actual fact all the political parties play key roles in the contest.

Persisting Divisions: Divisions still persist about the course the Congress(I) should follow. One group led by state Congress(I) President M.P. Subramaniam wanted the present 'friendly alliance' with the AIADMK developed into a formal alliance. In the end, however, the party bowed to the view of the

Moopanar and MGR: no alliance

group led by All India Congress Committee General Secretary Karuppiah Moopanar. At the executive committee meeting of the state unit last fortnight, it was agreed that the party should go it alone. Moopanar was helped by a vituperative speech by AIADMK Agriculture Minister K. Kalimuthu who in a speech in Madurai ridiculed the Congress(I) attempt to recapture power, in no uncertain terms, asking his audience: "Can milk go back to the udder? Can a withered flower bloom?"

The Congress(I)'s decision to head off on its own is not without dangers. The party has been out of power since 1967 and its organisation is still in tatters. And while i performance at Tirupattur was impressive the Congress(I) candidate R.N. Arunag defeated his nearest rival by 25,000 votes even Congress(I) men are willing to adm that this was in no small way due to the acti support it received from Chief Minister M.C Ramachandran (MGR) and other AIADM leaders. MGR turned up in the constituenc to campaign for the Congress (I).

MGR's actions were in stark contrast the DMK's which while professing support fo the Congress(I) did its best to undermine Local DMK workers campaigned openly aga nst the Congress(I) and DMK leader M Karunanidhi tried to drop a time bomb c Congress(I) by prematurely releasing th findings of the C.J.R. Paul Commissic which inquired into the death of a temp verification officer, C. Subramania Pill who was found hanging in the bathroom the Tiruchendur temple. The commissic recommended that the board of trusees, wh are mostly AIADMK men, should be dismisse before any inquiry is held. The Governmer had already promised to put th commission's findings before the sta Assembly and Karunanidhi's immediate ai in releasing it, when campaigning was fever pitch, was obviously to embarrass th AIADMK Government and through them th Congress(I). Despite this a section of th Congress(I) still argues against alienating th DMK. Even Moopanar is said to be of th opinion that the Congress(I) needs the sup port of the 20 DMK MPs in Parliament.

Advantages: Against all these conside rations is the advantage to be derived b being able to gauge the party's strength. Th Youth Congress(I) in the state has v gorously advocated that the party should g it alone and Mrs Gandhi is said to agree.

The Congress(I) decision has come something of a blow to MGR. While MGR popularity has never been in doubt, he worried by the inquiries instituted agains him for his alleged involvement in the Tam Nadu 'spirit scandal' and the demand fo enlarging the inquiry's scope to include cha rges of corruption against him and some his party colleagues in the issuing of licence to arrack blending and bottling units an wholesalers and retailers of Indian mad foreign liquor. MGR is reported to hav offered Mrs Gandhi any number of seats he party wanted. But however justified MGR worries may be his position is strong an the Congress (I) has a long way to go befor it even begins to hit the comeback trail.

—P.S. VAIDYANATHA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

dventure

Up, Up And Oops!

NYTHING that goes up must, by nature's law, come down. But it didn't warm the cockles of cham-on gas-balloonist Maxie Anderson's heart find the axiom come true within minutes of s take-off on *Jules Verne*, the helium-filled ggy that he expected would ride the jet reams to fly him round the globe in ten days. ast fortnight, the jinxed *Jules Verne*, after ing aloft for the second time in one year, mbled down on terra firma with its 6,000 payload at a nowhere-village called atha, 42 km south of Jaipur in Rajasthan, om where it had taken off.

Early last year, on February 12, *Jules rne* had left Luxor on the Nile river in gypt on the round-the-world trip; but the ght ended 47 hours and 27 minutes later ar the village of Jhind, 95 km north-west of elhi, after too much gas ran off a leaking nt. Brought to Jaipur it was felt there for months till the crew were ready for another y.

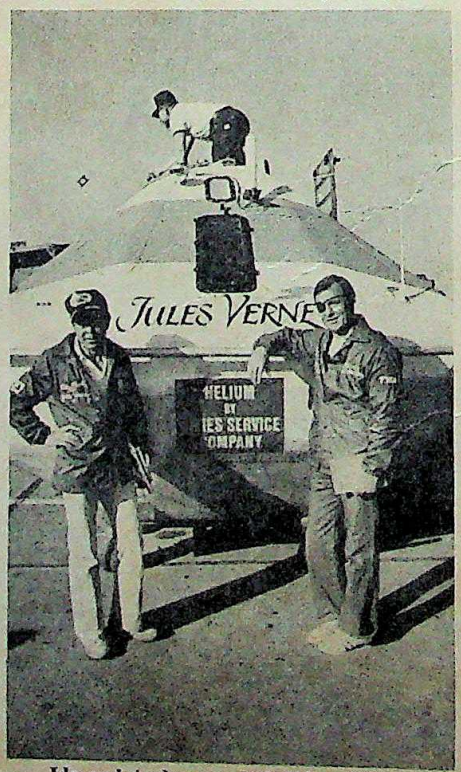
Anderson, 47, and his co-pilot, a 45-ar-old Japanese American, Don Ida, who ere camping at Jaipur for nearly a month, w back to their home in the US right on me for an unmerry Christmas, leaving hind their US $100,000 (Rs 9 lakh) flying t, hoping to resume the flight this (or the xt) winter. They were followed by the tire retinue of 20 Americans, including nderson's wife, Patty, 45, Don's wife, Mae, 2, Anderson's son, Kris, 23, and the ma-agers of the project.

Manufacturing Defects: The reasons for *les Verne*'s latest failure will soon come nder scrutiny: but the burly liaison ma-ager Ralph Levenson, who nursed cynicism bout the project as resolutely as he nursed is innumerable drinks of scotch-and-soda t Jaipur's comfortable Clarks Amer hotel, elled into the phone to tell INDIA TODAY: There were holes all over the darned ball; it as like being flown by a honeycomb." evenson, seething with rage, pointed at anufacturing defects and said the US ma-ufacturing firm, Raven Industries Inc., hich made the $24,000 (Rs 2.16 lakh) new olythylene (clear plastic) envelope for the alloon, might be sued.

For Anderson, dreamer, adventurer, jet-et businessman, and Republican politician, he star-crossed flight of the *Jules Verne* was personal disappointment: riding on its uccess, he was planning to run for governor-hip of his home state, New Mexico, in 1984. le is already a household name in the US as he man who first successfully crossed the Atlantic with co-pilot Ben Abruzzo aboard he helium balloon, Double Eagle II, in 1978. Later on, he flew with Kris in his third big mission, the Kitty Hawk, flying 5,302 km from coast to coast of the US. With over 450 hours of balloon time logged by him, and 11 flights of at least 160 km, he is today the most experienced balloonist in the world.

His *Jules Verne* was designed to cope with all the problems of transcontinental ballooning which requires the balloon to rise above the troposphere where jet streams girdling the earth blow it on its way with temperatures inside the gondola falling to − 30 degrees Centigrade at altitudes of 9,000 to 10,000 metres. The outer envelope of the balloon, at launch, measured 119 feet in length and 68 feet in diameter and was filled with 220,000 cubic feet of helium, supplied for $10,000 (Rs 90,000) by Cities Service Company, Oklahoma. The gondola, which hung down with 105 feet of rigging, is an enclosed but unpressurised cabin which is 14 feet long and 10 feet wide and is made of steel tubing covered with aluminium honeycomb. Oxygen for the pilots and hydrogen for a heater were carried in bottles hung outside the gondola. The interior had communication equipment, batteries, sleeping area, ballast and sufficient food and water to last the pilots at least two weeks.

Equipment: To help the pilots endure the deadly cold, they were issued special foam-insulated clothing developed by cold



Ida and Anderson: deflated ambitions

gether survival expert Gil Phillips o Albuquerque, Anderson's home town. Fo their radio gear, the pilots carried two short range 360 channel aircraft transceivers; tw amateur band transceivers; two air traffi control transponders which react wit ground stations to indicate the balloon' position on ground radar; a marine radio fo communicating with ships; and specia transmitters which interact with US Argo satellites to provide continuous positio reports.

Days before the launch, Anderson, bub bling with hope, said that his preparation were "sound", and that he'd taken "n chances" either with the construction of th balloon and the gondola or with the timin and route chart, which was decided b staying constantly in touch with Weathe Services Inc., a Boston-based private wea ther forecasting agency. The contingency for which Anderson apparently had not planne was caused by corrosive chemical reactio between the acrylic paint with which th legend, Jules Verne, was written and th polythylene base of the envelope. It forme pin-holes on the envelope, which grew int gaping vents through which the gas ran o

Anderson, who lost his right eye i attempting to head off a ball at a socce match when he was in school, got his flyin licence at 15. By the time he was 20, he w negotiating for a million-dollar mining con cession for his father, Carl, who is the large single shareholder in the New York-base Kerr-McGee Oil and Chemicals Compan and owns prime real estate worth over US $ million (Rs 90 lakh). Anderson got intereste in ballooning after he read a cover story i the *National Geographic* magazine on ve teran balloonist Ed Yost's foiled tran Atlantic voyage. The next year, whe Anderson attempted to cross the Atlant himself, it was Yost who made the balloo Double Eagle I, for him.

The *Jules Verne* party that had co verged on Jaipur included heads of seven U corporations, including Anderson, wh owns a mining firm at Albuquerque; co pilot Ida, who operates tree nurseries; an manager Levenson, who owns a metal trad ing firm in New York city. Many of the picked up their own hefty bills at Clark Amer, and each had a role to play in th "fantastic voyage", either supervising th electronics, or arranging for transportatio of the equipment—every piece of whic came from the US—or just "coordinatin with the Indian bureaucracy.

Immediately after his anticlimact landing, Anderson shut himself off from th press and headed straight back for Americ "I too feel that I'm running out of gas painfully quipped an irrepressible Levenso Only Ida, with the doggedness that befits Japanese gene, said he'd check out "all hol next time.

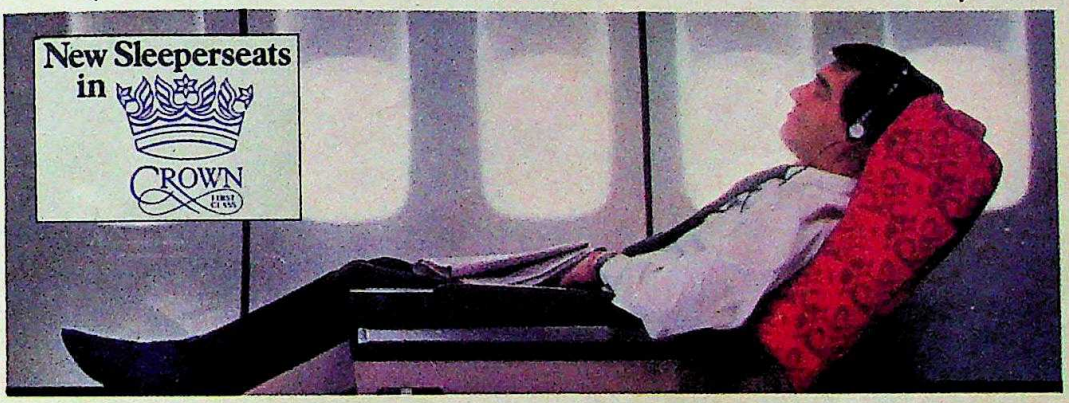
—SUMIT MI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Two new British measures to improve your flight.

157cm



86cm

Britis
airway

The British have made 747 flights even more comfortable.

In 'Crown' first class our new Sleeperseats recline to a near horizontal position enabling you just to lie back and drift off.

There's more room for passengers in the Club cabin, too.

The seats line up in a spacious 3-3-3 formation. If the next seat is vacant, fold back the armrests, pull down the table hidden in the seat back and you've got the widest airline seats in the world.

There's a choice of menus, complimentary drinks and headsets for the in-flight music and film.

Don't be given any short measures on your next trip, fly the British way. For further details and bookings, contact your travel agent or British Airways.

fly the British way

We'll take more care of you.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Carrying on traditions
that are timeless...

Mafatlal presents
premium suitings
created
for our times.

CLASSIC

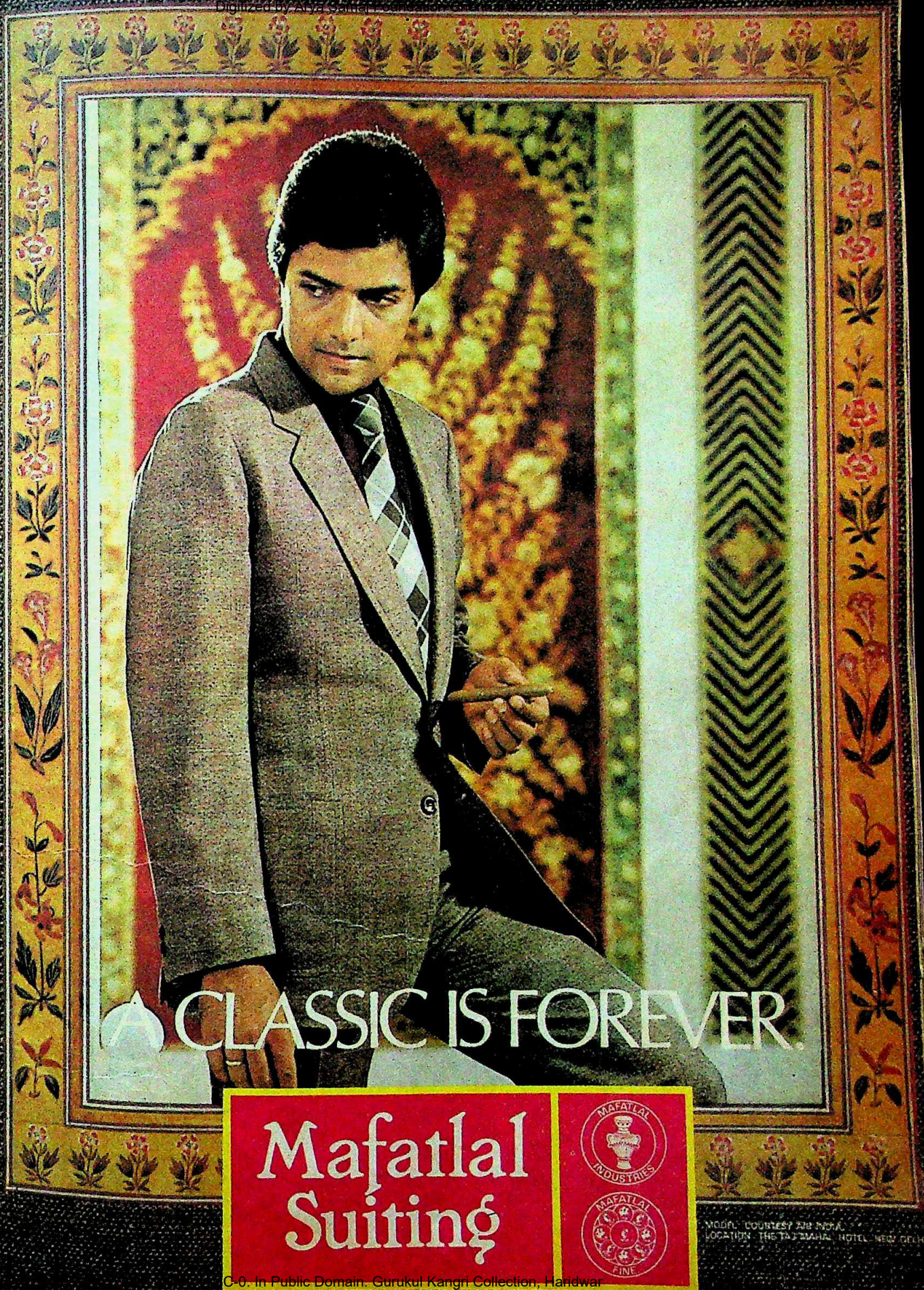
FLAWLESS. QUIET. DISTINCTIVE.

Now for the first time,
Mafatlal introduces
a new premium suiting in
polyester and polyester blends.
Woven on Rapier shuttleless looms
to give an elegant fall,
a superb feel.
A stylish knife-edged crease.
A feeling of dignity and confidence.
That never goes out of style.

MF-131

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Ha

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Now, sit happily ever after!

Introducing MODERNA seating system

Styled on the lines of the world's favourites. Could be your favourite, too!

The seating concept that has taken the world by storm, now comes to India.

Moderna. A whole new exciting way to sit.... in comfort and elegance. In a blaze of colours and a range of superb styles. To complement any mood. To match any decor. Like never before.

Moderna. The functional seating system that looks beautiful. Anywhere. And for years and years.

Not just seats... a seating system

A seating system is a composition, an arrangement. Moderna affords you endless variations in seating composition and arrangement — to match exactly your needs, any needs. And Moderna is flexible. If you change your mind, just re-do the composition the way you have in mind.

Light and tough... very

Moderna shells are made of polypropylene, the wonder material that is the gift of today's technology.

That's what makes Moderna so lightweight and portable. Pick up a stack, carry it around... no aching arms.

And that's how Moderna is so tough. It doesn't chip and doesn't bat an eyelid in the most extreme weather conditions. Even the colours don't fade — ever.

Come-hither looks

Moderna will charm you with its looks. The sleek streamlined shells come in a range of 8 beautiful colours in a rich texturised finish. Blend Moderna with your surroundings. For truly stunning decor!

Sitting comfort

Ergonomics has been used to design Moderna, for maximum seating comfort. Like a specially contoured back rest with natural 'spring-back' quality to give good support and just that little bit of resilience.

Value for money

First, the price. Given Moderna and what it offers, you would find the popular price tags hard to believe.

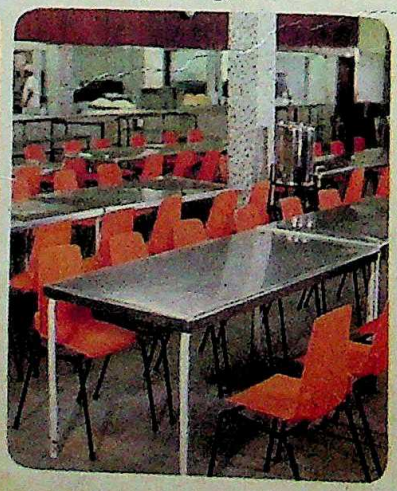
And that's not all. Moderna just doesn't need any looking after. No painting, no polishing. An occasional wash keeps Moderna clean and bright.

Here, there and everywhere

Moderna is at home anywhere. Perking up your dining table. Brightening up your balcony or lawn. Making waves at the poolside. Waiting in attendance at canteens and lounges. Looking very very important in the board room. You can even use the shells by themselves... on the beach, at a picnic...!

That's Moderna for you. Come, discover its many benefits. And if you'd like to know more about this unique new seating concept, do write in to us. We'd be only too happy to tell you more!

Blow Plast Ltd.
V.I.P. House,
88C Old Prabhadevi Road,
Bombay 400 025.



Moderna occupying pride of place (left) on the lawn, (centre) in an industrial canteen and (right) in the dining room.

MODERNA — the versatile seating system

Contour Ads-BP-274 H/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Astrology

Rahu, Ketu, Bahuguna

FROM the road-side palmist to the five-star hotel astrologer, self-styled prophets come a dime a dozen in India. There is no shortage of gullible patrons either. But it is perhaps a rare event that a 'futurologist' becomes the subject of lengthy debates in the hallowed portals of the national legislature. Ram Autar Gupta, a 33-year-old ex-army employee and self-proclaimed tantrik, was the subject of an intense and sometimes acrimonious debate in the Lok Sabha last fortnight. Gupta's sin: a series of blood-curdling forecasts about the prime minister and members of her family. Gupta, alias Ratnanand Shastri, had predicted that Mrs Gandhi would be killed before the end of 1981, a mid-term poll would be held in 1982, and Maneka Gandhi, supported by Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, would defeat Rajiv Gandhi who would subsequently die of a heart attack.

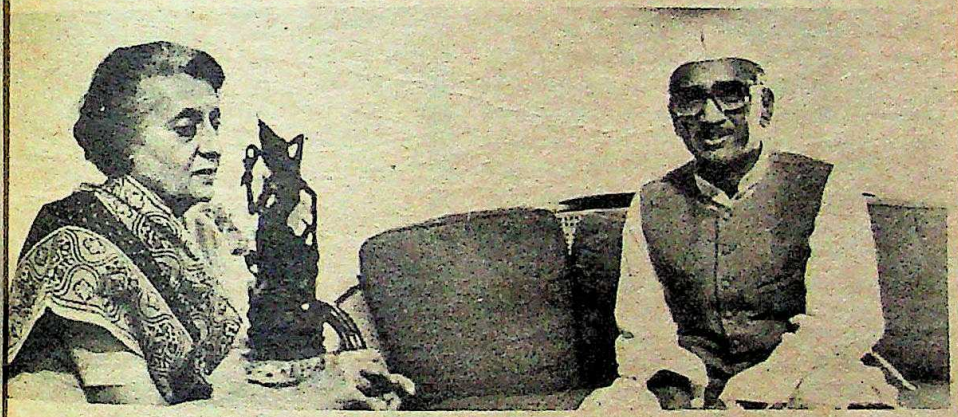
Officials promptly said that Shastri was "mentally deranged" and a patient of a "personality disorder". All the more surprising then that the remarks of "a crackpot" should raise such a furore in both the Houses of Parliament. Shastri was nabbed by the Uttar Pradesh police under the Lunacy Act. The police, presumably on instructions from the Centre, sent a detailed report on the man over the wireless to the Union Home Ministry. In a surprise announcement to the House the next day, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs P. Venkatasubbiah linked Shastri with the Opposition leader Bahuguna who has been anxiously waiting for the Garhwal parliamentary by-election date to be announced.

Phobia: In all probability, Shastri must have made these sensational predictions to attract small town public attention and earn a few extra rupees. Further, the Government had no solid proof to substantiate the astrologer's ties with Bahuguna. So why wasn't he ignored or simply kept out of parliamentary debates? Venkatasubbiah began his 500-word statement by asserting that "attempts are being made to harm Mrs Gandhi's person and create anarchy and confusion in the country" and concluded by saying that Shastri is "a staunch supporter of Bahuguna and is vice-president of the district unit of Youth For Democracy, Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh". Shastri had in fact contested an assembly election in 1977 and lost his deposit, but as an independent. He has been deserted by both his wives and criminal cases are pending against him in the courts of Uttar Pradesh.

Opposition leaders, therefore, while condemning his gory predictions, opposed the Government's attempts to derive political mileage from the episode. Said a Lok Dal member from Uttar Pradesh: "The ruling party is suffering from Bahuguna phobia and they are prepared to go to any extent to malign him." While strongly refuting Congress(I) allegations about Gupta's link with his party, Bahuguna said: "It is a mischievous and malicious lie. They will continue with this gimmickry till the Garhwal election."

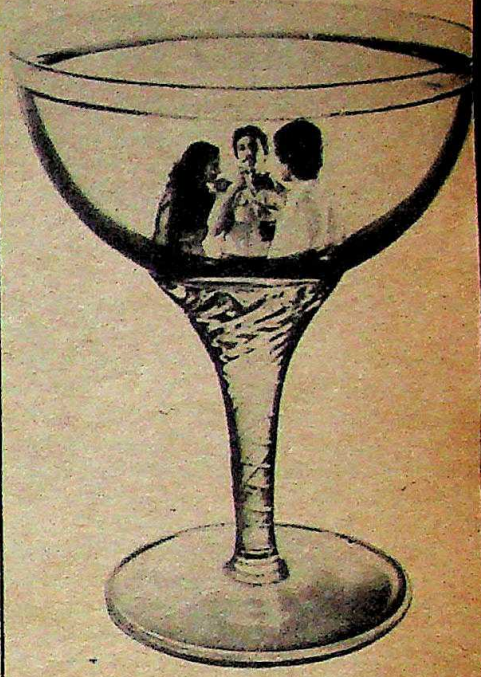
His supporters maintain that the decision to drag Bahuguna's name in this constituency was taken after the Democratic Socialist Party had decided to launch an agitation for the early fixation of the date for the Garhwal parliamentary poll which has been postponed indefinitely. Another explanation for giving undue importance to this obscure village tantrik, opposition leaders allege, is the tendency on the part of Congress(I) sycophants to show their loyalty to the prime minister and her son. Quipped an opposition wag: "Their own survival is threatened if they do not blow up the so-called periodic threats to the prime minister."

—PRABHU CHAWLA



Mrs Gandhi and Bahuguna: the fault is not in their stars

Light up your life-style

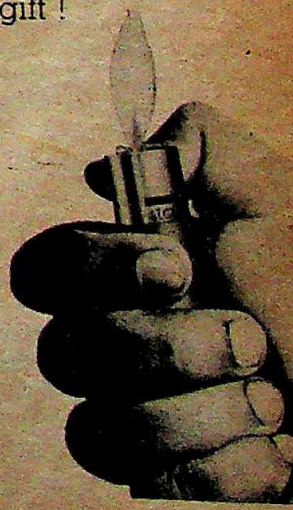


star®
REFILLABLE CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Whenever you need a light. Your convenient companion. Star Cigarette Lighter.

Practical, elegant, durable. Adjustable flame, easy gas filling and flint replacement.

In a variety of colours & models. An attractive all occasion gift !



Mutual 2721

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Jainism

Division In The Ranks

JAINISM—the 2,600-year-old religion of godmen and businessmen and practically nothing in between—underwent its latest schism last fortnight. It happened in a small, dark house at Jowhuree Bazaar, the crowded shopping district of Jaipur, tucked away from public gaze. Nineteen centuries ago, the ancient faith had split into two broad divisions—the Svetambar and the Digambar—following a polemical exchange that reverberated through the Jain monasteries. Last fortnight's schism split into two the Svetambar Jain Terapanthi Sangh, a sect of 3,50,000 within India's (and the world's) two million Jains. However, the cause of the latest split was hardly enmeshed in spiritual debates: the breakaway group that parted company with the official sect hurled at the latter charges that are commonly heard in committee hall politics, namely, groupism and misuse of authority.

The birth ceremony of the Nav Terapanth, the new sect, was observed without much fanfare. It was presided over by Muni Chandanmal, the seniormost of the 700 Terapanth monks and nuns, who chanted the hymns of *Kalpasutra*—the oldest Jain tract—with the familiar white band-aid strung across his mouth (the Jain sadhus abjure even such marginal violence as the forcing out of breath while speaking).

Target: The rebellion of the white-robed Terapanthi priests is directed at the 65-year-old head of the order, Acharya Tulsi, the peripatetic saint who was consecrated the leader of the sect in 1936. Tulsi, who joined the order at the age of 14, comes from Ladanu in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan. A man of impeccable religious erudition, he came to wield enormous authority within the sect in course of time. In the process, however, he rubbed quite a few the wrong way.

The discontent, which has been simmering for five years now, exploded on the surface in October last when droves of monks and nuns began sending their 'mukti patras' or letters of resignation to the Acharya. Striking a note charged with emotion, Muni Chandanmal wrote: "My soul doesn't any longer endorse the utterance of such benedictions to you every morning as 'My lord, you are the essence of the organisation, I have the highest respect for you'. My heart trembles to mouth such untruths."

Till last fortnight, only about 20 of the 700 monks and nuns of the Terapanthi order had joined the Nav Terapanthi sect. But more were coming in, in trickles if not in torrents. Rapid changeovers are difficult in the Terapanth order because the priests are not allowed to travel by motorised transport (lest the wheels run over an insect, maybe), and, once they fan out to far-flung areas, it may take them five years to get back to the main centres like Delhi and Jaipur.

Roots: The tussle—and subsequent split—had its roots in the succession struggle for the chair of the venerable Acharya, a post which spells tremendous power and prestige within a broad section of Rajasthani and Gujarati trading communities. Jainism enjoins the head of the sect to choose his successor, or *yubacharya*, as he is known in Jain parlance. In 1972, Acharya Tulsi publicly agreed to nominate as *yubacharya* Muni Tupchand, a monk from the Dhuru district of Rajasthan who had been in the order for 29 years. But Rupchand didn't make it; he fell out of Tulsi's favour for having antagonised an influential *sravaka* (a lay votary)—Subhkaran Dasani, who is believed in the Terapanthi circle to be Tulsi's alter ego. Dasani, 70, whose family is in the garments trade in Calcutta, is often referred to in casual conversation as the "*de facto* Acharya", though nobody knows why.

Rupchand says that his trouble with Dasani began in 1975, during his *chaturmasa*—the four month period of rest allowed Jain monks once every year—in Calcutta. "I refused to go to his house and pay court to him," says Rupchand. However, two years later, at a public function in which the *yubacharya* was to be officially named, Tulsi dropped a ton of bricks by nominating someone other than Rupchand. He chose Muni Nathmal, a relatively unknown monk

whose only qualification was his rapport with Dasani. It raised quite a few eyebrows. The men in robes openly complained of favouritism. Rupchand and his followers have now gone a few more steps forward, alleging that the choice of the *yubacharya* was decided through a closed-door auction in which the rich traders had participated. Says a supporter of the new sect in Jaipur, Bijay Bhandari, who is a government contractor: "The rich *sravakas* have a big st in getting a pliable *yubacharya* because latter can ensure influential contacts them." Bhandari, young and a *sravaka* hi self, paints a cynical picture of the Jain la which, according to him, "looks upon g men as an insurance against police raids a income tax searches."

Sour grapes aside, the main thrust of allegations against Acharya Tulsi is that reduced the Terapanthi Sangh into a meet ground of businessmen and politicians. T other charge that is often heard is that he "flouted the basic principle of Jainism" wh is the avoidance of pomp and show. critics allege that Tulsi leads a substanti less than austere life wherever he goes in course of his round-the-year-peregri tions. Acharya Tulsi firmly refuses to en into diatribes with his adversaries bef

Muni Chandanmal and (left) Muni Rupch leading the rebellion

outsiders "not belonging to the ord However, in a signed interview published Jaipur Hindu daily, the Acharya maintai that he collected funds for the benefit humanity, and urged his detractors to "m with the times".

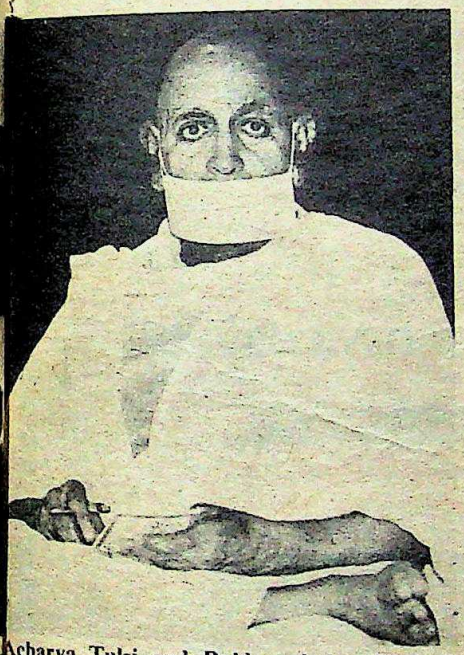
IT is only to be expected that h of financial wheeling and deal chase an organisation which is as flush money as the Terapanthis'. Coffers of Jain religious organisations are not built alms collected by the itinerant monks: t are made up of hefty donations from s *vakas* who are traditionally the weal merchants of north and west India. T financial empire of the Terapanthis is naged almost entirely by Tulsi in var trusts, two of which are controlled by Akhil Bharatiya Anuvrata Samiti, an a

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

edly secular organisation started by him in 951. In Jain theology, *anuvratas* are primary ows against gross violence, gross falsehood nd gross stealing; contentment with one's ife and limited possessions.

The possessions of the Terapanthi or- er, however, are almost limitless. A select roup of trustees, headed by Tulsi, manages he finances of both the Anuvrata Samiti and khil Bharatiya Terapanthi Samaj, which is eadquartered in Calcutta. One of the nuvrata trusts, Akhil Bharatiya Anuvrata Nyas, is credited with a corpus of Rs 5 crore. The three-storeyed Anuvrata Bhavan in Delhi's Deendayal Upadhyaya Marg, also wned by the trust, is valued at Rs 2 crore. The Samiti also owns a six-acre plot of land t Mehrauli, next to Mrs Gandhi's farm, on which stands the Anuvrata Adhyatmik adhana Kendra. The plot was purchased 12



Acharya Tulsi and Baid: unholy alliance?

years ago for Rs 20 lakh. The Anuvrata assets alone are known to generate an income of Rs 60 lakh every year. But this is chicken-feed compared to the income of the Terapanthi Samaj whose two trusts, the Jain Vishwa Bharati Foundation and the newly formed Jai Tulsi Foundation, have an annual budget of nearly Rs 3 crore. Insiders stress that much of the trusts' expenses are met from outright donations for specific causes, which do not get credited to the corpus of the trusts. The total may be as big as Rs 15 crore.

Generous Donors: Some of the donors have less than impeccable business backgrounds. For example at Delhi's Anuvrata Bhavan itself, there is a marble plaque which says that B.L.Choradia (a Calcutta businessman) donated Rs 1,25,000 for the construction of the building. The same Choradia gave Rs 5 lakh for the construction of the Terapanthi Samaj building on Calcutta's Portuguese Church Lane. However, Choradia himself was detained under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act (COFEPOSA) in 1974; one of the Choradia brothers fled to London, leaving a trail of unsolved cases.

Yet another generous donor is Nirmal Sethia, (no relation of Uttam Chand), a London-based businessman who had earlier been accused under the Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and was partner with Maharashtra Chief Minister A.R. Antulay in the Sethia Foundation to build a hospital in the Konkan (see INDIA TODAY October 1, 1980). He sent a cheque for Rs 11 lakh to the Acharya recently for the Jai Tulsi Foundation, even though it is yet to be registered. Within a week, another donation of Rs 20 lakh was promised by Sethia for Jain Vishwa Bharati, a religious research centre at Landanu. Though the research centre has practically no facility worth its name, donations are tax exempted up to 50 per cent.

The huge fortunes of the trust, Tulsi's admirers maintain, are spent for altruistic purposes, such as "imparting moral training to youths". In the absence of any balance sheet, such altruistic zeal is difficult to quantify. But it is a fact that a large share of the purse goes into ostentatious spending as Tulsi, it is alleged, has a weakness for extravaganza. The biggest razzle-dazzle in the Terapanthi monastic life is the *chaturmasa* of Acharya Tulsi. Last year, the *chaturmasa* for Acharya Tulsi was held in Delhi. Vice-President Hidayatullah presided over the glittering reception ceremony; Mother Teresa was flown in from Calcutta to be the chief guest at the function. For the assembled monks and nuns, 700 rooms were constructed on Deendayal Upadhyaya Marg at a mind-boggling cost of Rs 70 lakh. At the end of the *chaturmasa* period in November,

the structures were pulled down overnight.

Grandiose Affair: During his stay in Delhi, Tulsi held a rally—the Anushasna Yatra—in which 25,000 people participated. One of the chief organisers of the rally, who crossed over to the Nav Terapanth sect last month, estimates that every *chaturmasa* by the Acharya "cost around Rs 1 crore". The Rupchand-Chandanmal axis alleges that Tulsi's patrons in high places include such heavyweights as Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh, and Union Petroleum and Chemicals Minister Prakash Chand Sethi besides Rajasthan's Minister for Finance and Education, Chandan Mal Baid. Sethi headed the reception committee for Tulsi during his Delhi *chaturmasa*. Singh addressed a couple of his meetings and is a well-known patron of the Anuvrata cause. The most ardent of Tulsi's political supporters is of course Baid, the go-getting leader who is an orthodox Terapanthi himself. He is the elected president of the Anuvrata Samiti for this year.

As Rajasthan's education minister, the first thing that Baid did was to introduce moral education in the state's school syllabi with a heavy bias for Anuvrata. One of the books recommended for the schools' moral education curricula in *Naitik Shikchha* — a book written by Nathmal, the controversial *yubacharya*. Acharya Tulsi's method of meditation, the *prekshyadhyan*, was practised at a training camp at the Police Academy in Rajasthan in which 1,500 officers participated.

Baid's involvement in the affairs of the Terapanthi Samaj has provided the right target for the state's Opposition politicians to have a go at. Said Pushpa Jain, the Bharatiya Janata Party MLA from Jaipur: "The finance minister is throwing his weight around to influence decisions within a religious sect. It amounts to misuse of office."

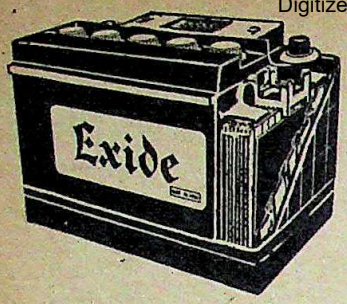
Small Minds: Talking to INDIA TODAY Baid brushed aside all charges of "throwing my weight around". He described Tulsi as a "great educator", and said that whatever the Rajasthan Government had done to promote the cause of *anuvrata* was consistent with an earlier resolution of the state Assembly to that effect. He dismissed the charges against Tusli as the "work of small minds", and was confident that rebels would soon regret their steps and "come back into the fold of the sacred Terapanthi order".

Still, his weighty support to Tulsi was the main reason why the revolt of Rupchand failed to make a dent in the coterie of the Terapanthi's wealthy disciples at Jaipur. Their main pillars, which include Mannalal Surana, the wealthiest jeweller of Jaipur, and Dhanraj Dugar, gold trader and real estate tycoon, are still staunch followers of Tulsi. Seated in his white thick-mattressed office with his back guarding an iron chest stuffed with currency notes, Dugar said: "The Jain *sravakas* don't leave their Acharya every second day."

Sitting primly, and claiming to be above the lure of the filthy lucre, Muni Chandanmal, the rebel leader, said: "We have resolved not to let politics and business enter our precincts. We don't also want a dictator around us; so we've decided not to have an Acharya-for-life." However, chances are that his rebellion—like the fate of all rebellions—will end up in imitating the ways of the adversaries. —SUMIT MITRA in Jaipur

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



What you get out of a battery depends on what goes into it.

Performance. That's what makes us No. 1

Dependable performance, time after time. That's what you get out of Exide. And only from Exide. Over 60 years of Chloride experience and the latest battery technology are what make Exide the No. 1 battery for your vehicle today.

Exide
THE BEST SELLER

Still keeps going when the rest have stopped.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Last Maharajas

& seven more titles for book collectors

SAVING THE TIGER
By Guy Mountfort
Illustrations : 89 colour, 33 b&w. Hard cover. 120 pp. Rs. 159.00
Recommended by the World Wildlife Fund International, with a foreword by their Chairman, Sir Peter Scott.

RAJASTHAN
By Francis Brunel
Full colour. Hard cover. 272 pp. Rs. 295.00
'In the ultimate analysis, Brunel's book is not so much a voyage of rediscovery for the author, as it is for the reader.'
India Today

SPIRIT OF ASIA
By Michael Macintyre
Full colour. Hard cover. 288 pp. Rs. 302.25
SPIRIT OF ASIA is a reflection of the artist's interest in the artistic achievements and cultural life in Asia, where art is a part of daily life.

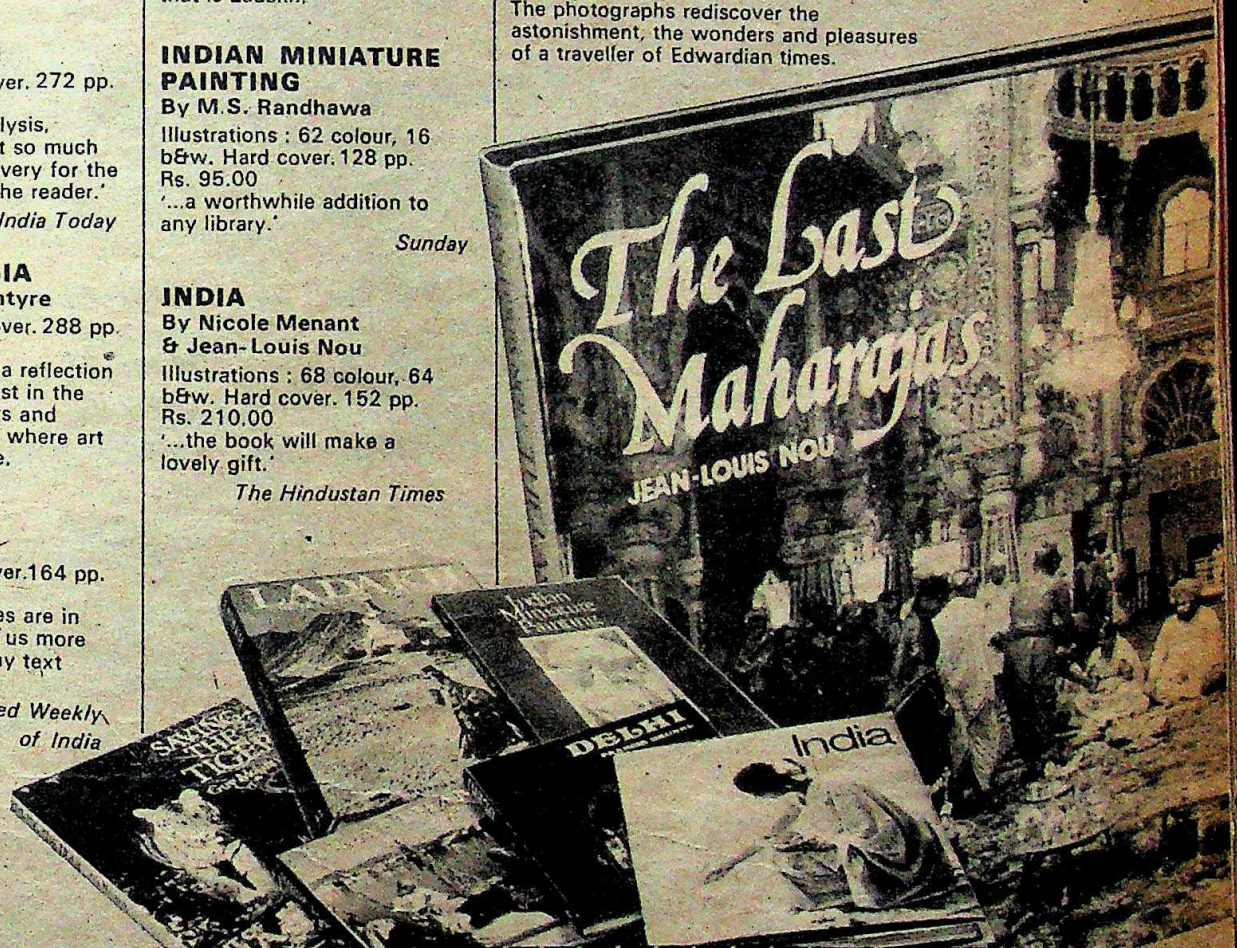
DELHI
By Francis Brunel
Full colour. Hard cover. 164 pp. Rs. 200.00
'80 of the 160 pages are in colour and they tell us more about Delhi than any text could do.'
The Illustrated Weekly of India

LADAKH : The Trans-Himalayan Kingdom
By Ramesh Bedi & Rajesh Bedi
Full colour. Hard cover. 192 pp. Rs. 295.00
The lavish colour illustrations together with text help recreate the fascinating experience that is Ladakh.

INDIAN MINIATURE PAINTING
By M.S. Randhawa
Illustrations : 62 colour, 16 b&w. Hard cover. 128 pp. Rs. 95.00
'...a worthwhile addition to any library.'
Sunday

INDIA
By Nicole Menant & Jean-Louis Nou
Illustrations : 68 colour, 64 b&w. Hard cover. 152 pp. Rs. 210.00
'...the book will make a lovely gift.'
The Hindustan Times

THE LAST MAHARAJAS
By Jean-Louis Nou & Jacques Pouchepadass
Illustrations : 97 colour, 36 antique pictures. 188 pp. Rs. 450.00
From the enchanted Fairyland to the casinos, the maharajas represented the phantasm of magic riches. The theme of this book opens vistas on to two worlds, both enchanted : the world of dreams and the world of memory.
The photographs rediscover the astonishment, the wonders and pleasures of a traveller of Edwardian times.



ROLI BOOKS INTERNATIONAL
Ages, People and Events, Captured in books you'll treasure.

ROLI—THE BETTER GIFT IDEA
Mail this coupon to avail of 10% discount.
Roli Books International, 4378/4, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-2
Please send me ticked ☑ book(s) by V.P.P.
☐ THE LAST MAHARAJAS ☐ RAJASTHAN ☐ DELHI ☐ LADAKH ☐ INDIA
☐ SAVING THE TIGER ☐ SPIRIT OF ASIA ☐ INDIAN MINIATURE PAINTING
Name : _____
Address : _____

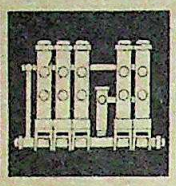
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TOSHIBA

The giant in international electronics offers a parade of 2-in-1 portables, each with its own giant sound.

Consumer Products



Heavy Apparatus

Industrial Electronics

With a century of experience and US$9 billion in annual sales, Toshiba touches new life-styles with new technology. Our music machines are packed with the latest technology. For big power sound, lasting reliability and the latest audio features, now is the time to treat your ears to Toshiba's 2-in-1 parade.

RT-8290S

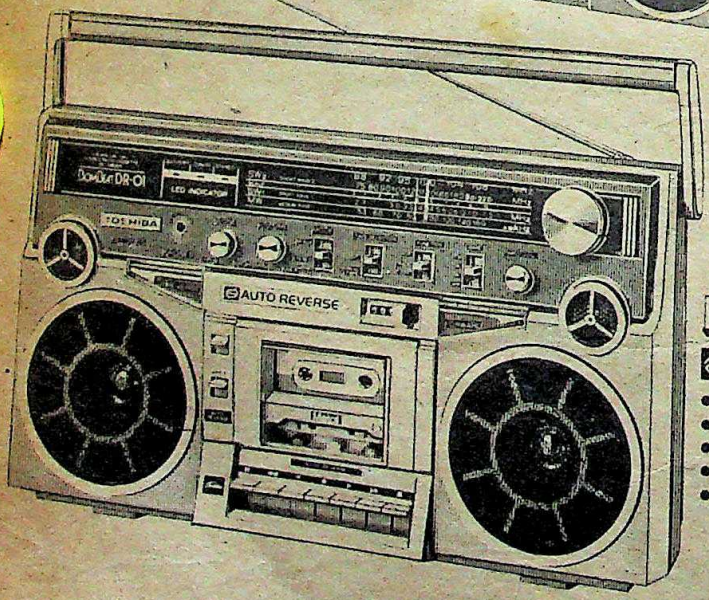
AUTO REVERSE

- Power output is a big 12 watts
- Two 12cm woofers and two 4cm tweeters
- Space Wide mode increases stereo perspective
- 4-band (FM/MW/SW_1/SW_2) radio reception

RT-6540

AUTO REVERSE

- 16cm woofer and a 5cm tweeter
- Power output is a big 5 watts
- LEDs for tuning/battery power/recording mode
- Full auto-shut-off



BomBeat DR-01

AUTO REVERSE

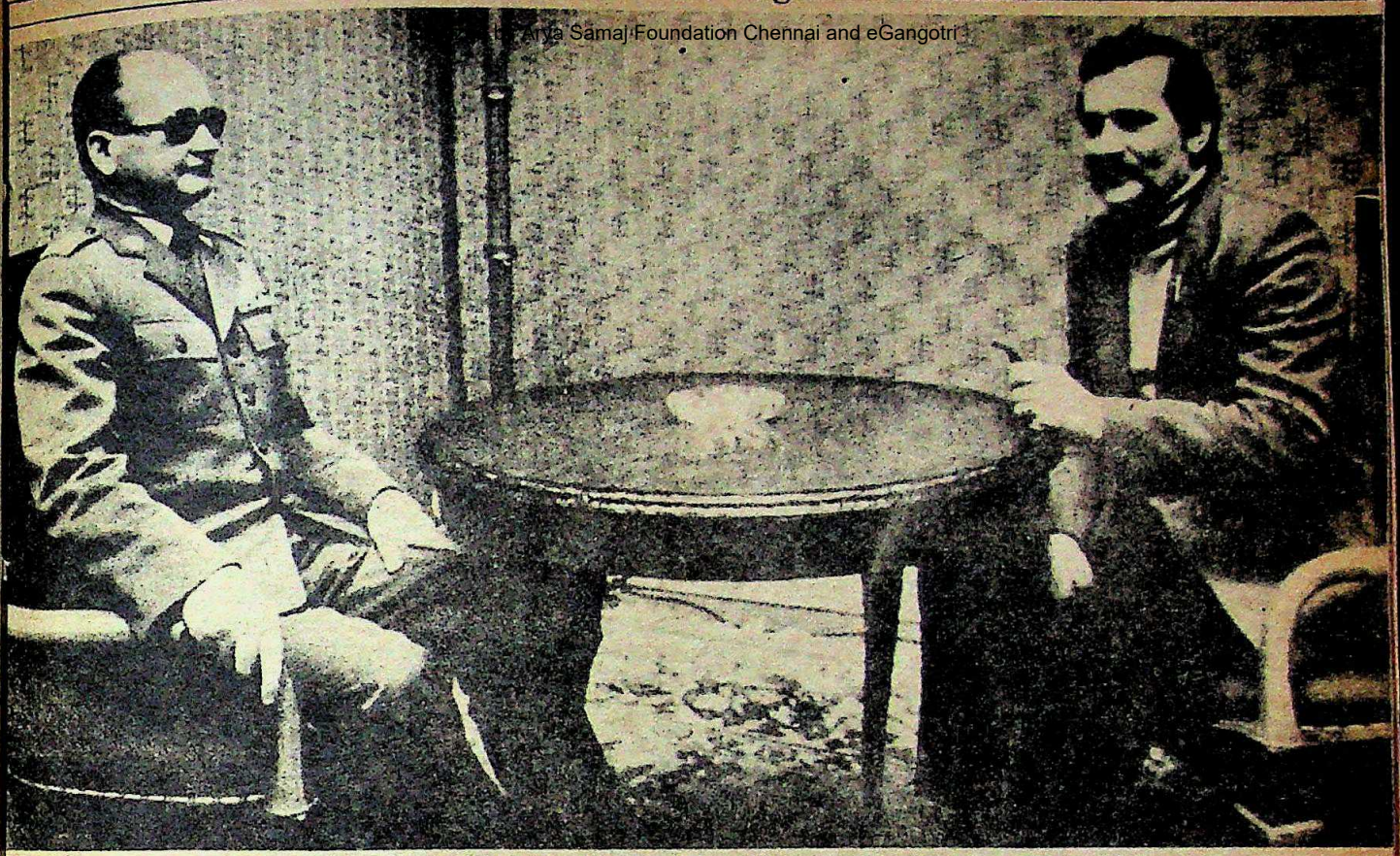
- 4-band (FM/MW/SW_1/SW_2) radio reception
- Powerful 14W output (7W × 2)
- 2-way 4-speaker system
- 3-position tape selector, metal tape compatibility
- LEDs for FM stereo/battery power/tuning.

Toshiba **TOSHIBA**

TOKYO, JAPAN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Polish strongman Jaruzelski (left) and labour leader Walesa in November: from words to blows

Poland

The Wages Of Dissent

AN army of 320,000 men decisively ended 500 days of freedom for a nation of 36 million. From amidst the incoherent welter of rumours, speculation and astute guess-work of the past fortnight, this was the most compelling message to emerge from Poland. In the wake of the first-ever military putsch in a communist country on December 13, the martial law administrators were firmly in control after 20 days of oppressive and unsparing military diktat. After General Wojciech Jaruzelski Poland's premier and communist party chief, and his 19-member Military Council of National Salvation took over the reins of administration by proclaiming martial law and thus deflating the soaring fortunes of the communist bloc's first-ever 'independent and self-governing trade union', Solidarity, the country has remained marooned from the rest of the world.

Every form of communication link with Poland has remained cut off: the international news agencies had their telex connections severed. One agency, Associated Press, which had its telex services restored, were requested to feed doctored "official versions" of "news". Railways, ports, motor transport, the post offices, telephones, radio and TV networks, the fire brigade and some power plants had been "militarized". The Polish national airline, LOT, has not operated a single domestic or foreign flight after that fateful Sunday.

Guarded Points: Polish navy patrols, equipped with powerful searchlights, scoured the Baltic sea port of Gdansk, in an attempt to head off a rising flood of fleeing Poles to Denmark. Troops, tanks, armoured personnel vehicles and riot police continued to guard vantage points in every major Polish city—Warsaw, Gdansk, Katowice, Lodz, Szczecin, Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Poznan, Wroclaw and Legnica. All soldiers in patrol were Polish. There was no evidence of Soviet troops anywhere.

Isolated reports of "workers resistance", dashes and firings in some factories and mines kept filtering through the news blackout which saw independent newsmedia silenced through censorship and curfew. News of the 47-year-old Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's house arrest, like of most other developments, came from Warsaw Radio which, along with diplomats, became the only source of information on what was underway behind the Polish curtain. But for a nation that had seemingly enjoyed 16 tantalising but dramatic months of freedom spearheaded by the 10 million strong genuinely independent trade union, it seemed to be gripped with a paralysis of fear.

A Polish doctor, Jacek Baczynsku, who left Warsaw to join Paris's strong emigré factions, said: "It may have been understandable for us to have been quailing under the gun turrets of Red Army tanks—but to have been so intimidated by our own soldiers—many of whose family members comprise the legions of Solidarity—was unfortunate."

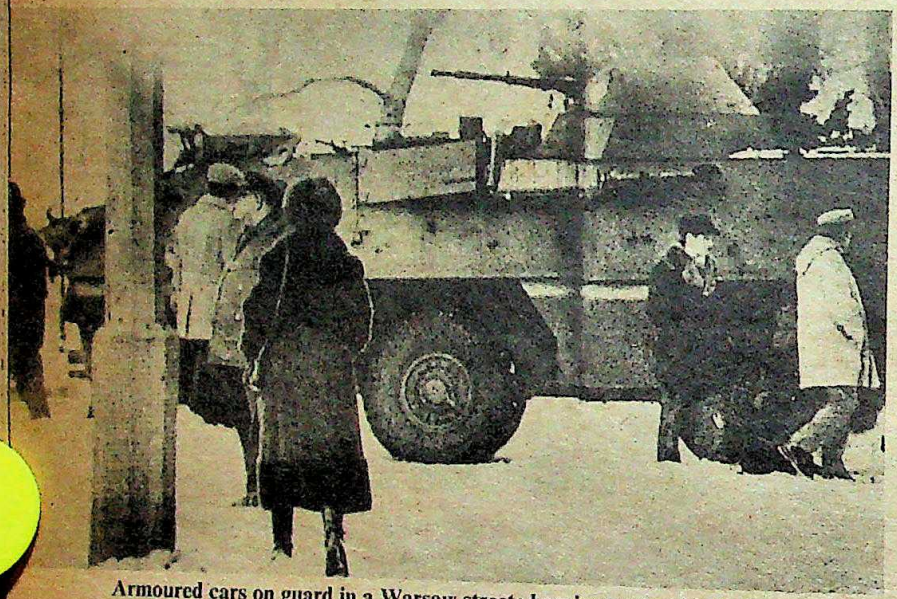
Verbal Warfare: Predictably, there was anguish in the West at the turn of events in Poland. Soon after the military crackdown there was the inevitable verbal warfare between Washington and Moscow, each accusing the other for intervention and interference. As the harsh rhetoric escalated across Europe's troubled landscape, Polish emigré sources claimed that only 3 out of the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

0-man Military Council of National Salvation were known even within Poland. Besides the ubiquitous General Jaruzelski, who is currently wearing many hats simultaneously since he is not only the head of the Communist Party, the Government, the army but now the junta as well; the other two were Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, who previously made news by refusing to send his sailors to forcibly break a strike in the summer of 1980 and Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski, Poland's only cosmonaut. The other 17 members of the junta came from the political elite of the army and the national security forces. Together, the expatriate Poles grudgingly conceded, "these terrible men pulled off the perfect coup".

The undercurrents of the prevailing crisis go back to more than a decade but the real countdown began in August 1980, that



Armoured cars on guard in a Warsaw street: keeping protest in check

urned Poland into an ideological no-man's and in the days leading to the clamping of martial law. Solidarity was founded in August 1980 in the Baltic port city of Gdansk at Lenin Shipyard, where its founder-members gathered to protest against government measures of doubling the price of meat. The protest set off strikes throughout Poland like a prairie fire. On August 31, strike leader Lech Walesa signed an agreement with officials recognising the right to form trade unions independent of the Communist Party.

Serious Challenge: The Polish workers' bid for a free trade union has since been seen by West Europeans as potentially the most momentous development in Eastern Europe since World War II. For East Europe's Communist officialdom, Solidarity and its allied unions constituted the most serious challenge to "real socialism" since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. A Polish journalist, who till recently worked with a prominent Warsaw newspaper and wished to remain unnamed explained: "To a prudent observer of the fast-changing Polish situation, after 35 years of Communist rule, two dominant impressions emerged; the first was the total alienation of the population from its ruling class. The second was the consequent turning inward of the population on its own resources. Together it lead to the evolution of Solidarity and the inevitable jousting for supremacy with the Communist Party."

For Moscow the worst crimes in the Marxist-Leninist lexicon were "revisionism" and "counter-revolution". The Kremlin felt intolerable concessions were being doled out to the reform-minded trade unionists. The official East European press continuously blasted Solidarity and its leaders—the moderate Lech Walesa included—with charges of "opportunism", "anarcho-liberalism", attempts to "breakdown law & order" and falling under the influence of foreigners, Zionists and Trotskyites. Stern commentaries in *Pravda* warned of "destruction of the entire system of Socialism in Poland through a policy of confrontation". In plain English, the jargon translated as trying to become too democratic.

Westerners couldn't sit still watching the exciting events unfolding in Poland and very soon went overboard. They saw it in terms of more than a clash of adversaries—they interpreted it as a conflict between Communist orthodoxy against Poland's emerging pluralistic society. Some even hoped to hear the joyous sound of falling dominoes in the communist world. Western politicians, trade unionists and bankers avidly wooed Walesa and his lieutenants to the increasing annoyance of Poland's rulers and Moscow. Much of the press, provocative and belligerent, hailed him as a "hero" and lavished praises on the "courageous Polish de rats". There were few voices of moderat Walesa, who paid a visit to Paris October at the invitation of French tr unions, sensed the need to tone down harsh stridency. Talking to reporters here said: "I am like a fireman rushing aro Poland to douse flames started by age provocateurs."

What precisely was provoking the Po to surge forward in such a magnificent sh of defiance that set the Vistula river afire decade of mismanagement had brought country to the brink of economic disas Bad harvests, bad management, the switch a five-day working week (prised out Solidarity) and an acute shortage of h currency contributed to their woes. Wa shot up by over 20 per cent. No one thou of a reform of the lunatic price structure the first essential. Up to half of Poland industry were reported to be lying idle want of spare parts (something like 60,0 Polish tractors were said to have been out order for lack of spares), raw materials a the hard cash to buy them from abroad. Th year—a 20 per cent drop in co production—one of the country's ma exports—meant a hostile, bone-chilling wi ter, barely-heated homes and offices a recurring power cuts.

Acute Shortages: The country was bed villed by shortages. Meat has been on ratio so has butter, sugar, rice and grains. Soa shampoo, washing powder, cigarettes a vodka had virtually disappeared. Jer Poprzeczko, a former research associate Warsaw University said: "We became nation of queue-formers. You got up at 4 the morning to queue for meat and shifted other queues for bread, milk, toothpaste a petrol. With the result, half of the populati appeared to be abandoning work to que for food." Visitors to Warsaw were ho pitably offered a delectable "Pol Sandwich"—a meat ration ticket betwe two bread tickets.

Alongside there also existed a flouris ing black market. Says Baczynski: "For u meal is not a meal without pork. And wi the dollar, which had become our unoffic currency, you could buy anything According to one deputy governor of Ba Handlowy, the Polish Central Bank, almo half a billion dollars worth of US currency in circulation on any one day in Polan Thus by dint of sacrifice and subterfuge, th Poles managed to scrape by somehow.

The Polish Government's western cred tors had reasons to be alarmed that th country could default on its multi-billio dollar debt now estimated at $27 billion (R 24,300 crore) and thus undermine the ve foundations of East-West trade. The Sovi Union too has spent a hefty sum to bail o their "Socialist ally" and is estimated to ha sunk over $1 billion (Rs 900 crore) so fa

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

AMOL BOSE ADVC. 81221

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

The unbroken spirit

A glittering jewel
on the velvet darkness
Violence-shattered,
yet cradling gently
Pretty blooms beautiful
now with meaning of
tender care, of hope and
of Regeneration.

UNITED INDIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(A subsidiary of the General Insurance Corporation of India).
24 Whites Road, Madras 600 014.

Looking back on the 'Year of the Disabled' United India looks forward to renewed efforts for their welfare

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

This year alone, the Poles were running a balance of trade deficit with the Soviets reported to be 1.3 billion roubles.

Adding to the woes of the Poles was the fact that the country's leaders were of a singularly undistinguished calibre: the stolid Wladyslaw Gomulka gave way to Edward Gierek (among those detained last fortnight). Stanislaw Kania replaced Gierek to become something of a joke with Solidarity's leaders for his habit of delivering damning rebukes to the "adversaries of socialism" before the Sejm (Parliament) and promptly caving in to their demands. He was also the despair of Polish Communist Party hardliners like Stefan Olszowski and Tabeusz Grabski who advocated putting down Solidarity with an iron fist. Ultimately Kania too was replaced—by General Wojciech Jaruzelski—the first professional soldier to take command of a communist country.

The financial hook on which Poland was impaled did not seem to daunt Moscow. For them it was the ideological heresy and the strategic implications which gnawed at their entrails a crisis worse that the Yugoslav schism of 1948, comparable to the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the Prague spring of 1968. But Solidarity wanted to end the Communist Party's monopoly of power, and its demands—the legal right to strike, less censorship and less study of Russian and the profoundities of Marxism-Leninism—struck at the very fabric of the Communist society.

Counter Gestures: Due to its strategic position, Moscow has blanched at the thought of a non-Communist Poland. Thus with calculated gestures, with every strident Solidarity demand, Moscow flexed its mighty military muscle. Twice in the course of the last year, Soviet Union organised formidable military exercises coinciding with Solidarity's most spectacular activities. Last spring when Solidarity staged the biggest nation-wide work stoppage, Soyuz-81 (Union 81) was launched—the largest Warsaw Pact manoeuvres since the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia. Last September, when Solidarity began its annual Congress at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, Soviet troops began an 8-day war games styled Zapad-81 (West 81)—which involved 100,000 troops with hundreds of tanks and planes and a fleet of 80 warships. Zapad-81 was the largest Soviet military exercise since World War II.

However, western analysts have argued that Poland in 1981 is not Czechoslovakia in 1968. In Prague, pressures for reform emerged from the Communist Party itself; in Poland the engine of change has been the working class. Anxious to avoid the ragged reactions and the spectacle of disarray among Nato governments after Afghanistan, Western governments have repeatedly threatened Russia with dire consequences in case Red Army troops marched into Warsaw.

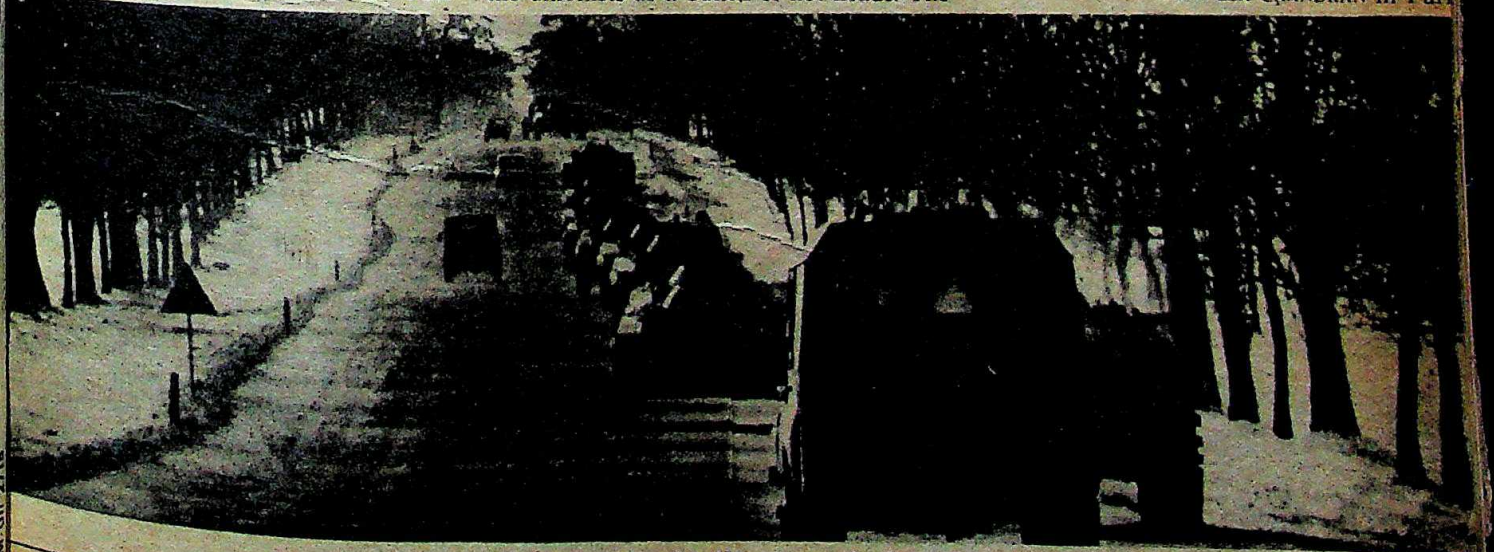
In the event of a Russian invasion, the consequences would have proved costly indeed for Moscow: domestically Poland's own ravaged economy, its huge debt and its rebellious populace would have stretched Russian resources already deeply drained by Afghanistan and Vietnam. Internationally it would have meant an end to detente and the disarmament talks which have just got underway in Geneva; it would have meant a potential collapse of East European economies cut off from western credits and commerce; it would have meant an end to the ambitious Siberian Oil Pipeline project now being negotiated between the Soviet Union and West European governments; and ultimately it would have meant a blow to Soviet standing in the Third World. Two events in December forced the hand of General Jaruzelski in Poland and thus saved the Soviets a tankful of troubles.

In the first week of December, Polish government officials secretly taped a meeting of Solidarity leaders at Radom and re-played the transcript over Warsaw Radio to portray the unionists as a bunch of hot-heads. The Radom tapes damaged Walesa's 'modera image'; millions heard him say that he ha believed in the inevitability of confrontatio all along and was secretly working towar it. On December 12, the union's Nation Commission met in Gdansk and made the most controversial demands ever heard in Communist country: a national referendu on setting up a non-Communist governme and "redefine" Poland's military relationshi with the Soviet Union. On December 13, grim General Jaruzelski at long last gave th order laced with menace: "Let the tan commanders move."

One might now ask, what forbodes fo Poland? Says Research Associat Poprzeczko: "What the country won in 1 months has been totally erased. Unless ther is a dramatic reversal of policy, it would no take 20 years to rebuild what Solidarit achieved." As for the West, there has been a unprecedented unanimity of opinio among its commentators that it is indee outrageous that there has been a lack o moral outrage at the plight of the Polis people. Characterising the symptom as degeneration of political will and condemn ing the supine reaction of Wester governments to events in Poland, they no advocate a coordinated Western respons among which are to include an embargo o western credits and aid to Poland; blockin its application for membership to the IM downgrading diplomatic relations wit Warsaw; and finally, to put the blame whe it actually belongs—on the Kremlin an consequently initiate severe economic an political sanctions against Moscow.

The direct result of this heightened col war and the implacable ideological battl would be a familiar but despairing stor to most of the world as the Poles eke out a even more dehumanised and oppressiv existence-like their brethren continue t endure in Kampuchea, El Salvador an Afghanistan.

—RAMESH CHANDRAN in Par



An army column on the road to Warsaw: set back by 20 years

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Images

Year Of Dangerous Drift

THE United Nations christened it the "Year of the Disabled" and, ironically enough, no other catchphrase could have described 1981 better as far as India was concerned. To all intents and purposes, 1981 was a year full of sound and fury signifying nothing much. The Government that works only did so in fits and starts, preferring to spend most of the year wallowing in the quicksand of inertia. As events unfolded, Mrs Gandhi's Government revealed that its political reflexes were getting painfully slow.

It was all too obvious that the firm grip the Government had on events and opportunities in 1980 was gradually loosening.

But throughout the year, events and trends were casting dark and dangerous shadows across the land, shadows that had lengthened perceptibly when the year finally laboured to a close. It was, ultimately, a year of disappointment and drift.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

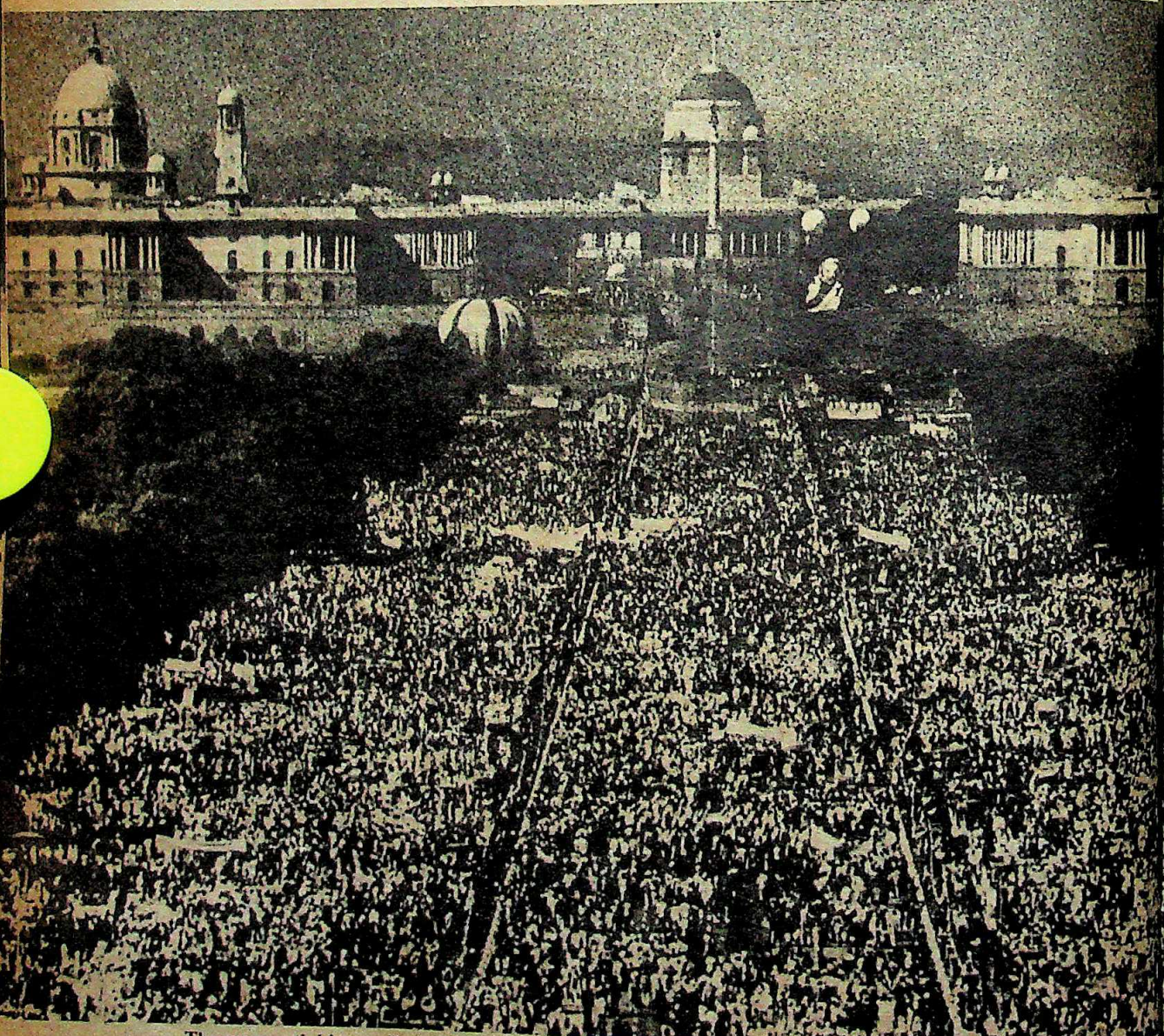
Images

THE Year of the Disabled got off to a tragic, if highly symbolic, start with a ocession of blind people being brutally beaten up by the police in ont of Mrs Gandhi's house on January 1, throwing the Govern- ent onto the defensive. It was a situation that was destined to ntinue throughout the year. Shortly after, an attempt to sub- gate the judiciary by transferring two chief justices without their ior consent (the first time the step had been taken in 30 years) owballed into a major controversy and edged the Government d judiciary towards an unseemly, if inevitable, confrontation at was still in evidence when the year ended.

In fact, it was not till February that the Government shook elf out of its prolonged slumber by launching the controversial ecial Bearer Bonds Scheme in a desperate attempt to curb the tamed proliferation of black money. The scheme, which was resurrected again at the end of the year managed to make a dent in the parallel economy and official estimates put the figure recovered at around Rs 850 crore for the year.

The same month, the Government staged two ego-boosting extravaganzas—the nonaligned conference of foreign ministers in New Delhi which, for the first time, displayed India's determination to take a tough, independent stand in foreign policy, and the massive kisan rally in the capital. As a show of strength, the latter was easily the more impressive with over 15 lakh kisans from 10 states being carefully shepherded into the streets of the capital. Though blatantly stage-managed it was the kind of morale-boosting affair the Congress(I) badly needed, but hardly at an estimated cost of Rs 200 crore. But its real significance lay in the fact that it marked Rajiv Gandhi's organisational debut on the political stage. The political acrobatics were, however briefly, overshadowed by a team of Chinese acrobats who stunned audiences with their incredible agility.

Negative Trends: But inevitably, the good was oft interspersed with the bad, and negative trends continued despite earlier claims to



The mammoth kisan rally in February was the kind of ego-boosting extravaganza that the ruling party sorely

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya

the contrary. Student unrest wrought havoc throughout the year in the groves of *academé* with the major flashpoints being in Aligarh Muslim University and Jawaharlal Nehru University. Unemployment figures continued their dizzying if unavoidable climb and touched 16.2 million. The unruly scenes and disruptions in Parliament and the state assemblies registered an upward trend in 1981. In February, the speaker of the Gujarat Assembly, for instance, suspended the entire opposition for a week for their constant interruption of the state finance minister's budget speech. In retaliation, the rusticated members threatened to hold a parallel assembly in Ahmedabad. The value of the rupee eroded still further and stood at exactly one-fifth its value in 1947 while the population "just growed and growed" and, as the census showed, stood at 684 million, 12 million more than what the Government had estimated. But in terms of numbers, the most spectacular show in February was the sacred bathing of Bahubali, the 57-foot high statue revered by the Jain community to celebrate the 1000th year of its installation.

Yet throughout the year, the picture remained depressingly familiar with the Government shaking itself out of its lethargy fo brief periods only to slide back into inertia. And even the periods o activity seemed largely misplaced. It was a case of flattering t deceive. In March, Mrs Gandhi sacked her controversial Civ Supplies Minister, V.C. Shukla while Delhi's Lt-Governo Jagmohan, another Emergency heavyweight, was exiled to the Ra Bhavan in Goa, both for largely obscure reasons.

PREDICTABLY, Mr Gandhi continued t dominate the headline throughout the year ever if this was, in most cases, indirectly induced. In April, the Makal sabotage kicked up a storm with its implications of an assassi nation attempt on the prime minister. Shortly after, in one of he periodic fits of pique, Mrs Gandhi showed her displeasure at th sycophancy of her ministerial minions by ordering them not t

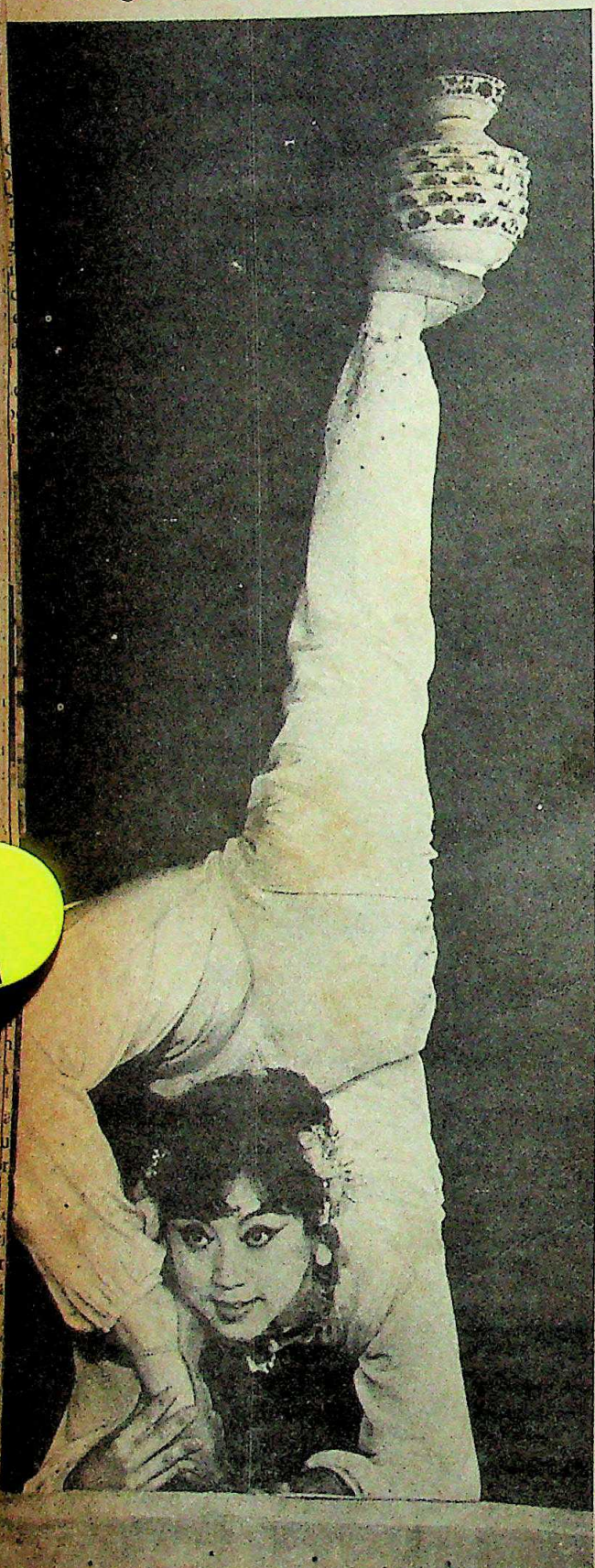
Asoka Raina

1981

Rajiv Gandhi electioneering in Amethi: the political event of the year

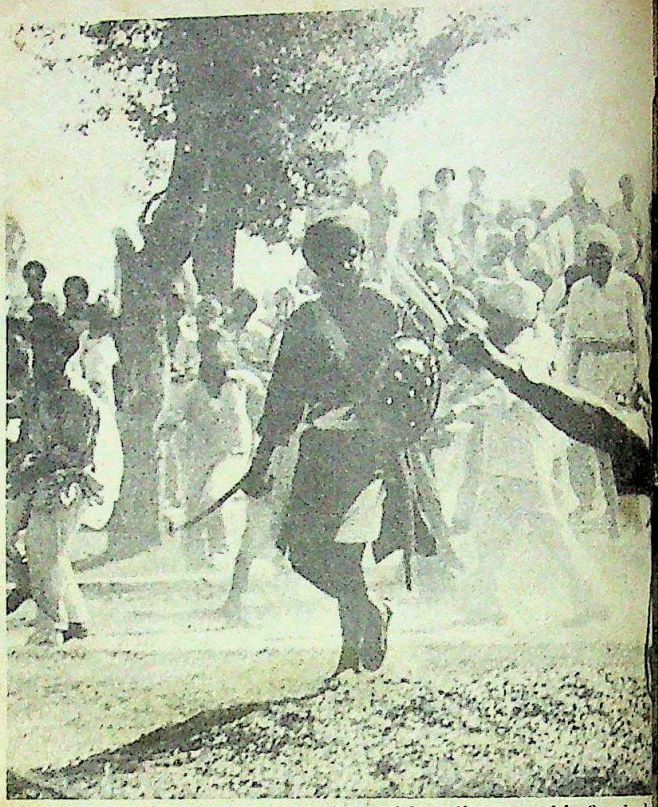
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Pramod Puskarna

Chinese acrobats in the capital



Sant Bhindranwale's followers clash with police over his farcical

arrive *en masse* at airports to receive her with mountains of flower But in purely political terms, her most significant action was th induction of her son, Rajiv, into politics. After months of "will h won't he" games, the reluctant debutant gingerly waded in political waters by contesting elections in Amethi, the Lok Sabh seat once held by his late brother, Sanjay. Though as ill-suited for political role as it was possible for a Gandhi scion to be, the form airline pilot, by year's end, had gained in confidence and politic maturity and was slipping easily into the role originally played b his departed brother.

Rajiv's most active involvement was with the controvers Asian Games project as a member of the Special Organisin Committee though his unofficial role continued to be that of bulwark between his mother and the party. But whether the Asi Games finally come off or not, the bulldozers and the flyove gouged deep and permanent scars across the once-beautiful face the capital city.

EVEN as the Cent plodded its indetermina way, events in the state were unfolding with bewildering rapidity. Even as Assa continued to fester—leading to the fall of the Anwara Taim ministry—Punjab proved the major flashpoint when a militant c for a separate state of Khalistan was raggedly raised. Once agai the Government failed to nip the movement in the bud and inste allowed it to unnecessarily escalate into a major issue. No l controversial was the rise of an obscure ascetic called Sant Jarn Singh Bhindranwale who, by flaunting the Government, once ag placed the Government on the defensive. Predictably, the co frontation between Bhindranwale's followers and the Governme

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A row of dead bodies, victims of the Balaghat train disaster in June, starkly symbolised the rising curve of disasters

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

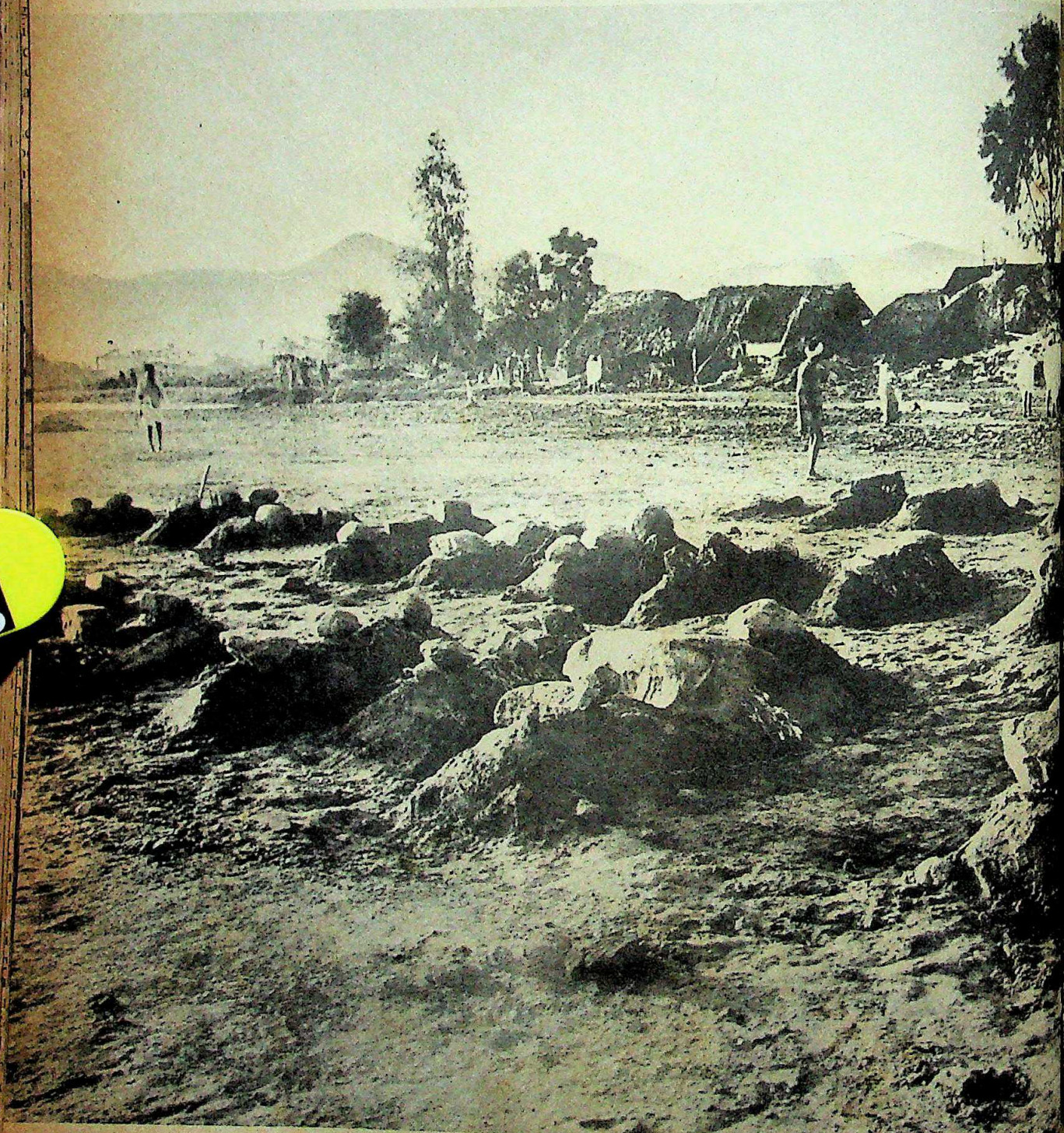
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Images

parked off armed clashes—an eventuality that could easily have een avoided had the Government's response been more decisive nd authoritative.

Precarious Perches: Elsewhere in the states, dramas of varying gnificance played themselves out. Rajasthan chief minister agannath Pahadia became the only Congress (I) chief minister to e shunted out by the Centre though his counterparts in other states ere all precariously perched at one stage or another throughout e year. The Centre also showed its displeasure over Kashmir Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah's increasingly combatative stance in various ways, including tax raids against his supporters. But by year end he was still snarling ferocously, though the appointment of his son Farooq as head of the National Conference indicated that he was ready to lick his wounds and retire to his lair.

Meanwhile, the Centre was manipulating local forces against the Communist-ruled states with varying degrees of success. It managed to burn its fingers in Jyoti Basu's West Bengal but succeeded in toppling the ministry in Kerala and as the year ended



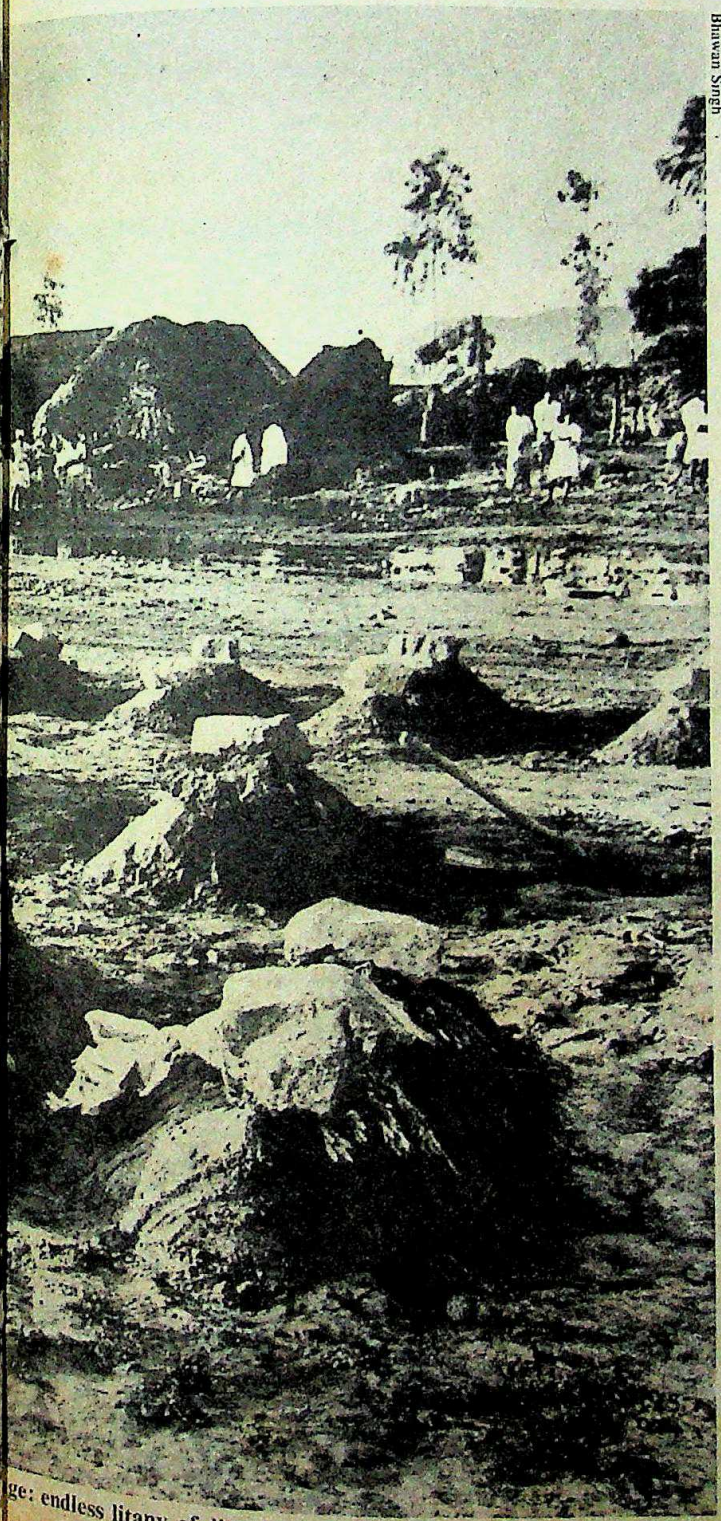
Mass graves in Deopanthan village in Karnataka, following the collapse of a bund which flood

CC-0. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

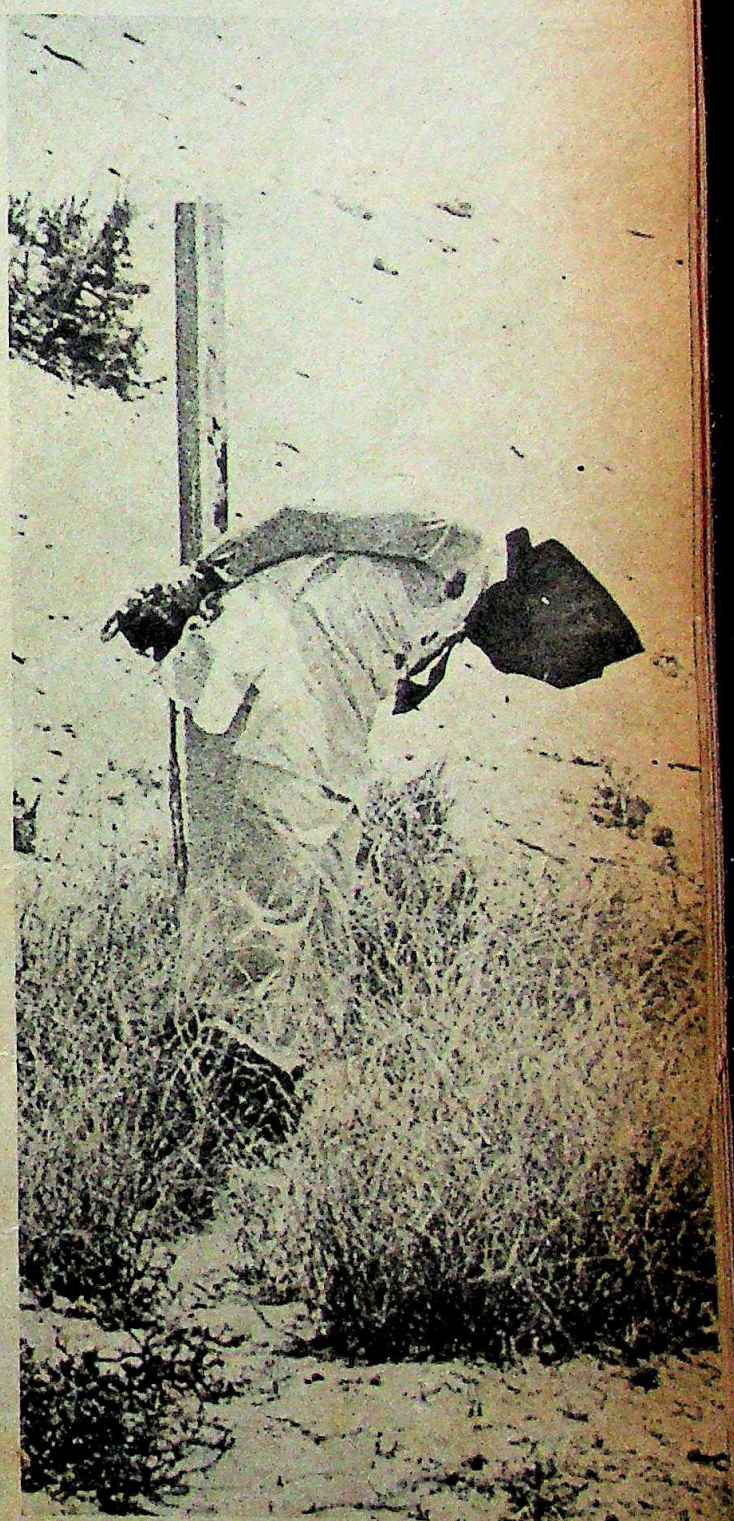
was poised to form an alternative coalition. Tamil Nadu's flamboyant Chief Minister, M.G. Ramachandran, in a totally unexpected move, buried the hatchet with the Congress (I) and in the process tossed M. Karunanidhi and his Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam to the wolves.

But if there was really one single trend that dominated 1981 it was the dangerously rising curve of human and natural disasters. In Uttar Pradesh, the Government admitted that it had wiped out 1,176 "dacoits" in armed encounters—the highest in history. Retaliation was swift and bloody. The Radhey-Santosha gan gunned down 24 Harijans in Dehuli while the dacoit queen Phoolan Devi, eliminated 20 Thakurs in a mass killing at Kalp The crime graph was only outpaced by the unprecedented numbe of train accidents throughout the year with the Balaghat trai disaster in June, in which at least 400 passengers were killed, bein the worst train disaster in history. Between January and Septembe alone, there were a total of 526 train derailments throughout th country. Other major disasters were the Bangalore liquor traged



Bhawan Singh

ge: endless litany of disasters



Child rapist Abdul Parkar's dramatic execution in Ras Al Khain

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

hich left nearly 200 dead and the devastating Rajasthan floods in uly which took an estimated 1,000 lives; the destruction of opinatham village in Karnataka (47 dead) and the Qutab tragedy n December which left 45 dead including 30 schoolchildren.

THERE were, however, less depressing trends during the year. Hang liding made its debut in India and became an instant craze while ndian prostitutes finally came into their own through the brilliant photographs of Mary Ellen Mark and the temple battle in Ujjain. However, a more worrying trend was the sudden spurt of mass conversions to Islam all over the country, mainly on the part of the backward classes. But even the so-called privileged classes were having a rough time. In Britain, the supposedly fortunate Indian immigrant community received a rude scare when a storm of racial violence erupted, though the introduction of an Air-India service from Amritsar to Birmingham indicated that the hordes were still heading there in undiminished numbers. However, one exodus that resolved one particular controversy was the dramatic departure of the freewheeling guru of sex, Bhagwan Rajneesh, and his devoted and well-heeled foreign followers who folded their tents and Rolls Royces and quietly moved to a communal farm in Oregon, USA.

On the subject of sex, an official announcement in August disclosed that the sale of Nirodhs in 1980-81 had crossed the 120

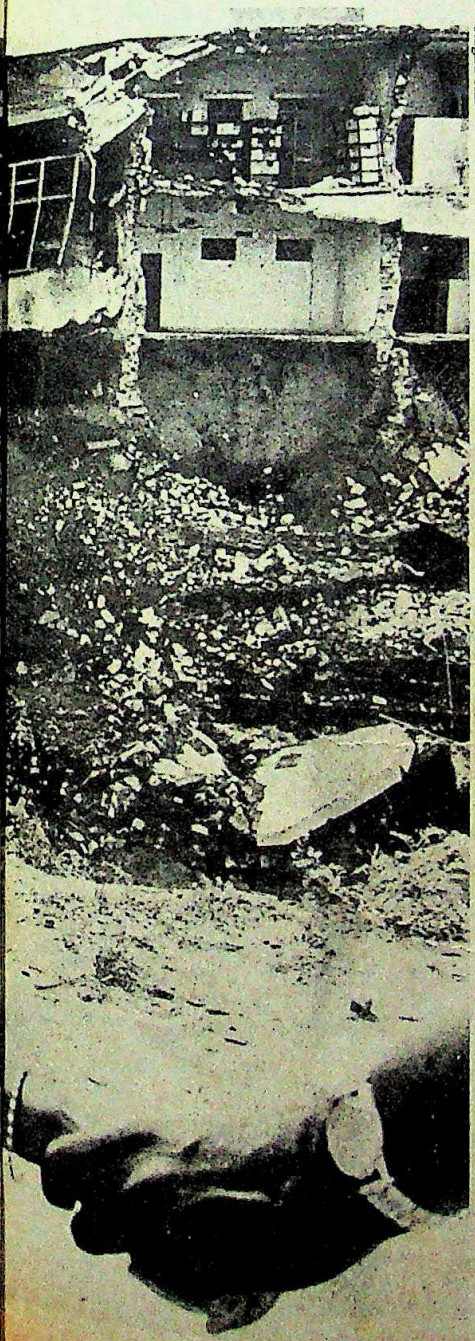
In Jaipur, an old woman is led to safety against a background of ruined houses devastated by

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

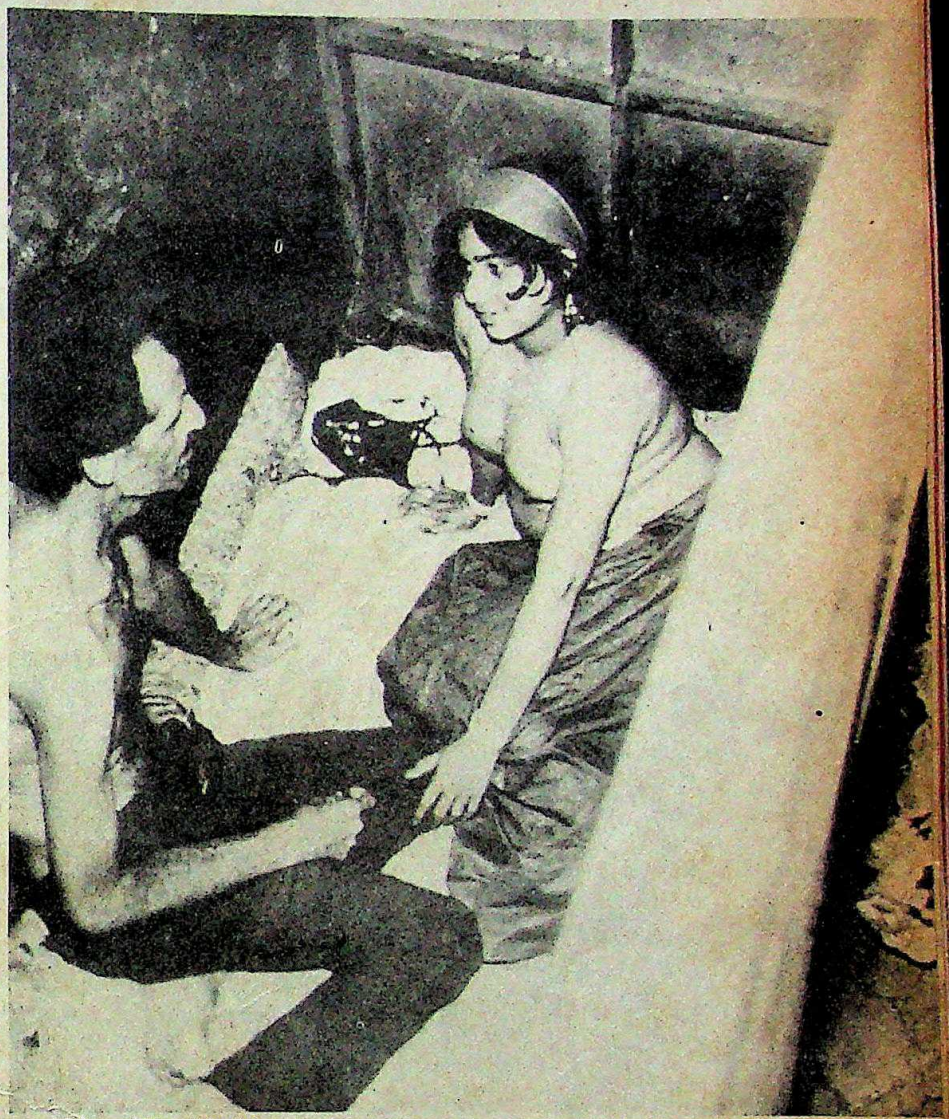
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

million mark, indicating that Indian males had finally realised that discretion was the better part of virility. On a slightly higher plane, Indian scientists made some spectacular gains by launching a series of successful satellites, including the highly-advanced APPLE.

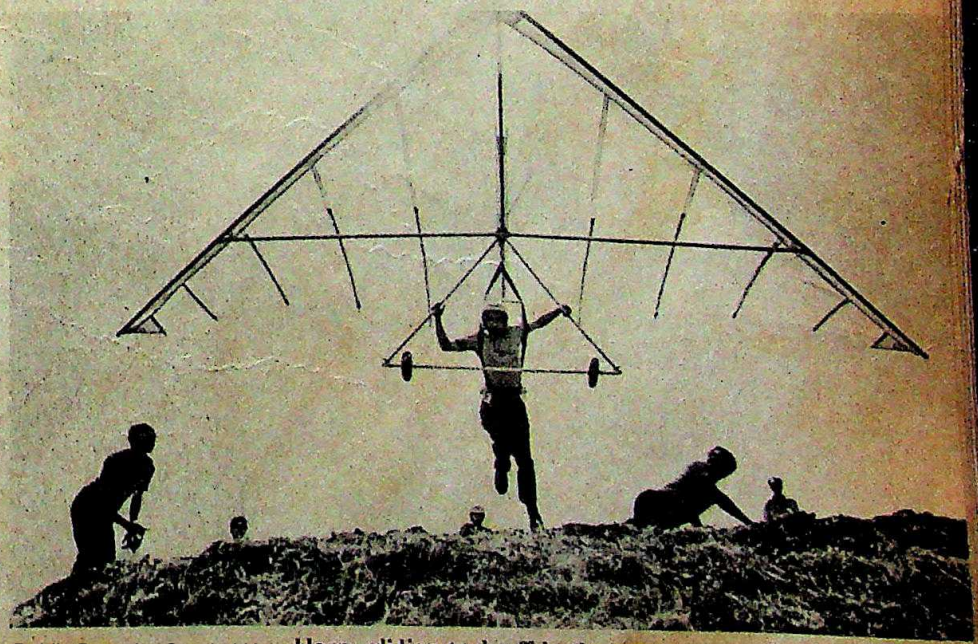
Depressing Picture: But on terra firma, it was a distressingly depressing picture in terms of regional tensions escalating alarmingly. India and Pakistan continued to snarl at one another over the so-called No-War pact and the proposed sale of F-16s to Pakistan by the US. Once again, war clouds were darkening the skies of the



Raghu Rai



Mary-Ellen Mark's stunning book on Bombay's Falkland Road was banned in Indi



Hang-gliding took off in the country

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

nclear arsenals. On the eastern borders, India and Bangladesh cked horns over the New Moore Island issue and the assassination President Zia in May left Indo-Bangladesh relations poised on e edge of uncertainty. There were some signs of a thaw in Sino-dian relations with the reopening of the Kailash-Manasarovar ute to Indian pilgrims after a break of 19 years and at year end dian diplomats were closeted in Beijing to reopen the protracted rder issue. In the West, India found warmth in Paris and rancois Mitterrand's socialist government but Indo-US relations ed over and plunged to its lowest depth since the Nixon years. It as, however, a diplomatically busy year for India with Mrs andhi notching up 41 days of foreign travel while representatives om 68 countries flew into India during the year costing the Government Rs 88,50,890 in hospitality bills. Similarly, Indian foreign ministry officials clocked up a total of 219 separate foreign visits over the year at a total approximate expenditure of Rs 2.72 crore.

IN the eyes of the media, however, the biggest news story of the year was undoubtedly the so-called Antulay Affair, involving murky dealings by Maharashtra's flamboyant chief minister as exposed by Arun Shourie of the *Indian Express* in September. Des-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Religion grabbed its share of the headlines with the mass conversions to Islam being the most controversial

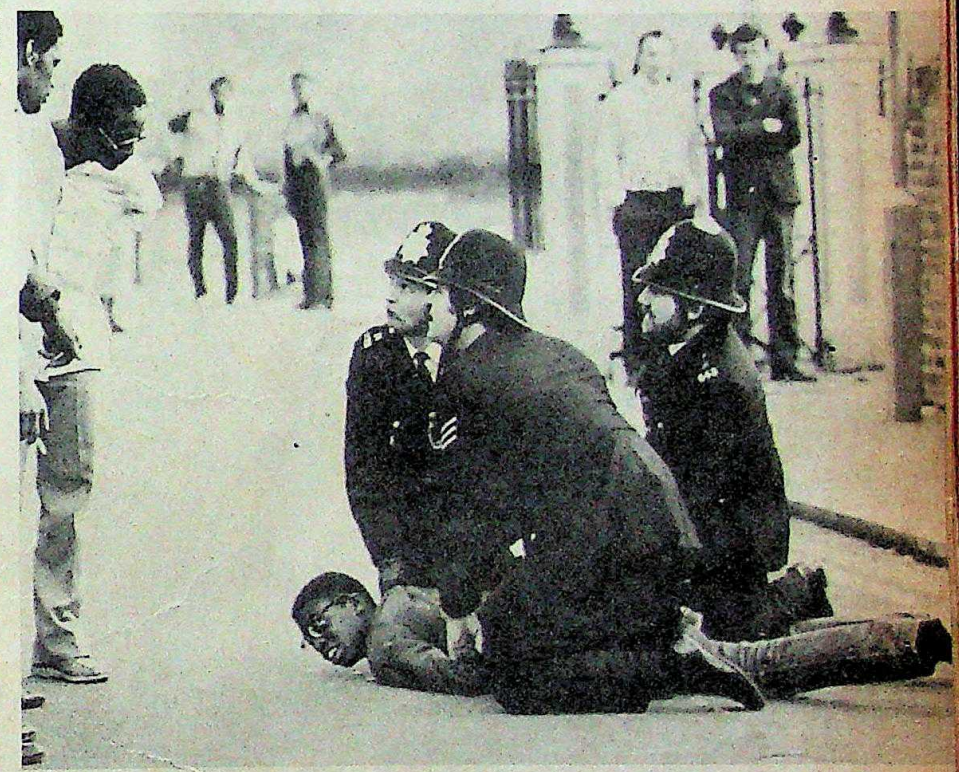
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

pite the magnitude of the charges, Mrs Gandhi defiantly refused to sack the erring Antulay and disappointed the Opposition.

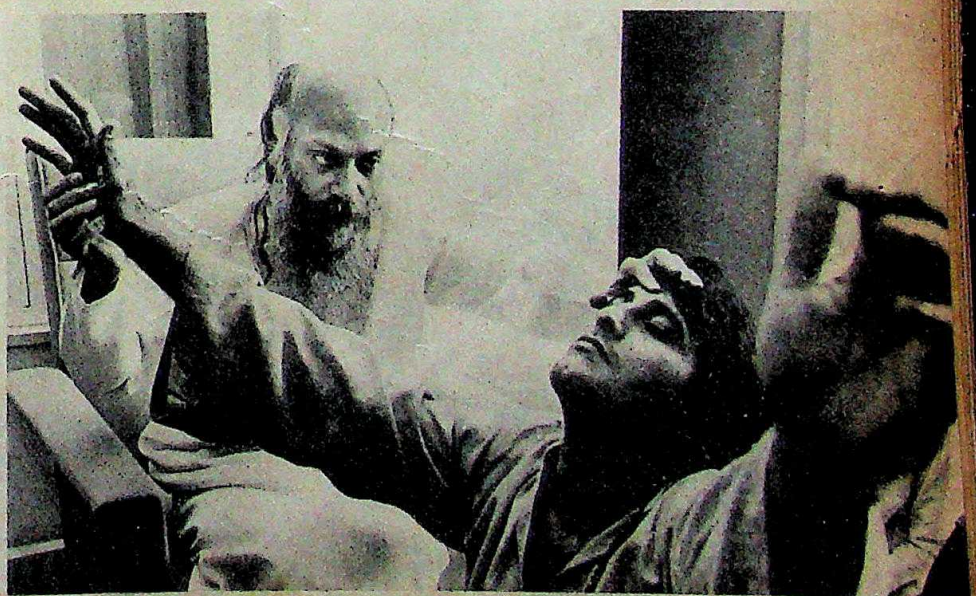
Fragmentation: Eventually, however, it was the Opposition itself that proved the most disappointing element of the year continuing the fragmentation process that had started in 1980. The Congress (S) split once again when Jagjivan Ram detached himself from the party while Hemwati Bahuguna formed the Democratic Socialist Front. The rotund Y.B. Chavan after months of oblivion, finally bounced back into the political fray by joining the Congress (I) and by year end, the Janata and Lok Dal units were showing signs of getting together again. Meanwhile, the Marxists remained on the defensive throughout the year while the Bharatiya Janata Party was the only opposition party which showed any signs of unity and strength.

Business and finance dominated the dying moments of the yea with the massive Rs 5,000 crore International Monetary Fun (IMF) loan—the largest in history—to India and the stepping asid of J.R.D. Tata, 77, India's best-known industrialist, as chairman c Tata Industries, making way for his little-known nephew, Rata Tata, 44. The Tata episode contained a symbolism of its own. Th patriarch of Indian industry handing over the reins to a younge man while the matriarch of the political scene, Mrs Gandhi, wa busy grooming her son Rajiv for what suspiciously looked lik dynastic succession but on a vastly bigger scale. And, if Raji Gandhi was the biggest event of the year it only showed that i terms of historical value, 1981 had little to offer. —DILIP BOB

Raghu Rai



Racial riots erupted in Britain increasing the pressure on coloured immigrants



Bhagwan Rajneesh and coterie guards packed his bags and left for greener pastures

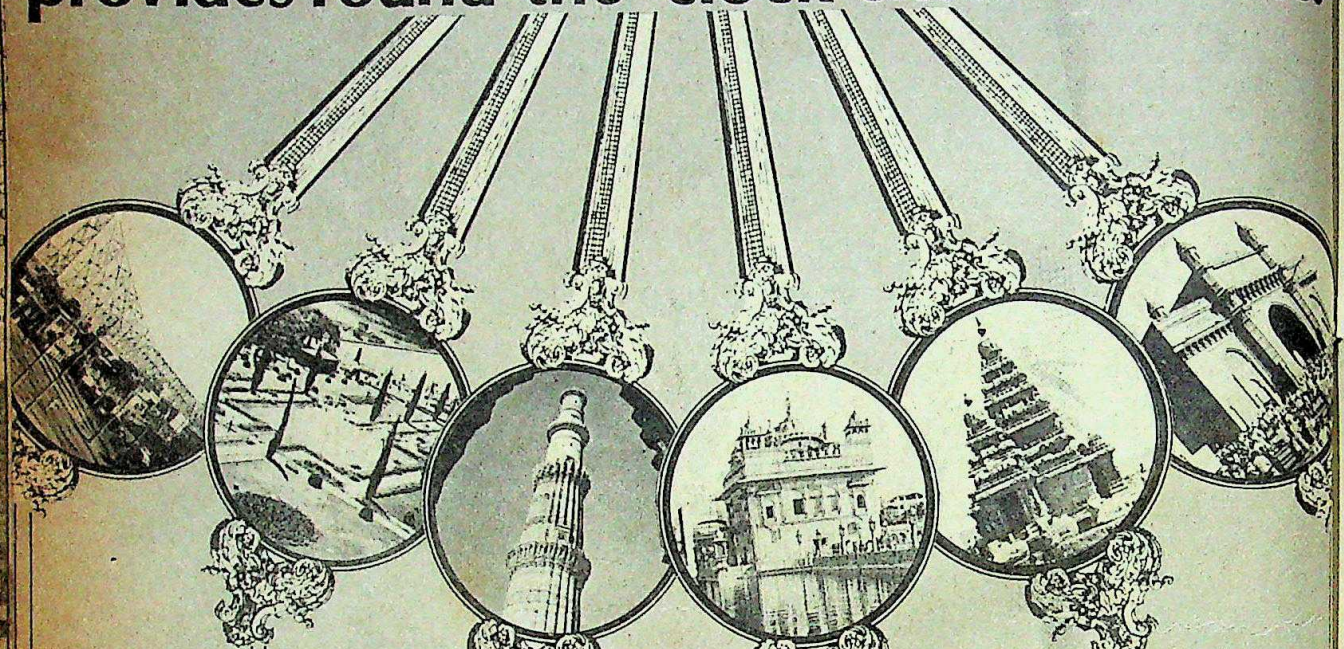
CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In large cities, in small towns, all over the country–

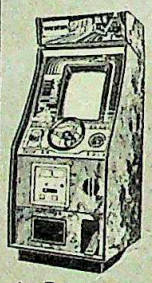
Weston

provides round-the-clock entertainment.



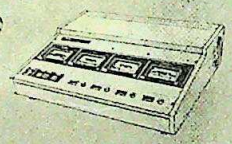
At 10 A.M., Foreign Exchange Brokers in Calcutta commence telephone transactions programmed earlier on the new WESTON DIGITAL COMPU-DIALLER.

At 2 P.M., teenagers in Bangalore gather for a taping session off the new WESTON STEREO CASSETTE DECK.



At 5 in the evening, in Delhi, young and old get together for a thrill-a-second happening at a WESTON VIDEO GAMES parlour.

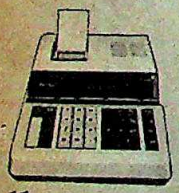
At 7 P.M., sports enthusiasts in Amritsar watch a national football match on a WESTON TV.



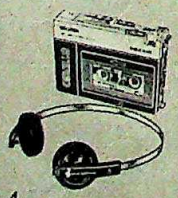
At 7.30 P.M., recording studios in Madras close after duplicating 24 cassettes in one hour on WESTON AUDIO DUPLICATING MACHINES.

At 11 P.M., adults in Bombay settle down to a late-night movie session with a WESTON VIDEO SYSTEM.

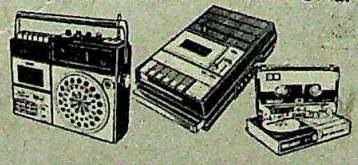
At 10 P.M., families listen to the news on a WESTON TWO-IN-ONE.



At 11, they convert currency figures on a WESTON CALCULATOR.



At 4, they walk home listening to the results on the new WESTON WALKMAN.



SERVICED BY ENGINEERS TRAINED AT HITACHI JAPAN

Bringing you today, the technology of tomorrow.

Weston®
The electronics people

Recognised Export House
Weston Electroniks Limited
New Delhi • Bombay • Calcutta • Madras • Ahmedabad • Ambala • Amritsar • Bangalore
Bhopal • Chandigarh • Dehradun • Hyderabad • Jaipur • Jullundur • Jammu • Kanpur • Lucknow
Ludhiana • Meerut • Patiala • Pune • Saharanpur • Srinagar. Overseas : Hong Kong.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The year-round suiting. From Digjam

Digjam Woolblendmark
ting has the right quantity of
ol. That's why it lends itself so
l to tailoring.
Faultless drape. Superb
ture. A combination of quality,
gance and above all,
nfort for year-round wear.

Look for the Woolblendmark.
The International Wool
Secretariat's quality symbol on
Digjam woolrich suitings. The
suiting for the connoiseur.

DIGJAM

Woolblendmark
only on the finest woolrich bler

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A STAR IN YOUR SOFT DRINK?

STAR-ULTRAVIOLET WATER PURIFIER

No modern bottling plant can do without it.

Beverage and Bottling Plants, Factories, Pharmaceutical and Research Centres, Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Flight Kitchens, Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs and Schools all over the country have installed the Star-Ultraviolet Water Purification System.

The System is manufactured in collaboration with Ultra Dynamics Corporation, USA—World leaders in water purification systems. It uses high intensity ultra-violet rays to destroy micro-organisms and purify water without changing its colour, odour, taste and other properties. It also eliminates the need for chlorination, de-chlorination, boiling and other disinfectants.

Purification is instant and continuous. The design permits maximum output and is available in different purifying capacities to suit individual customer requirements.

Star-Ultraviolet Water Purifier— Because even crystal clear, filtered water is not guaranteed germ-free.

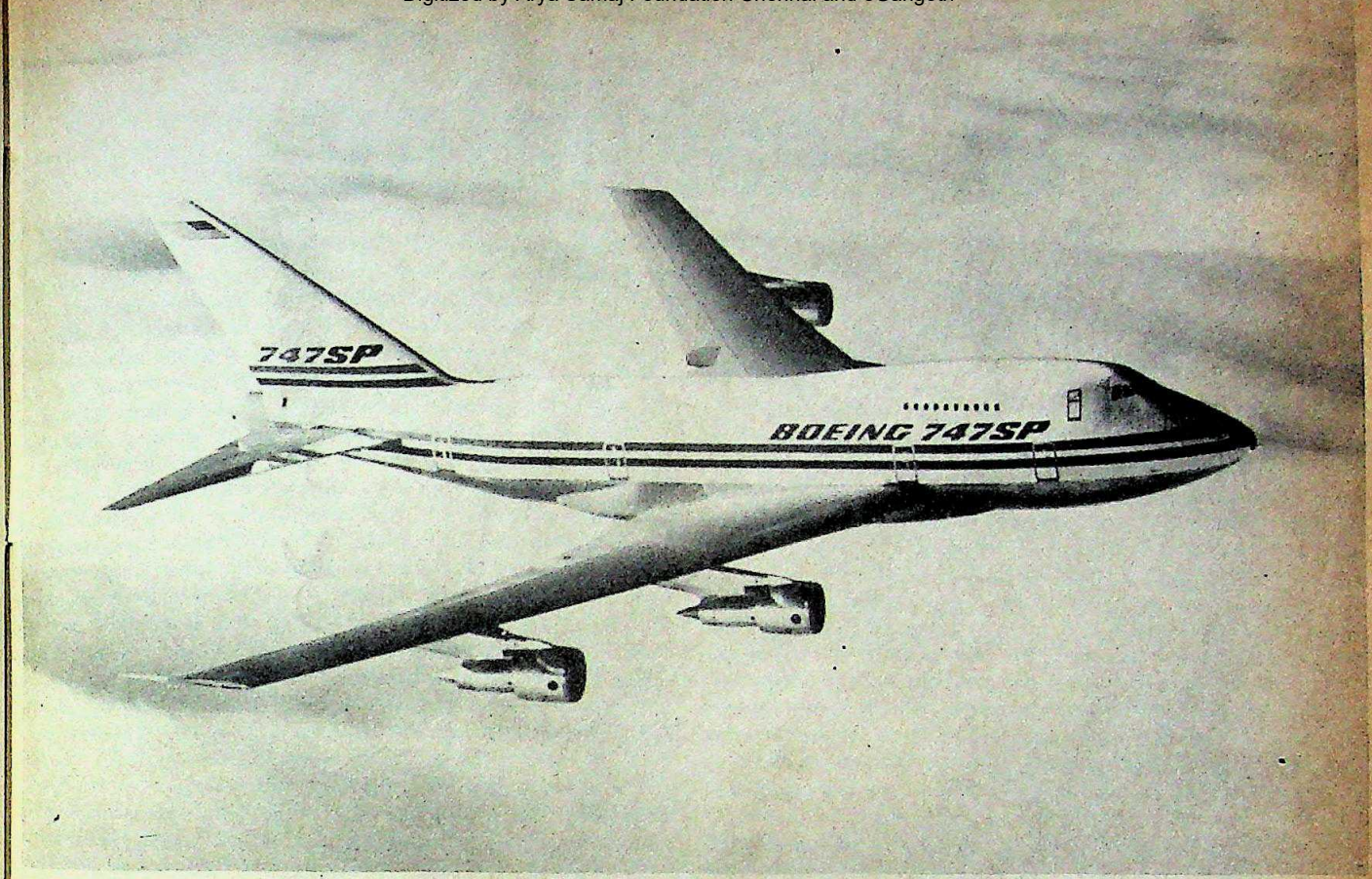
Manufactured by:
STAR INDUSTRIAL & TEXTILE ENTERPRISES LTD.,
Bombay
(Formerly Star Textile Engineering Works Ltd.)

For further details, please contact:
STAR MARKETING & SERVICES LTD.,
Dhanraj Mahal, Chh. Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400 039.
Phone: 255244 Haridwar-2654 STAR IN. Grams: STARSERVE
Branches at: New Delhi– Calcutta– Coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Adroit-5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Boeing's 747 is the world's favourite way to fly. Passengers' number one choice. The 747SP provides the same passenger comfort, only on a smaller scale.

It's an exceptional money saver when integrated into an existing 747 fleet. And the SP provides excellent airline flexibility with shuttle service as well as long-range capabilities.

The crews are interchangeable. Most parts are identical. And training procedures and simulator facilities are the same. Therefore, the 747SP is a more profitable fleet addition than any other trijet.

And only the 747 can provide an upper deck lounge that can be used as either business or first-class section for added passenger appeal.

When it comes to economical airplanes, the Boeing 747SP is a great addition.

1st THE NUMBER ONE CHOICE

BOEING
Getting people together.

81-IC-46 /national

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cover Story

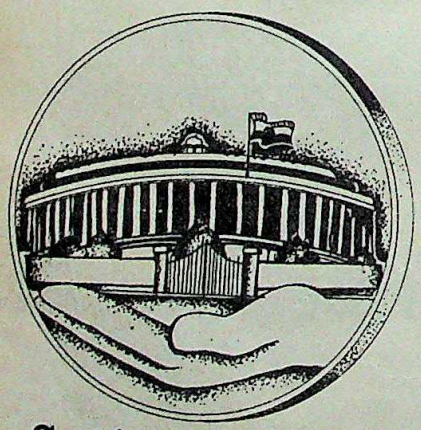
Year Of Reckoning

THE New Year comes, not rekindling "old desires" as the *Rubaiyat* says it should, but with grim forebodings of change. The twelve months of 1982 may well be decisive for the political and social life of India, initiating a process of change in the prevailing balance or imbalance of political forces. It will be the half-way stretch in the five-year term of the seventh Lok Sabha and Indira Gandhi's government. Assembly elections will be held in five states, an event of enough consequence to compel a realignment of political forces.

The opposition parties will make every effort to unite; the Janata Party and Lok Dal have already taken the first step in that direction. Recent elections, whether to fill vacancies in state assemblies or to elect municipal bodies, have not cheered the Congress(I). Since the Congress(I) was returned to power at the Centre in January 1980 by only 35 per cent of the electorate, a united opposition could well snatch away more than one state from the ruling party. The mini-general poll of 1982 will prepare the people for the national poll of 1985.

Much of what India is at the dawn of 1982 is the making of Indira Gandhi, now in her 13th year as prime minister. Where has India arrived? Whither is India going? At age 35, India is not a colossus nor a pigmy in the comity of powers. Its achievements, though not dazzling, compel world attention—India is the planet's tenth industrial, fourth military, and third scientific-technological power, a vast living democracy that is capable of feeding its 700 million peop produces 80 per cent of the consumer goods needed by this hu humanity, and has lifted some 200 million people from utter pover to relative economic stability in 34 years, keeping the basic hum liberties intact except for a brief two-year interlude of darkness.

India's success have been achieved at times because of M Gandhi, at times in spite of her. Having arrived at midpoint betwe underdevelopment and development, India, however, seems to ha spent its dynamism, and become frozen in flabby immobility. M Gandhi stormed her way back to power in January 1980 promising "government that works". She has not lived up to that promise. In th last two years, the institutions of Indian democracy have show appalling weaknesses, and in some parts of the country, such as Bihar have visibly broken down. Neither in domestic nor in foreign poli does India have clear vision of miles to go and destinations to reac Neither the party system, nor the bureaucracy, nor the judiciary n indeed the educational institutions—all pillars on which any politic society, especially a democracy, must stand—shows any glow health. On the contrary, the institutions are in an advanced state decay and degeneration. At this crucial moment, with compl and bewildering questions nagging persistently, INDIA TODAY takes close look at the institutional pillars of Indian democracy: the par system, the judiciary, political morality and leadership. How did the basic institutions fare in 1981? How are they likely to fare in 1982? India hopelessly slithering down into the abyss of political decay? Or it on the road to national renewal? The report was put together BHABANI SEN GUPTA assisted by Correspondent PRABHU CHAWLA a researchers PARTHA GHOSH and RAJARAM PANDA, and bureau repor



Party System

Cracking Up Under Pressure

IN the sprawling, developing world of new nations, India's nation-building effort of 34 years has earned admiration because the Indian model was raised on a powerful institutional structure. This institutional base has made it possible for India to bring some order and discipline to the myriad drives and ambitions of groups, castes, clans, nationalities and i dividuals. A unique party system has been one of the strong pillars of the institutional structure. It served India's democra reasonably well for over 20 years. Since the mid-60s, however, t party system has been under increasing pressure, which kept escalating through the 70's and became particularly acute in 19

With the advent of 1982, searing questions loom on Indi political horizon. Is parliamentary democracy going to be repla by a presidential system? Is the party system, as it has been, com to an end? The two questions will stand or fall together, for if t parliamentary system is changed into a presidential system, t party system that has greased India's democracy will under qualitative change. On the other hand, if the party system contin to decay at the speed it has been degenerating since the mid-'7 democracy will be weakened beyond redemption, and the inevitab consequence will be the installation of an authoritarian regime

In the autumn of the New Year, the Congress (I) will acqu a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha. President Neel Sanjiva Reddy will retire. There is widespread feeling in the coun that the ruling party will then proceed to change the parliamenta form of government to a presidential system. Indeed, *Indian Expr* Editor S. Nihal Singh grimly predicted that the parliamenta system "will come to an end" in 1982.

Three Views: The debate over the parliamentary vs presiden ial form of government has betrayed an amalgam of three strea of thinking. On behalf of the ruling party, a presidential syste was projected forcefully as answering India's pressing need more public order and greater political stability. The opposit parties saw in the ruling party's ardour for a presidential syst

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya

corruption greased almost the entire administrative and political apparatus in Bihar from the top to the bottom.

Independent India has never been free of corruption charges against men in high offices. In Nehru's time, enquiries were made against three chief ministers—Pratap Singh Kairon of Punjab; Biju Patnaik of Orissa; and Bakshi Ghulam Mohd., of Jammu and Kashmir. The enquiry commissions found that prima facie cases of corruption existed in respect of the charges against all the three.

Trading Charges: In the '60s and '70s the number of ministers charged with corruption increased. In 1967-'68 when the Opposition parties ruled in several states, the hurling corruption charges against ministers belonging to the different parties became a major political pastime in the country. Most of these charges were dismissed as politically motivated by the party in power. Prakash Singh Badal of Punjab boycotted an enquiry commission to probe corruption charges levelled against him. In the '70s serious charges of corruption were made against the late L.N. Mishra, then foreign trade minister at the Centre and even against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the way in which Sanjay Gandhi had been given permission to start a small car manufacturing factory.

In 1977, the Janata Government set up a number of enquiry commissions to probe charges of corruption and misuse of political power against Indira Gandhi and several chief ministers. None was proved. In the meantime, Janata leaders themselves started trading corruption charges against one another. Chowdhury Charan Singh accused Morarji Desai of encouraging and protecting the corrupt practices of his son, Kantibhai Desai. Returning the compliments, Morarji charged that Charan Singh's wife was misusing her husband's high office in amassing illegal gains.

When Indira Gandhi returned to power in 1980 the process was reversed. It appointed a one-man enquiry commission to look into gold auctions conducted between May and October 1978. The commission, headed by K.R. Puri, former governor, Reserve Bank of India, reported that the auctions were not conceived in public interest or on sound economic considerations, that gold was auctioned at prices lower than market prices, that the sales policy was favourable to rich dealers and that the reserve price was leaked out. But the report, as yet unpublished, is under a cloud. (INDIA TODAY October 15, 1981).

A different instance of the eclipse of public morality came to light in 1981. Jagannath Mishra of Bihar publicly announced that 14 police officials involved in the blinding of "criminals" in Bhagalpur had been suspended and externed from Bhagalpur. In February 1981, Executive Editor of *Indian Express* Arun Shourie came out with his stunning investigative report that "no one was ever externed". Shourie found out that of the 14 who had been suspended, 12 were reinstated. The Bihar Government was trying its best to prevent the CID reports on the blinding affair from reaching the CBI and the Supreme Court. Shourie concluded his story by saying: "Should the Bihar Government balk, I shall be happy to furnish the texts I have. Just as the Government has the privilege to conceal the truth, a citizen has the privilege to reveal it."

sentation with the panchayat in the village at the base.

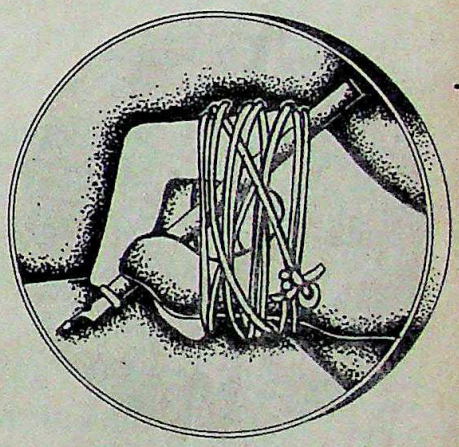
► A real separation of power between the executive and legislature "which are at present totally confused" so that "the power of the legislators to blackmail the chief executive will come to an end. "He will be able to govern without corruption in accordance with the laws and through duly constituted administrative apparatus much to the relief of the common man.

► A fixed tenure of office for the chief executive limited to one term during which he is irremovable except through impeachment. "The term should be fairly long, say seven years at the Centre and five in the states" so that the chief executive does not have to satisfy the legions of hangers-on and can administer necessary if unpopular decisions.

► Insurance that "the administrative apparatus does not become a slave of the will of the chief executive" by giving the civil services autonomy particularly in powers of promotion, punishment and transfer. This happens in the defence services which have therefore managed to retain their efficiency.

► Safeguarding the independence of the judiciary, giving the judges pensions equal to their salaries so it removes "the temptation, which exists now, to curry favour with the executive for jobs after retirement".

► Regulatory activity of the Government be implemented according to settled norms, and not arbitrarily. "Today controls are made and administered by agencies who are directly subordinate to the political government. This is wrong in principle. Policies and the laws and regulations designed to implement them must necessarily be made by the political government, their actual implementation must be in the hands of separate and quasi-autonomous authorities whose procedures must be open enough to inspire confidence in the general public."



Bureaucracy

India's Servile Civil Servants

ONE morning in Septen ber last year a 4 year-old IAS offic sat down at his desk in the general manager's room of the Bih State Road Transport Corporation in Patna to write a letter Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra. The letter's razor-sharp pros composed more in anguish than in anger, brought into sombre reli the depths of degeneration and decadence into which the bureau cracy has been thrown by India's avaricious politicians in 198

Abash Kumar Chatterjee, the IAS officer, who was promote only to be eased out of the office he was holding, wrote to Mishr "An honest public servant has so little to say in decision-making a in setting the course of administration that he is unable contribute anything of lasting value to the larger interests of t people. Real authority has been highly concentrated in the hands political functionaries and in order to matter, a public servant has seek proximity to this ultimate source of authority. Such proximi can usually be had only through dubious means which an hone

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

and upright public servant cannot afford."

Chatterjee's forthright condemnation reflects the abominable plight of Indian bureaucracy. The honest and upright public servant is fast becoming a rare commodity in India's increasingly brutalised market place of political transactions and manipulations. The softening up of the steel frame with a powerful dose of politicisation began early in the '70s, rose to a peak during the Emergency, gathered new momentum in the Janata phase and has accelerated after Mrs Gandhi's return to power in 1980. It is likely to intensify in 1982.

Says a senior IAS officer who retired recently, "Officials have become only pawns in the hands of the politicians. The concept of an independent executive does not exist at all since bureaucrats have been joining one or another political camp, the continuity in the Indian administrative system—an essential feature of democratic functioning—has broken down." The sword of transfer hangs over all the senior civil servants throughout the country. For example when the Janata Party captured power at the Centre and in a majority of states it transferred over 500 senior IAS and IPS officers throughout the country. And the Congress(I), predictably, brought them back because they were victims of the Janata Party's politics. Though the Congres(I) does not believe in the party's direct control over the civil service as the communists do, it definitely wants a bureaucracy which acts on verbal orders from the political bosses. While asserting that the bureaucracy must implement the orders of the party in power—Mrs Gandhi said in the Rajya Sabha on December 24, "Civil servants are there to carry out the policies which are accepted by the Parliament and that means those which are represented by the ruling government of the time, the ruling party of the time which forms the government. If the civil servant is not carrying out those policies, obviously, it is difficult to have him there. Is it not?"

THE politician-bureaucrat axis has become more dangerous because with relatives of politicians and retired bureaucrats now aligned with various political parties clamouring for senior jobs in the civil services a major shake-up becomes necessary to accommodate them.

It was in tune with the prime minister's philosophy that the Congress(I) resorted to large scale transfers during 1980 and '81. Among the major instances of bureaucratic reshuffles during 1981 are:

► *The Maharashtra Times* of Bombay disclosed that top officials of the state Government were being frequently transferred from one post to another for their failure to please ministers. Some IAS officers had been transferred as many as four times in the short span of a year and a half.

► In Madhya Pradesh, 65,000 officials at all levels of the administration were transferred during 1980-81 at the wishes of MLAs. N.S. Saxena, a public administration expert, discovered that in some departments in state secretariats, "Practically 60 per cent of the time and energy is spent only in dealing with endless cases of transfers and barely 10 per cent of working time is spent on the main policy issues."

► In Bihar, two collectors of Palamau district were transferred in quick succession when both were found to be cracking down on grain hoarders. One of the two had even dared to arrest the local Congress(I) secretary and a powerful warlord of the area.

► In Karnataka, F.M. Khan, the plantation-owning leader of the Congress(I) and a powerful MP, got drunk and beat up a truck driver. When some constables intervened, and took him to a police station, he beat them up as well. When an assistant police commissioner named Mir Ahmed Ali tried to pacify him, Kh picked up a rifle and threatened to shoot him. Even after the pol commissioner of Bangalore arrived on the scene, Khan refused to placated and caught the senior officer by his collar. Nobody dar to book Khan for any offence. Instead police officials we transferred from Bangalore.

While the opposition leaders see a design in the transfers, t ruling party leaders defend it with equal force. Says Yogend Makwana, Union minister of state for home affairs, "If an offic belong to the ideology of another party and if he does not impleme the Government programme then what is the use of his being government servant?"

Pressures: Makwana's frank admission clearly spells the like pressures and strains which bureaucracy will have to operate und in 1982. The Congress(I) will have to find suitable persons to fill ov 30 vacancies of secretaries to the Union Government and ch executives of various public sector undertakings. Naturally th will look for "loyal" civil servants. The mad rush amongst th bureaucrats for grabbing the plums have already begun.

Besides the excessive politicisation of the nation's bureaucrac the coming years will witness the emergence of strong links betwee the politicians and the bureaucrats. Says C. P. Bhambhri a soci scientist at JNU "senior bureau crats have served political c semi-political positions t establishing proper links wi political leaders."

Experts on bureaucrac feel that the politician bureaucrat axis has becom more dangerous because wi relatives of politicians an retired bureaucrats now aligne with various political parti clamouring for senior jobs i the civil services a major shak up becomes necessary. At th moment, close relatives of ov two dozen cabinet minister governors and chief minister are occupying senior positio as IAS officials of top posts various public sector undertakings. Amongst those whose ne relations are in the bureaucracy are: Railway Minister Ked Pandey, Kamlapati Tripathi, former home minister, Uma Shank Dixit, West Bengal's Governor G. D. Pandey, Tourism Minis A.P. Sharma, and Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh.

According to a study conducted by a senior Home Minist official, the average term of an IAS official in office has gradual come down from 48 months in the '50s to 38 in '60s to only 21 month in '70s and most of the transfers were done to accommodate eithe politically committed people or to oblige relations of ministers.

High Berth-rate: Another fall-out of the strong link betwee the politician and civil servant has been the enormous proliferatio of the bureaucracy—with obliging political bosses, the bureaucrat have been able to create unnecessary senior posts for themselve For example, the number of secretary level posts in the Unio Government have gone up from just 400 in 1970 to over 700 in 1981 As against 45 secretaries and 60 additional secretaries there are now over 65 secretaries and over 100 additional secretaries to th Central Government. Since every bureaucrat has to move upwar within a fixed time, they are able to persuade the Centra Government to float a large number of public sector undertaking at the Centre as well as in the states. This is a silent conspiracy o mutual welfare between the bureaucrat and politician to increas

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by A

he area of government so that it expands the patronage of one and reates jobs for the other. While the number of public sector units wned by the Central Government have gone up from 110 in 1970 o 182 in 1980, the number of units run by the state governments ose from 160 to over 400 between the same period. The annual osses incurred by the state units exceeds Rs 400 crore annually.

However, there are others who take an optimistic view about he changes in the country's bureaucratic culture. While admitting hat the bureaucrats have to be advised, instead of advising the politicians, social scientists and politicians believe that a strong and independent executive would ultimately emerge. Says K.C. Pant former Union energy minister, "We are passing through a transitory situation, when the country has absorbed all the changes it has gone through during the last two decades and a new system will emerge."

The prime minister, in an apparent attempt to probe the health of the bureaucracy, met 53 secretaries of the Central Government in 1981. A report in *The Hindu* said: "Mrs Gandhi is not unaware of the fact that the morale of the services has suffered considerably in recent years because of arbitrary transfers, promotions, retirements on largely subjective considerations. She is therefore giving some thought to the suggestion that India should follow the British pattern and set up a civil service commission to protect and insulate officialdom from frequent political interference." But keeping in view her penchant for a compliant bureaucracy, it is unlikely that the '80s will bring in any good news.

Social Tensions

Violent Upheaval In The Making

PERHAPS no other year has been as fraught with dangers for the future as 1981. The decaying social fabric of the country has never been so mildewed while caste and class tensions have stretched to breaking point.

WITH each passing year, India's social face wears a coarser, uglier look, furrowed by brutalities inflicted by the rich upon the poor, caste upon caste, community upon community, police upon the people. The year just gone by was conspicuous by two particular forms of brutality: violent carnages and police firings in the rural areas, and armed "encounters" between the police and alleged dacoits or Naxalites on the other. A rough count from press clippings shows that in 1981 there were more than 200 occasions of armed violence in India—including police firings, armed invasion of poor homes in villages, duels between armed groups of quarrelling castes—but excluding police encounters with dacoits or Naxalites.

No state tells its people how many times its armed police fired upon its subjects; India is no exception. But spontaneous outbursts of violence gave horrifying glimpses of a sordid picture. The Dehuli carnage led to the alarming disclosure that no fewer than 14 districts of Uttar Pradesh were "dacoit infested". In that benighted state alone, 1,186 "dacoits" were slain by the police. Yet there is no evidence that the "dacoit menace" has been durably checked, far less removed.

Rural violence invaded newer states in 1981, spreading from such traditional scenes as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Almost all incidents of police firing in Maharashtra villages involved farmers demanding better prices for farm produce or better compensation for land acquired by the Government. In Bihar, to the traditional violence of rich landlords against the rural poor who also happen to be Harijans or tribals, armed feuds among groups of mutually competing "backward" classes contributed to an alarming collapse of public order. Violent urban incidents occurred in as many as 12 states, not counting religious conflicts.

Violence: A close look at the pattern of rising urban-rural violence in India in 1980-81 reveals three major facts: one, it is still predominantly the violence of the rich and the strong against the poor and the weak—the poor in India have not yet learnt how to hit back effectively; two, on a frighteningly vast scale, criminals armed with guns enjoy political patronage and protection; three, the technologies of urban and rural violence is still low and small.

Several other "facts of life" in India of the '80s also became clearer in 1981. For instance, a judicial inquiry is a meaningless self-deceptive device that serves not only the Government but also the political and social elite. No one is punished as a result of findings of judicial enquiries and no one bothers about it. Secondly, following Union Home Minister Zail Singh's categorical statement in 1980 that in a democracy, the police must be under "political control", there is no wish, in the Government, despite routine periodical rhetoric to the contrary, to actually reform the semi-colonial police system inherited from the British. This is proved by the Government's unwillingness to release the reports that have been flowing in from the National Police Commission. Of six reports received till mid-1981, only one was made public. The second report, which deals with the most important question of political interference in the functioning of the police, was kept under wraps confirming suspicions that the Government is in no mood to liberate the police from political intervention. To what extent political intervention had penetrated the police system was brought to public knowledge just about a year ago by Mahendra Singh Adil, secretary general of the All-India Police Federation. Adil told a

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

news conference in the capital in December 1980 that there were thousands of instances when subordinate officers had to obey "illegal orders" which were often "verbal and secret".

Results: Yet 1981 saw fewer cases of burning of young daughters-in-law than in 1980, for failure to bring in satisfying quantities of dowry: a feather in the cap of the anti-dowry and the women's rights movement. Although 17 people allegedly died in police custody in Madhya Pradesh alone, newspapers carried fewer reports of deaths in police lock-ups and rape of women by the police. Evidently, nation-wide publicity of these types of police crimes produces some result.

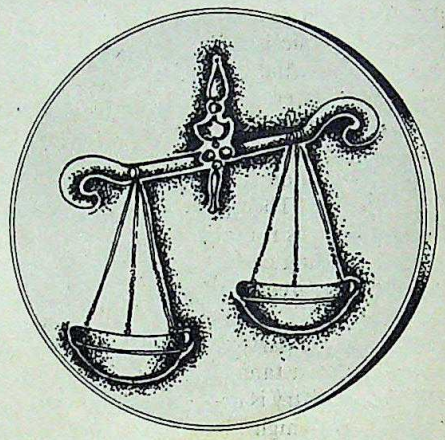
A ghastly aspect of the Indian police-cum-court system, brought into limelight by a Supreme Court decision, remained by and large unredressed in 1981. In 1980, the Supreme Court observed the undertrial prisoners who had been in jail longer than the sentences they might have got had they been proved guilty, should be forthwith released. In spite of his order, nearly one lakh undertrials rotted in prisons all over the country, much longer than the prison terms they might have been awarded by the courts if the charges against them were proved. Over 50,000 of them were to be found in the jails of two states: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Even in West Bengal, where police crimes and brutalities remained surprisingly low, 8,000 such undertrials were in jail.

One reason, as pointed out by Krishna Iyer, a former justice of the Supreme Court, was the "slave system" in jails. Undertrial prisoners are used as "helpers" to cook, wash, clean and carry out petty chores not only in prisons but also in the houses of prison officials. They are woken up before sunrise to make the morning tea and kept on their chores till late in the night when they are herded to a cell so that they cannot escape. In Calcutta, jail officials said that they had been obliged to hire people for daily chores because the number of undertrial prisoners had gone down.

Discontent: Regional movements, notably in Assam and Punjab, continued to occupy the centre-stage of Indian politics through most of 1981. Assam simmered with discontent like a festering wound that refuses to heal up. Engineered by complex social and political changes, the Assam tangle remained unresolved largely due to the myopic vision of New Delhi's politicians and journalists. Wrongly diagnosed as a secessionist movement, it was no more and no less than the dilemmas of the native emergent middle classes of a state who have been unable to create work for others. The movement's genesis lies in Assam's slow economic growth and development that can scarcely absorb its burgeoning educated youth. Like similar movements elsewhere, the Assam movement is grounded in the 'sons of the soil' theory aimed against 'outsiders' whom the Assamese see as controlling their economies or institutions and supplanting their jobs.

The portentious developments in Punjab, only a stone's throw away from the capital, left a bewildering trail of murders, plots and counter-plots. Behind both the Punjab and Assam movements, however, ran a common thread: the demand of the people that they control their own affairs and get a larger share of the development cake. The assassinations of Lala Jagat Narain, Sant Santokh Singh, and a Nirankari leader in Chandigarh, the hijacking of an Indian Airlines Boeing to Pakistan, the emergence of a fundamentalist leader in Sant Bhindranwale and the birth of the Khalistan movement were all symptoms of a state in deep ferment.

But these conflicts were just an obvious symptom of a dangerous disease that was spreading cancerously through the limbs of the executive and was a grim and starkly defined signpost to the year ahead. Perhaps no other year has been as fraught with dangers for the future as 1981. The decaying social fabric of the country has never been so mildewed while caste and class tensions have stretched to breaking point. Corruption in public life, particularly in the upper echelons of authority, showed signs of becoming a permanent and incurable malaise. In step with the myriad danger signs was the spiralling increase in crime figures indicating that the worsening law and order situation was fast getting out of control. And, if all these were separate and jagged parts of India's composite social picture, it only indicated that social upheaval was in the making and could well get out of hand in 1982.



Judiciary

Threatened By The Executive

ONE of the most disturbing developments of 19 was the beginning of ominous confrontation between the executive and the judiciary. And 1981 may well provide an answer to the vital question: w the two arms of government remain independent of each other, will the judiciary become subservient to the executive? T question would not have arisen at all but for the Congress (I) asserting itself, thus leading to resistance from the judiciary, whi is at the moment packed with persons who do not subscribe the ruling party's philosophy.

The seeds of the confrontation were sown right in the beginni of 1981 when Union Law Minister Shiv Shankar wrote a letter all state chief ministers asking them to seek the written consent additional (temporary) judges to being transferred to any oth high court after confirmation. The Congress (I)'s oft-expounded thinking that all High Court chief justices and at least a third the judges should be from outside the state was put into practi when President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, presumably acting Shankar's advice, issued a fiat transferring Chief Justice K. B. Singh of the Patna High Court and Chief Justice M. M. Ismail the Madras High Court to other states without their prior conse

While Singh challenged his transfer in the Supreme Cour Ismail protested by resigning. But the Government did not sto there. Three months later it resorted to the policy of granting sho extensions to additional judges appointed during the Jana regime. Consequently, two Delhi High Court and three Bomb High Court judges had to quit the bench. In an angry letter to th Central Government P. G. Palshikar, an additional judge of th Bombay High Court, who also resigned alongwith his colleagu wrote: "It is also not possible to function as a judge when there is deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to denigra and humiliate the judges. And as the Government w determined to implement its policy of transferring addition

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation

ep with
rime figu
on was f
and jage
cated tha
ut of hand

ost distur
ents of 19
nning of
he judicia
uestion: w
ch other,
cutive? T
ongress (I
ciary, whi
subscribe

he beginn
te a letter
n consent
o any oth
-expound
st a third
nto practi
y acting
ice K. B.
M. Ismail
rior conse
reme Cou
did not st
anting sho
the Jana
ree Bomb
letter to t
udge of t
s colleagu
en there i
o denigra
rnment w
addition

ARY 15, 1

udges from one court to another, over 50 additional judges could not be confirmed during 1981. Says Ramakrishna Hegde, Janata Party general secretary: "While 1981 was the year of shameful intimidation of judges to force them to remain committed to the Government, 1982 will herald a naked exhibition of executive arrogance to counter the assertive role being played by the Indian judiciary."

Embarrassing Issues: Mrs Gandhi's efforts to tame the judiciary follow, in the opinion of experts, a tendency on its part to take up social and economic issues which are embarrassing for the executive. For instance, the Supreme Court's intervention in cases relating to the Bearer Bonds, Kamala, the Bhagalpur blindings, and Agra's Home for Women, and the staying of the executions of convicted killers Billa and Ranga have upset the Government. Admits a senior Law Ministry official who looks after judicial appointments: "The Government has never faced such a threat from the judiciary as it is facing today. Judges, instead of settling thousands of pending cases, have started taking up those issues which directly or indirectly undermine the authority of the Central Government."

As the Government is a party to eight out of 10 cases pending in the courts, its desire for a tame judiciary is easily understood. During 1982, the Law Ministry is likely to try and fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court and 18 high courts by roping in people loyal to the ruling party—only 30 of the 100 vacancies that arose during 1981 have been filled, reportedly due to differences between the chief justices and the chief ministers. If this ploy fails, the policy will be to recruit politically uncommitted judges, so as to ensure at least a neutral judiciary. A pointer to this was Shankar's statement last fortnight to the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to his ministry where he said that judges should have implicit faith in "the inherent philosophy of the Constitution and a will for building an egalitarian society". The maximum number of judges recruited will be from the state's own judicial services; so far 105 district judges have been promoted to high courts all over the country.

The judiciary is also likely to come under pressure from the ruling party if it refuses to budge from its antagonistic stand on most issues. Last year Congress (I) MPs and MLAs were permitted by the presiding officers of legislatures to discuss the conduct of high court judges although Article 121 of the Constitution bars such discussion unless it is sought to be raised in the form of an impeachment motion. Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jhakar reserved his ruling on an objection raised by the Opposition to a discussion on Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud. In the absence of any immediate ruling, Congress (I) MPs made remarks denigrating the judiciary. Similarly, the speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly allowed Congress (I) MLAs to move a privilege motion against Justice S.C. Pratap of the Bombay High Court. Says Maharaj Kishan, former president of the Delhi Bar Association: "The ruling party has started using the legislatures to attack the judges so that they themselves can go scot free."

Dangerous Tendency: Besides the threats from the ruling party, the judiciary faces internal problems. The washing of its robes in public during the judges transfers case has eroded much of its credibility. Its failure to arrive at any consensus judgement on important matters has labelled it a divided house. One dangerous tendency is that now judgements are being predicted, going by the composition of the bench. Never before were Supreme Court judges clubbed as pro- and anti-establishment. Weeks before the judgements in the transfer of judges and the National Security Act cases were delivered at the end of December, advocates of various political hues had started proclaiming the verdict to come. Says a prominent pro-Congress (I) Supreme Court advocate: "The judiciary has suffered not because of its own actions. What a sad commentary on the judges if their judgements can be predicted!"

Attempts will also be made to brand the judiciary as casteist so that any executive action to curb it provokes minimum adverse reaction. While justifying his government's policy on judge transfer, Shankar wrote on the file: "The fact remains that in various high courts the problem of caste and regionalism is looming large. There are various complaints in certain high courts that the appointments of judges have been effected in such a manner that the persons belonging to a particular caste alone would become chief justices for a long time, perpetuating caste rule." Both the Delhi High Court and the Allahabad High Court are dominated by a particular caste and if the system of appointing the senior-most judge as chief justice continues then that particular caste will head the bench until the end of the century.

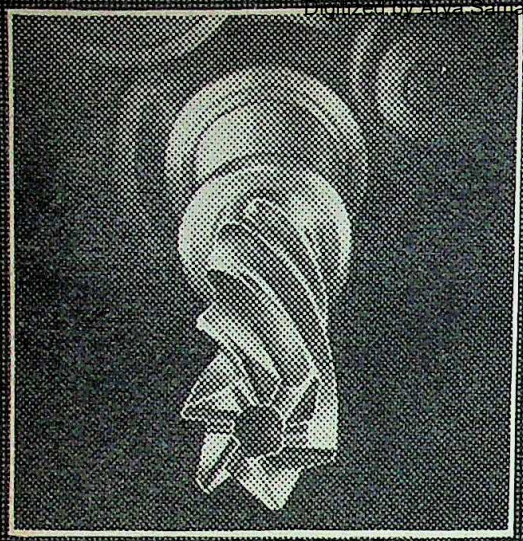
Another weakness, if it can be called such, of the Indian judiciary which the ruling party will exploit is the fact that relatives of Supreme Court and high court justices enjoy successful legal practices. According to a Supreme Court judge, close relations of over 150 high court and over half-a-dozen Supreme Court judges are practising in the courts where the judges preside. In fact, some of the relatives run legal consultancy firms in Bombay and Delhi and these are doing roaring business. Chandrachud suggested that judges seek transfers to other courts if their relations were working in the same court. No one has responded to this appeal so far.

Knotty Problem: While the judiciary may find it difficult to improve its image, particularly with pending cases now numbering a staggering six lakh in the high courts and 85 lakh in subordinate courts, the Government is likely to initiate measures to curtail the powers of the chief justices, one of these being to amend all articles which make it obligatory to actively consult the chief justice in the matter of judge appointment and transfer. Another hurdle which the ruling party will try to cross is the Minerva Mills judgement where the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament cannot alter the 'basic character' of the Constitution. 'Basic character' has yet to be defined, but Mrs Gandhi cannot accept the fact that a non-elected body assumes greater power than an elected one. Also, her desire to have a favourable Supreme Court assumes greater significance in the face of rumours that the presidential form of government will be imposed before 1985. Incidentally, by then over a third of the present Supreme Court Bench and over 60 high court judges will have retired.

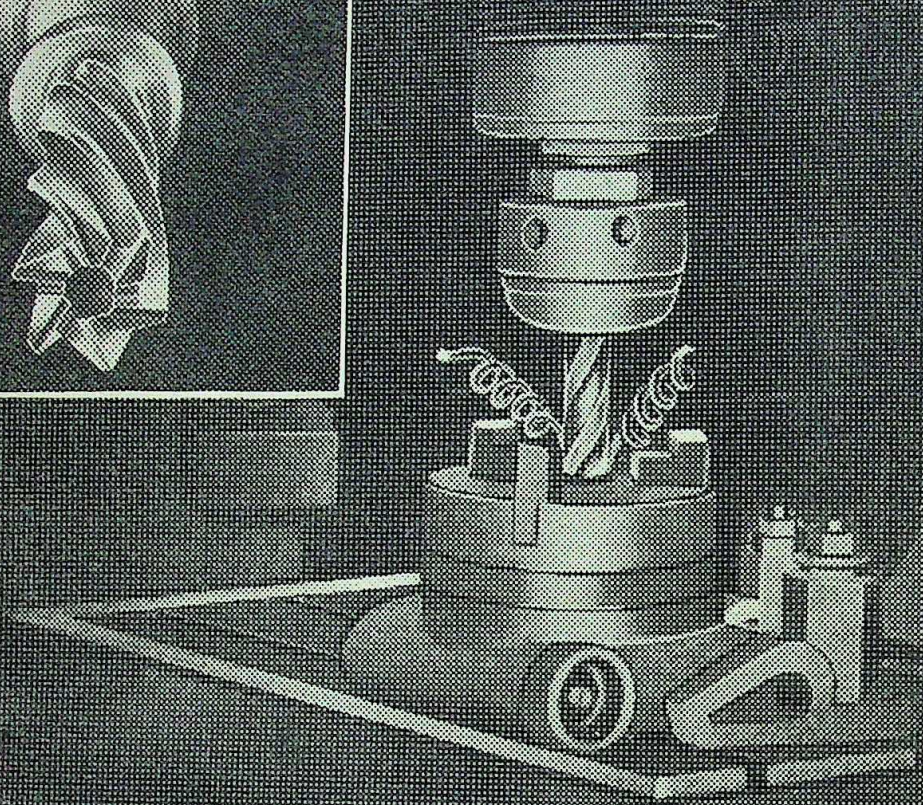
Chandrachud, however, will continue in office even after

ONE hurdle which the ruling party will try to cross is the Minerva Mills judgement where the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament cannot alter the 'basic character' of the Constitution. Mrs Gandhi cannot accept the fact that a non-elected body assumes greater power than an elected one.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



High Speed Steels from VISL for machine tools like the Twist Drill (inset) have outstanding wear resistance and hardness retention at high temperatures.



High Speed Steels

High Speed Steels, which were previously imported, are now manufactured at VISL, in technical collaboration with VEW (Bohler Bros & Co), Austria.

The VISL range includes standard grades like 6-5-2 molybdenum base and 18-0-1 tungsten steels. Outstanding wear resistance, excellent cutting edges and red hardness are ensured by strict quality control at each stage of the manufacturing process.

Steel, refined in the electric arc furnace, is forged at either the 1600 tonne High Speed Hydraulic Forge Press, or the Long Forging Machine, which is specially designed for forging High Speed Steels. The steel is then rolled in highly sophisticated mills, depending on size requirements. The finished bars are subjected to heat treatment under controlled conditions.

A range of High Speed Steels for universal machining applications, from hand cutting tools like hacksaw blades to automatic machining tools like milling cutters, are manufactured to international specifications at VISL. Write in for detailed technical literature on our range.

VISL

Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd
Bhadravathi
(A Public Sector Undertaking)

MCA-VISL

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cover Story

rs Gandhi's five-year mandate expires in 1985. If she wants to put r philosophy into practice, she must curtail the chief justice's wers. On his part Chandrachud considers the judiciary only as instrument for interpreting the Constitution correctly. He said cently: "The judiciary is a powerless wing of the Government d a harmless part of the administration. It has neither the power the sword nor the power of the purse." But the Congress (I), d Mrs Gandhi, think otherwise, and 1982 will prove this.

Foreign Policy

Realpolitik On The Rise

IN world politics, the leaves are turning. From the purple of old war and confrontation to an olive green of negotiation. In the obal arena, the two superpowers have at last begun to talk. The ming of Ronald Reagan, the late-coming cold warrior, in what arry Truman called the world's loneliest job, may turn out to be 982's most welcome gift. In the South Asian region too, the India-akistan war on whether or not to talk about a no-war pact has nded. The new year will bring Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Agha hahi, to New Delhi. Between him and Indian Foreign Minister arasimha Rao will then begin the first serious and comprehensive fort since 1972 to give a formal framework to India-Pakistan ood-neighbourly relations.

With the first round of Sino-Indian talks to resolve the border ispute ending on a soft tone of goodwill and hope, and a second ound scheduled for early 1982, the new year may well cool down e strategic-political fever that seized the South Asian region in the ake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. If the arms mitation talks between Moscow and Washington get into a higher ear, and if India and Pakistan can conclude a no-war pact, a imate may be created for a settlement in Afghanistan.

Better Prospects: The year will also bring US Secretary of State lexander Haig to India's diplomatic shores. Indeed the new year ill determine whether Indo-American political relations, now lmost at their nadir, will significantly improve during the remain-g years of the Reagan presidency. Some low-key efforts began in e closing months of 1981 to arrest the process of decline. The new S Ambassador, Harry G. Barnes, Jr a self-effacing, hard-orking career diplomat, has made a good impression on the oreign office. A source said that Barnes will do his utmost to prevent a further slide-down, hoping that winds of change will bring better prospects in the coming years.

If not winds of change, at least some nippy breezes are in the air. It became clear in 1981 that in charge of India's foreign policy was not Narasimha Rao, but Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. By assuming the direction of foreign policy and by launching on personal flying diplomacy, Mrs Gandhi set the framework of Indian diplomacy for 1982, and beyond. Under her direction, Indian diplomacy is now openly married to realpolitik. It has all but lost the ideological accents of the 1970s; its two principal objectives in the early '80s are: one, acquisition of sophisticated military hardware and technology so that India can measure up to the rising threshold of global militarisation, and, two, taking the maximum economic advantage from the decade-long world capitalist crisis.

In 1981 India edged away from both superpowers, a move which will gain strength in 1982. Mrs Gandhi clearly set out to forge profitable links with the middle powers of Europe—France and Germany—individual members of the OPEC belonging to the Persian Gulf, Africa and Latin America, and Mexico and Indonesia. It was one of the rare years when no VIP from either superpower came to New Delhi for talks; the highest Soviet official visiting was first Vice-President Vassily Kuznetsov, accompanied by the Kremlin's most well-known China expert, Mikhail Kapitza. The objective of the visit, made on the eve of the Indian officials' departure for Beijing, was evidently to make the Soviet position on Sino-Indian relations clearly and forcefully known to India.

Piqued: In 1981, as in 1980, it became clear to India that when vital global and regional strategic interests were involved, neither superpower cared very much for New Delhi's sensibilities. The US Government was not moved by India's argument, picked up by an ineffectual group of pro-India academics in the United States, that the transfer of F-16 fighters would only escalate an arms race in the subcontinent, and reverse the process of normalisation of India-Pakistan relations. The US Congress virtually lifted all legislative restraints on American military aid to a Pakistan gone nuclear. On the other hand, the Soviets remained as deaf in 1981 to India's pleadings for a troops pull-out from Afghanistan as in 1980.

Piqued by both superpowers, Mrs Gandhi adopted a foreign policy strategy which aimed at taking advantage of the troubles of the two Gullivers. From the USSR she coaxed and cajoled the biggest ever arms deal, and was seen by some analysts as engaged in negotiating an even bigger one in 1982. At the same time, she found in France and Germany alternative sources for ultra-modern aircraft and submarines. She is trying to get from the United States and international monetary and fiscal institutions, in which the US position in predominant, as much economic and fiscal clout as India's economy can absorb in the short and medium run. Indo-US negotiations in 1982 on trade, investment, and technology transfer will get a fillip if the US-Soviet arms limitation talks show promise of progress. India and the US will not come politically closer; but there may be increased economic and technological exchanges in 1982.

At the turn of 1981, India projects three images outside its frontiers. Neighbours see India as the Big Brother, getting increasingly powerful and, with Indira Gandhi at the helm, quite willing to use power as a primary instrument of regional leadership. In the western countries, India is seen as a functional chaos, nevertheless emerging as a military and economic power, though in upstart fashion and without leave of the western world. In many Third World countries geographically distant from India, it is seen as an unwritten success story, an emergent middle power, largely self-sufficient, tenaciously grappling with problems that have defeated the leaders of many developing nations. To Indians, on the other hand, India looks like a ship adrift, its majestic sails trying hard to cope with multiple high winds in the turbulent seas, hardly bound for definable shores.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ENJOY AIRLANKA TRISTAR SERVICE TO HONGKONG.

Fly our Boeing services to Colombo - from Bombay (any Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday), from Madras (any day except Monday, Sunday), from Trivandrum (any Monday, Thursday, Saturday), or from Trichy (any Tuesday, Saturday). Enjoy a stopover in Sri Lanka, then fly on with us in superb Tristar comfort any Thursday or Saturday to Hong Kong. **AIRLANKA**

A taste of Paradise

Call your Travel Agent, Air Lanka or our General Sales Agents
Bombay: Air Lanka, phone 223288, 223299, 223599
Madras: Air Lanka, Connemara Hotel, phone 86315, 87432
Trichy: Air Lanka, phone 28844, 27952
Bangalore: Global Travels, phone 565091
Trivandrum: Global Travels, phone 66575, 63267
Delhi: STIC Travels, Hotel Imperial, phone 344789, 344965, 345938

AL 158.88

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

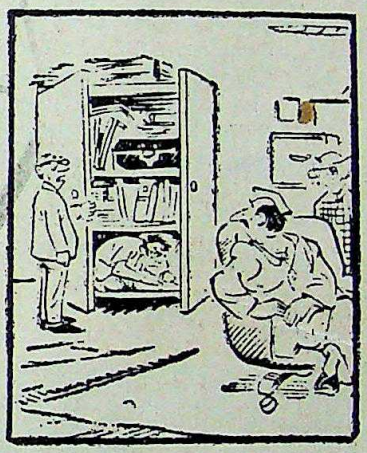
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Only Words

FOR the Indian press 1981 was a year of coming to terms with reality; of e illusion of power, and the subsequent unglory; of mist and ellow fruitlessness. Like the bizarre ending of the Costa Gavras assic, *Z*, which summarises the futility of the press as a supposedly eansing instrument in an oppressive society, the targets of the ourth Estate all enjoyed the proverbial last laugh.

Abdul Rehman Antulay, the *bete noire* of the press and the pposition for three long months, whose squirrelling of public oney into shady trusts was the biggest media event of 1981, rehined firmly in saddle as the chief minister of Maharashtra. The itch of policemen who had blinded undertrials in Bihar's Bhagalr district were all rewarded with cushy jobs (*see page 22*). The arnataka Chief Minister, Gundu Rao, who put his foot in his outh in a semi-Freudian interiew, continued to shine as the rowning jewel of Bangalore. ike figures in Madame ussaud's waxwork rogues' allery, the politicians scowled ard at their detractors from e safety of their glass cages.

The wind-mill often tilted Don Quixote. Mrs Gandhi, ho simply drew a *cordon sanitre* around herself and granted e Indian press just one wishyashy interview in one whole ear. Nevertheless she confided the reassuringly exotic New ealand TV newsmen that the sence of the Indian Press was at it was "anti-Indira". ntulay brushed up his schoolom zoology to shower such choice epithets on the press as "the orpion, the snake".



He says he is an investigative reporter, sir.

However, the press, as a whole, had hardly merited such ompliments. Shourie's exposure of the Antulay trust scandal, emained a single-charge blunderbuss with no volley to follow. Worse still, with booster doses of follow-up exposees not coming long from the press, the ruling politicos merrily developed a sound nmunity against charges of dishonesty. Breaking his Sphinx-like lence three months after the dust raised by the Antulay scandal had ettled down, Rajiv Gandhi, the leader *extraordinaire* of the ruling arty, began a fine medieval quibble on whether the Maharashtra hief minister's action was "dishonesty" or "misuse of authority".

Still, not a public function passed when Vasant Sathe, the repressible Information and Broadcasting minister, tired of elivering a Sunday sermon to the press from his elevated pulpit. nd he had his mouthpieces within the profession itself. Wrote irilal Jain, editor and *eminence grise* of the *Times of India*: "'New' urnalism is blatantly partisan. Its leading exponents would deny e charge but they would find it difficult to refute the evidence." , the scenario is as it should be: one leg of the press up in an ggressive kick, the other willing to play footsy with the Government.

Rising Prices: But there are reasons for it. Though the Union formation and Broadcasting Ministry always assured that there on't be another censorship like the 1975 Emergency, there were ominous clouds of indirect press muzzling gathering on the horizon. The implementation of the Palekar Award for journalists put an added annual financial burden on the press. The Centre peremptorily hiked import duty on foreign newsprint (which accounts for 95 per cent of the country's newsprint consumption) by 15 per cent, thus making the business of newspapering dearer by 7 per cent, the burden of which has since then been passed on to the readers. No wonder, therefore, that the major national dailies, now priced at 60 paise a copy, vs. 40 paise when Mrs Gandhi took over in 1980, are all beset with gently drooping circulation charts. Executives in two of the capital's bigger dailies confirm a nearly 10 per cent drop in readership during the latter half of 1981 from the same period in 1980. Said S. Nihal Singh, the chief editor of *Indian Express*: "I wouldn't be surprised if a newspaper costs a rupee by the end of this year. And (the effect) of the rising cost of newspapers can be seen in the slump in circulation."

However, the Government still attempted to divide the press by allowing exemption to a large number of small newspapers who, at the best of times, posed no serious challenge to the Government. The natural defence of the newspaper industry was to hike the advertisement rates, which it did when it pushed up the price-tag on space by 30 per cent last year. The Government hit back by contending that it had a right to determine the rates for the massive volume of advertisements put out by its Directorate of Audio-visual Publicity (DAVP). Only a judgment by the Calcutta High Court on *The Statesman*'s case has thrown a spoke in the wheels, though Sathe still threatens to limit advertising space to 40 per cent.

The last year also witnessed an ingenious way of browbeating the newspaper industry: that of unleashing the trade union hounds on the 'obdurate' section of the press. The *Indian Express*' Bombay edition, which has not been published since November last year, had already been reeling under the impact of the entry of N.K. Datta Samant, the hero of Bombay's gang-land trade unionists and an ally of Antulay, into the *Express* workers' Union.

Though newspapers remained under pressure, the daily press continued to tick over; some of them even staged valiant comebacks. The most interesting survival saga is that of Bombay's *Free Press Journal* group whose three dailies—*Free Press Bulletin*, *Free Press Journal* and the Marathi daily, *Navshakti*—hit the stands after a paralysing six-month-long strike. Among those who went down for the last time was the newsmagazine *New Delhi*, which folded tents in May. The centenarian *Mail* of Madras, after years on the edge of bankruptcy, finally closed on the last day of 1981.

More Magazines: Defying governmental pressure, and often side-stepping it with softer alternatives, the so-called magazine boom of the late-'70s managed to get itself perched atop a long plateau. Three new publications appeared last year with solid promises of survival: they are, the *Sunday Observer* launched by Jaico Publishers; *Business World*, owned by the *Ananda Bazar* group; and *Celebrity*, owned and edited by the prima donna of soft-focus journalism, Shobha Kilachand.

However, a section of the media mandarins still tend to take a dim view of the magazines' performance. Says Khushwant Singh, editor of the *Hindustan Times*: "The magazine boom seems to be less than booming though they seem to get a lot of advertisements."

Though Singh's *Hindustan Times* remained at the top as the highest collector of matrimonial advertisements and tender notices, and not much else besides in terms of news, the cutting edge of the profession proved to be its younger members. The most read headlines of 1981—the tale of police torture in Madhya Pradesh, the interception of mail by the intelligence sleuths in Delhi and other state capitals, the story of corruption in Tihar Jail—are all due to the efforts of journalists in their late 20s or early 30s. Though it was not exactly blessed to be a journalist in 1981, to be young was heavenly.

—SUMIT MITRA

AL 158.88

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The World

A Survival Saga

THERE was at least this much to be thankful for as the world started the countdown on the final minutes of the year: Once again, the planet had miraculously survived the rapaciousness, temper tantrums and pompous self-importance of world leaders who fretted and strutted about the global stage. The small mercy to be thankful for was that nobody pushed the button and there was no big bang to send people whimpering and scurrying and glowing like neon tubes into bomb shelters.

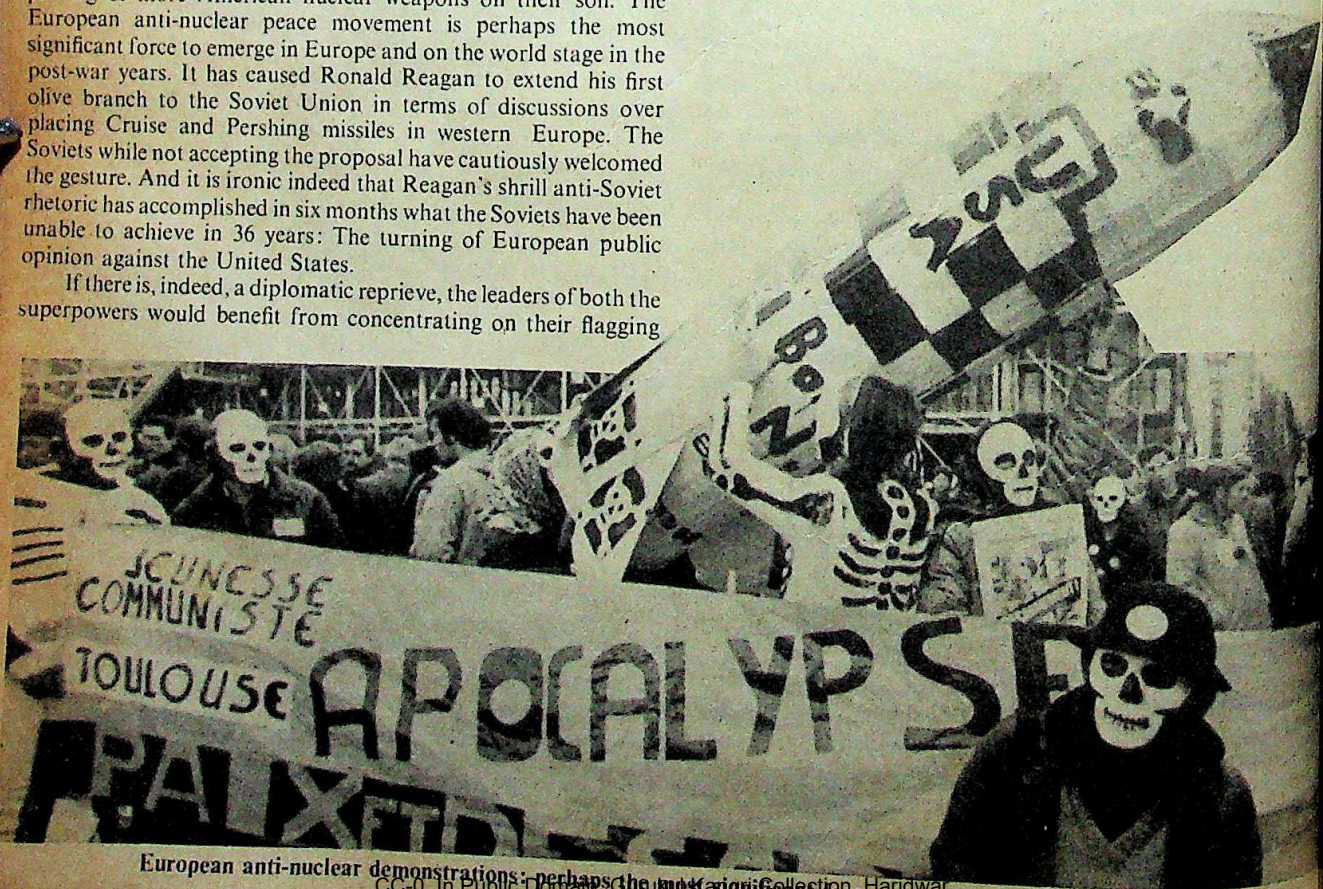
And yet, the year had been full of the rumble of the talk of nuclear war. In America, first strike and second strike capabilities were chit-chatted about between coffeespoons of sugar. The arms control and disarmament agency regularly released figures on the potential deaths in the event of a major nuclear attack on the United States. The talk has even sparked off a neo-Strangelovian movement of Americans who call themselves "survivalists." The chief survivalist guru—Dr Bruce D. Clayton—has published a study entitled, *Life After Doomsday: A survivalist guide to nuclear war and other major disasters*. He believes there has been a shift in attitude from "We're all going to die if it happens," to "some of us are going to survive whether we want to or not."

Significant Force: It was only natural for the Europeans to take to the streets in their hundreds of thousands to protest the placing of more American nuclear weapons on their soil. The European anti-nuclear peace movement is perhaps the most significant force to emerge in Europe and on the world stage in the post-war years. It has caused Ronald Reagan to extend his first olive branch to the Soviet Union in terms of discussions over placing Cruise and Pershing missiles in western Europe. The Soviets while not accepting the proposal have cautiously welcomed the gesture. And it is ironic indeed that Reagan's shrill anti-Soviet rhetoric has accomplished in six months what the Soviets have been unable to achieve in 36 years: The turning of European public opinion against the United States.

If there is, indeed, a diplomatic reprieve, the leaders of both the superpowers would benefit from concentrating on their flagging economies and thereby sparing the rest of the world from having to watch the ugly and frightening spectacle of them charging all over the world and challenging each other to east-west duels. The American economy is clearly paying the price for the military programme whose cost will exceed a trillion dollars within the next couple of years. The American share of world gross national product (GNP) which started out one-half after World War II has declined to one-quarter. The US share of world trade has decreased to about one-eighth of the world total. Inflation remains in double digits and unemployment is expected to top 9 per cent.

If the US has lost its world economic hegemony, the Soviets have not fared any better. Soviet grain harvests for the last [illegible] years have been disastrous. There are food shortages. Inflation, capitalist economic malady, has been cruel to the Russians. According to reports from Moscow, a can of fish that cost $1 (Rs 11.35) last summer now costs $2.71 (Rs 24.40). The price of winter boots has jumped in six months from Rs 84 to Rs 168. Russian made Java cigarettes doubled to $1 (Rs 9) a pack. The traditional Russian "shapka" fur hat has doubled in price to $4.92 (Rs 44.[illegible]) overcoats cost $ 309 (Rs 2,781), up 30 per cent. An average monthly salary in Russia is about $ 250 (Rs 2,250).

Emerging Trends: It still remains to be seen whether the Russians and Americans will grasp at peace straws whenever possible in order to concentrate on domestic issues or whether they will continue to try and out-jingo each other in order to divert



European anti-nuclear demonstrations: perhaps the most significant force to emerge in the post war years

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

attention from domestic crises. Some trends emerged last year including the anti-American protests in Europe—that may give some clues. Ever since the Soviet military machine trundled and bumbled into Afghanistan the Russians remained in a near passive, watchful holding pattern across the world. Afghanistan, as Dr John Lewis Gaddis, history professor at Ohio University, points out, was a strategic error on Moscow's part akin to the decision to blockade Berlin in 1948 or place missiles in Cuba in 1967. The Afghanistan action alienated the Islamic world, boosted the political fortunes of anti-detente hawks in the United States, discredited the leadership of Cuba within the non-aligned world, and caused anti-Russian sentiment to rise both within Nato and East Europe.

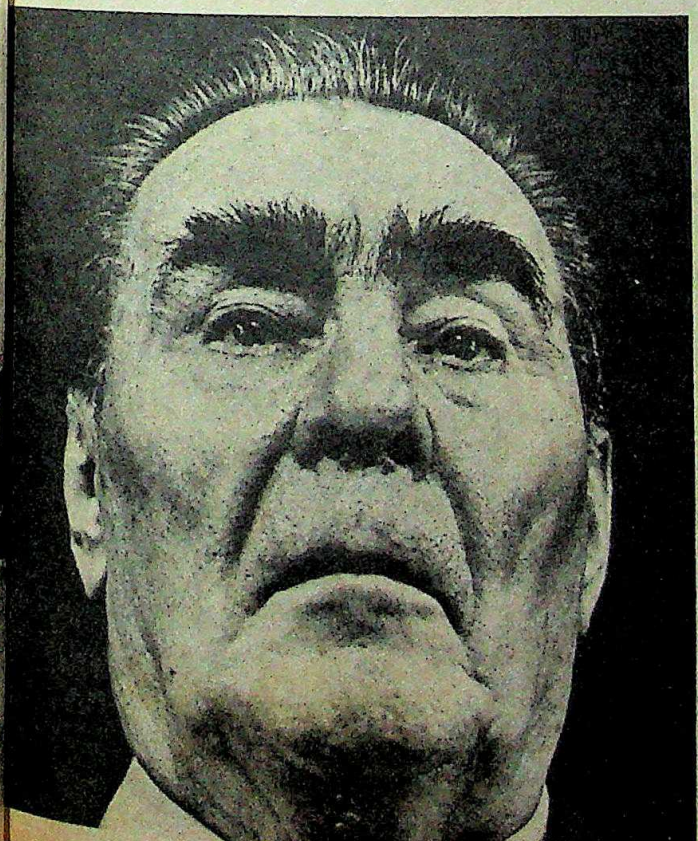
While Brezhnev licked his wounds, it was high noon in Washington. Reagan came galloping out of the west, his tongue blazing like a pair of rapid firing six-guns. He called the Russians liars and cheats and an ongoing menace to the world. Reagan had few if any ideas on foreign policy. But for a vaguely expressed interest in Mexico and Canada, he was what Americans call a 'rookie.' In order to meet the Russian "menace" Reagan assembled around him a hawkish foreign policy team. The nature of Reagan's team led one veteran Washington diplomat to observe: "In any other administration Haig would be regarded as an extremist but within the Reagan circle he is regarded as a hawk." Under the new team, the distinction between arms sales and foreign policy became blurred. There was never, and is yet to emerge under Reagan a foreign policy based on the nuances, subtle shades and bold moves based on the diplomatic arts.

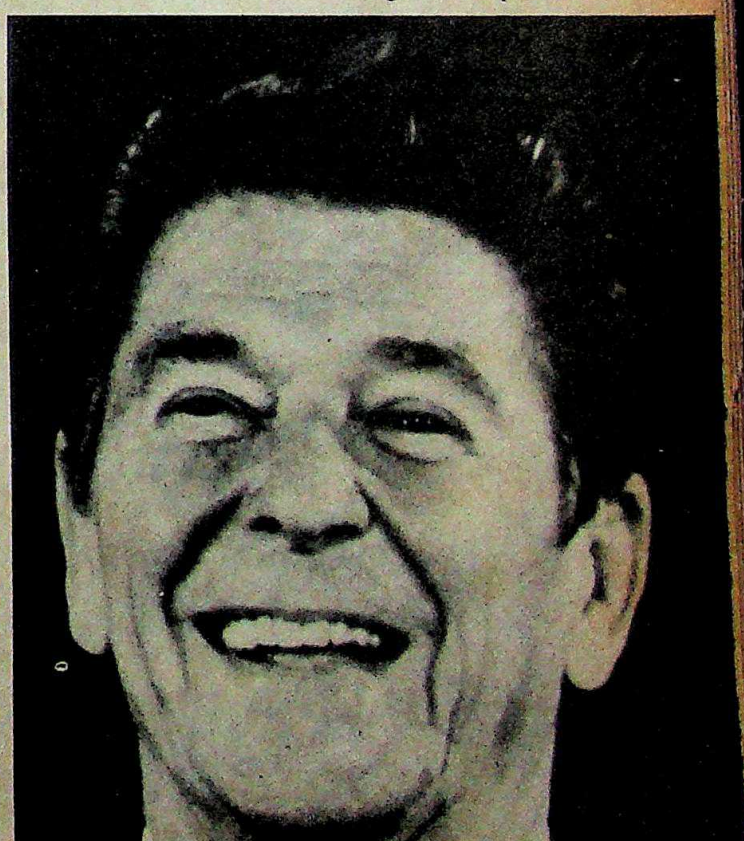
The key administration decisions have been arms sales decisions in Western Europe, in Guatemala, in Pakistan, in Thailand, Taiwan, China, Egypt, Sudan and Morocco. If there is any philosophy behind the arms peddling, it is the shopworn doctrine of Soviet "containment". But the nature of the beast that needs to be contained isn't clear. Is it Soviet communism or some inexorable Soviet sweep across the world?

The Soviets have as much interest in exporting their "communism" as the Birlas would have in exporting their Ambassador car. And finding customers would be an equally formidable task. As Alexander Dallin, former director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University notes: "Not only has international communism irreversibly fallen apart, but the various regimes controlled by communists—and even on-ruling communist parties—have increasingly come to reflect values and objectives rooted in the particular national setting of a given country."

THE Soviets have as much interest in exporting their 'communism' as the Birlas would have in exporting their Ambassador car. And finding customers would be an equally formidable task.

If American arms have been deployed by the Reagon Administration against an ideology that isn't really marching—or even creeping—they are also deployed against a power that has not been advancing and, in many cases, has been on the retreat. For the record clearly shows that since 1945—after the superpowers divided up Europe—the Soviet empire has shown a remarkable interest in maintaining the status quo. A comprehensive study undertaken by Washington's independent Center for





Brezhnev and Reagan: Contrasting moves towards peace

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Defense Information (CDI) shows that the widely propagated dogma that the Soviets have outgained the United States in world influence is a myth. "Starting with influence in 9 per cent of the world's nations in 1945, the Soviets peaked at 14 per cent in the late 1950s and today have influence in 12 per cent of the world's nations. Of the 155 countries in the world today, the Soviets have significant influence in 19."

Yet, Soviet advances in Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen have popularised fears of Soviet "geopolitical momentum." The study admits that the Soviets have used armed forces to support friends in the Third World occasionally. But this has usually occurred when a vacuum in legitimate rule has been created by the rapid withdrawal of a colonial power (Angola), or when the USSR could act to defend the territorial sovereignty or integrity of a Third World nation (Ethiopia), or to maintain an existing Marxist regime in power (Afghanistan).

The long-term gains for the Soviets are doubtful and marginal. A recent analysis shows that 1958 was the high point of Soviet influence in the world. Then, Soviet-influenced countries had 31 per cent of the world's population and 9 per cent of the world's GNP, not including the Soviet Union. By 1981 the Soviets were influencing only 6 per cent of the world's population and 5 per cent of the world's GNP. Former CIA analyst Ray Cline came to a similar conclusion. His examination of Soviet influence over the past six years shows a steady division of the world's power into 20 per cent for the pro-Soviet camp (including the Soviet Union) 70 per cent for the pro-West and China camp (including the US), and 10 per cent other (including India).

Administration hawks will argue that US moves against the Soviets of the kind being bandied about by the American foreign policy team are precisely the boulders that have successfully kept the Russian bear from coming out of his cave. But Soviet reverses whether in China, or Indonesia or Egypt "have occurred for reasons that have little to do with specific American actions," says the CDI study.

"While the United States, sometimes through diplomacy and other means sought to expel the Soviet Union as in the Middle East, or to constrain it, American actions have played no important role in the emergence of conflict between the Soviet Union and its clients. On the contrary, threatening American behaviour has often helped solidify Soviet relations with affected countries. This has been the case in Cuba, Angola, and Vietnam."

NONE of these lessons seems to have gone home, and it was the backlash in Europe—the violent anti-American demonstrations following Reagan's remarks about limited nuclear war in Europe—that promised to ignite some level-headed thinking in Washington. European public opinion cannot be ignored; to do so would be to risk the destruction of Nato. Haig was wise to advise Reagan to take European sentiments seriously, and the American President's response, to offer to restrain positioning the dreaded Pershing missiles in Europe if the Soviets would remove theirs from Eastern Europe, was a brilliant public relations gesture. It is this new European presence in Washington that will set the stage for American initiatives in 1982. But in the broader canvas of world diplomacy, here's what 1982 may bring:

■ Soviet-American relations: Notwithstanding events in Poland, the Russians are likely to continue their pattern of not upsetting the global balance of power. Having paid his dues—but out of the American taxpayers pocket—to the military industrial complex, Reagan will find it necessary to rebuild the economy and to reduce the burdensome national debt by bringing down defence spending. The Soviets will have a community of interests in this. The Soviets and the US still do have a number of common interests. These include the avoidance of nuclear war, strategic and conventional arms control, economic relations, and the global quest for energy. Detente in the conventional sense will be dead. But the United States will slowly realise that influence in international affairs doesn't have to grow out of the barrel of a gun. Reagan will have to accept that and that the age of American predominance is irreversibly gone.

■ Western Europe: The focus of international relations continues to shift to Europe for three reasons. First, USSR is considerably more powerful compared to Western Europe than it was in the 1970s. Secondly, Europe has increasingly been questioning America's political and economic leadership. And third, the move toward European cohesion that was at its height in the 1960s after the formation of the economic community is dissipating as Germany and France plot increasingly independent foreign policies.

Detente has brought many benefits to Europe. The Common Market has sold about $ 30 billion (Rs 27,000 crore) worth of goods to the East. It has also meant stability, greater freedom of movement across the iron curtain, the Helsinki agreement and liberalisation for COMECON economies. Some 400,000 ethnic Germans have been repatriated West Germany from the East. There is little doubt that if West Germany is forced to choose between an alliance with the US and the ability to trade and have cultural exchanges with the East, she will choose America. But as David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Oxford notes: "The choice will be made under such agonising protest that the internal political results in the medium term would be at best unpredictable and at worst calamitous."

■ There is no doubt that the central political fact of Europe

Workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Poland: challenging the Russian

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

that without the US there is only one great power at present on the continent. It used to be Germany. Now it is the Soviet Union. And it is an arrangement arrived at after the Second World War. And herein lies the dilemma of Poland. Russia fears a powerful and independent East Germany more than it does Poland. Geographically Russia can control East Germany only through Poland. It is not the pursuit of liberty in Poland that scares the Soviets as much as that the contagion may spread.

This could trigger calls for German reunification. Western governments fear German reunification as much as the Soviets. Notwithstanding all the pro-Poland demonstrations all over the world the tragic irony is that the Soviets and the West have a vested interest in containing the spread of Poland's liberal enthusiasm to East Germany.

■ East Asia: For the most part the US will continue to treat China as its regional policeman in most of this area and piggyback its policies on Chinese foreign policy initiatives—the continuing "bleeding" of Vietnam by supporting the Pol Pot guerrillas or a "third force" in Kampuchea; encircling the Soviet Union through rapproachement with India; wooing the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) by desisting from aiding and abetting communist movements in Thailand and Malaysia. There could, however, be a temporary setback in Sino-American relations if America sells sophisticated aeroplanes to Taiwan. China is likely to react by downgrading diplomatic relations with the US. But this would be a symbolic gesture because, as China modernizes, her needs for both American technology and capital will grow. Bilateral trade between the two countries is expected to reach $4 billion (Rs 3,600 crore).

Reagan can expect to see the continuation of two loosely created blocs confronting each other: a US-Japan-South Korea-China-Taiwan-Asean-Pakistan group versus a Soviet-Outer Mongolia-North Korea-Vietnam-India group. These are, of course, loose configurations and there are contradictions and shifting patterns of alliances within each bloc. The massive re-arming of Pakistan by the US has sown the seeds for fresh military tensions in the subcontinent with the possibility of an all-out war if Pakistan detonates a nuclear device.

Mubarak and Sadat: an assassination leaves a difficult inheritance

■ Middle East: This still remains the most volatile trouble spot in the world. Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights is the final nail in the coffin of the Camp David accords. The so-called moderate Arab states who could live with an America-backed peace plan now have nowhere to turn. The American effort to build a "strategic consensus" against Soviet designs in the oil-rich region has been shattered. The Americans were naive in believing that the fractious Arab states would forget their historical rivalries and band-together like boy scouts under Uncle Sam's anti-Soviet banner. The Americans have had to pay for the strategic consensus through weapons sales to Sadat and Awacs to the Saudis.

Now Sadat is no more and his successor Mubarak is already showing that he can be as slippery as any desert Sheikh. The Saudis in order not to be considered American puppets in the region launched their own bold peace initiative called the "Fahd plan." Even though it called for the involvement of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in the peace process, it fell flat on its face. This was partly because the Soviets had signalled Syria to reject it, a double insult to the Saudis who have been bankrolling the Syrians.

European countries and Japan that rely almost exclusively on Middle Eastern oil—57 per cent for Europe and 75 per cent for Japan will continue to pressure the US to bring Israel to heel in the peace negotiations. And Israel will ultimately have to come to terms with the burgeoning Arab populations on the West Bank and Gaza and face the fact that it cannot go on spending half its GNP on its military.

■ Africa: The foreign policy followed by former president Carter in this region had initially been abandoned by the Reagan Administration. Carter's emphasis on human rights in South Africa, his cut-off of aid to Angolan guerrillas, his cautious approach to the independence of Zimbabwe and dialogue with the Soviets on achieving a political solution in Namibia had won him plaudits and credibility all over the continent.

Reagan revived the East-West dispute in Africa. He saw South Africa as a bulwark against Soviet communism and he began talking about aiding Angolan guerrillas again. But Reagan has now retreated to a more cautious stance. He was quick to realize that he had offended moderate African states such as Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria. Nigeria is the United States' second largest supplier of oil. And the entire region is rich in essential minerals such as chromium, manganese, tungsten, cobalt and platinum. With the Reagan Administration now virtually echoing the previous administration on the Namibian issue there is the possibility that the East-West conflict can be avoided in Africa.

■ Latin America: Nicaragua and El Salvador will continue to be flashpoints where American meddling could provoke chain reactions throughout the region. Mexico's Lopez Portillo is flattered by the attention the Americans have given him but he distrusts Yankee moves in that region. He may be partly successful in moderating Reagan because of Reagan's personal affection for him. Mexico will take the lead in trying to involve opposition leaders in any new government in El Salvador, prevent US intervention in Nicaragua and try and patch Cuban-American relations which are worse than they have ever been. Over the rest of the continent the human rights drive has been dropped and leaders like Argentina's Pinochet are once again free to imprison and to torture without fear of losing Uncle Sam's favour.

—INDERJEET BADHWAR

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Nylon tyres will go through hell for you.

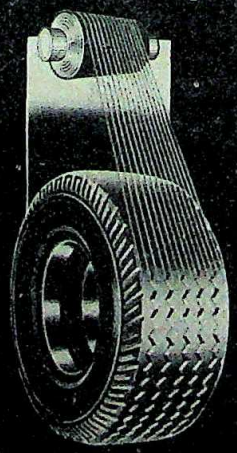
New car tyres every few years can play the devil with your bank balance. So next time you're investing in new tyres, check out the staying power of nylon. Nylon tyres will go through hell for you and still give you the longest run for your money. They outlast even the best ordinary tyres.

You can trust the tyre that's made from Nircord nylon tyre cord. It's the toughest tyre-reinforcement material available to tyre manufacturers. Nircord's resistance to abrasion, heat and moisture gives your tyres a longer working life. Its resilience smoothens even the roughest road, reducing the strain on your engine and helping it save petrol.

Tyres are the largest recurring investment on your car. So do your pocket a favour — get more mileage from every rupee, with nylon tyres made from Nircord.

Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.
Nirlon House,
254-B, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli, Bombay 400 025.

Switch to nylon—the economical tyre



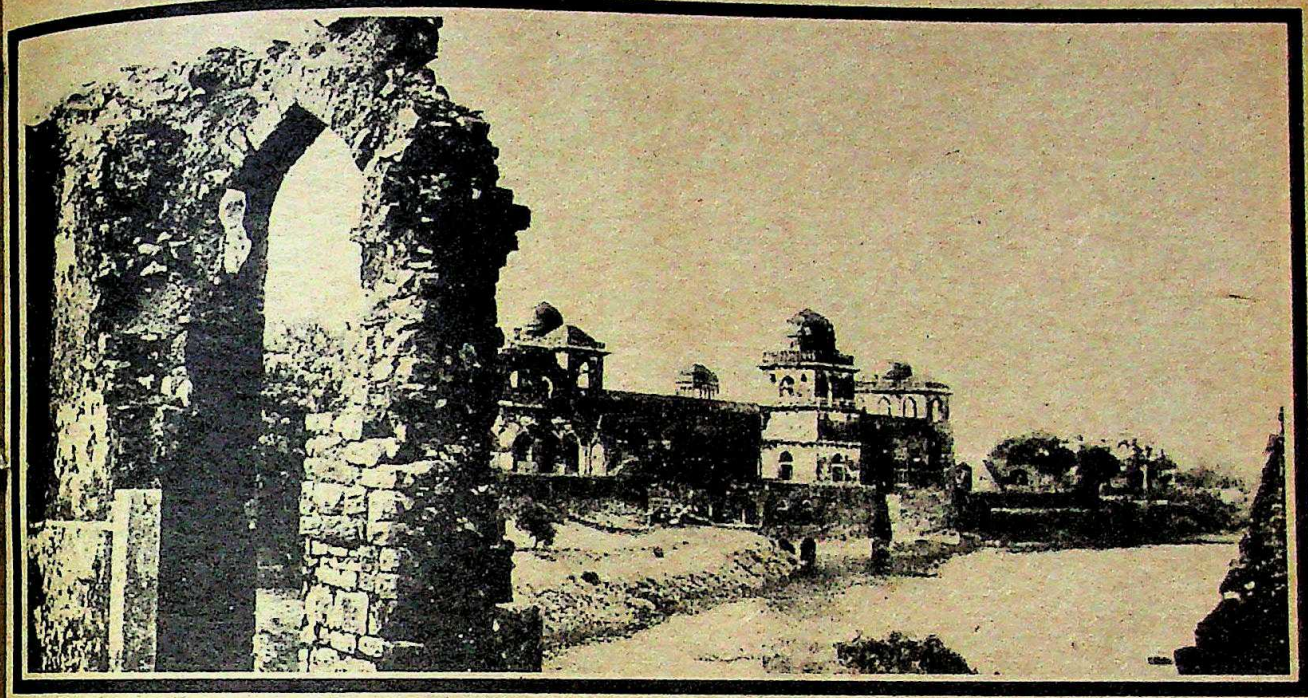
nircord®
nylon tyre cord

LINTAS. NIC. 5-2

"Once we had seen this in a painting — purple sky, twilit silver water — and declared incredulously that the artist had invented it. Now we saw this was not so."

— I.V. Vincent, "India, The Many Storeyed House."

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Mandu stands like a huge canvas splashed with colour and romance. A deserted city, sprawled across a vast plateau at the very edge of the Vindhya mountains.

Mandu, that once was Shadiabad, 'The Citadel of Joy'. Where the rulers of Malwa revelled in pleasure and luxury.

Today, the mood moves on ... a spectacle of many hues and silence — beautiful silence.

Beautiful Mandu. Wondrous Mandu. Incredible Mandu. A city silent and waiting. A city built for joy and laughter and music. With its mahals, arches and domes crafted by the Afghans. Their stones and mortar mixed with the sticky flowers of the 'mahua' tree give them eon-defying permanency.

And there it stands today. A vast symphony of palaces, lakes and lush green. With laughter and love still haunting the magic of Mandu.

Here lingers a poignant memory of the love story of the beautiful Rupmati, a common shepherd girl who became queen, and her royal consort Baz Bahadur.

From the Rupmati Pavilion overlooking the Narmada, she would sing to soothe Baz Bahadur's shame in battle. He lived only for her, and her voice. And she could love no other.

At dusk, as the sunset platinates the old walls, as cattle swim home across the golden river, as a nostalgic riff on a flute penetrates the silence ... you will see why even the Moghul emperors loved Mandu as much as Kashmir.

Mandu is all things which words cannot express ... pictures cannot paint.

Come here. And its magic will be inscribed on your soul.

MANDU

MADHYA PRADESH
The very heart of India.

Useful Information

Best season: July to March

How to reach: *Air :* Nearest airport is Indore.

Rail: Nearest railway stations are Mhow, Indore and Ratlam. The latter is on the Delhi-Bombay main line.

Bus : Mandu is connected by bus services to Dhar, Mhow, Ratlam, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal.

Mandu is 599 kms from Bombay, 100 kms from Indore, 105 kms from Ratlam, 253 kms from Bhopal, 66 kms from Mhow, 859 kms from Delhi.

Where to stay: Tourist Bungalow (M.P. Tourism Corporation)
Tariff: Rs. 15 for a 4-bedded room, Rs. 20 for a single deluxe room and Rs. 30 for a double deluxe room.

For reservations, contact:
Manager, Tourist Bungalow, Mandu (Distt. Dhar). Telephone: 35

Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation, Gangotri, T.T Nagar, Bhopal 462003

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

HTD-MTD-7213

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Crompton Greaves stands on a firm foundation in cement.

Crompton Greaves is now executing an order for the supply of 6.6 kV, LT and DC motors ranging from 1800 kW to the smallest for Larsen & Toubro's prestigious 3200 tonnes per day cement plant being set up at Avarpur, in the Chandrapur District of Maharashtra. This is the largest single kiln cement plant in India.

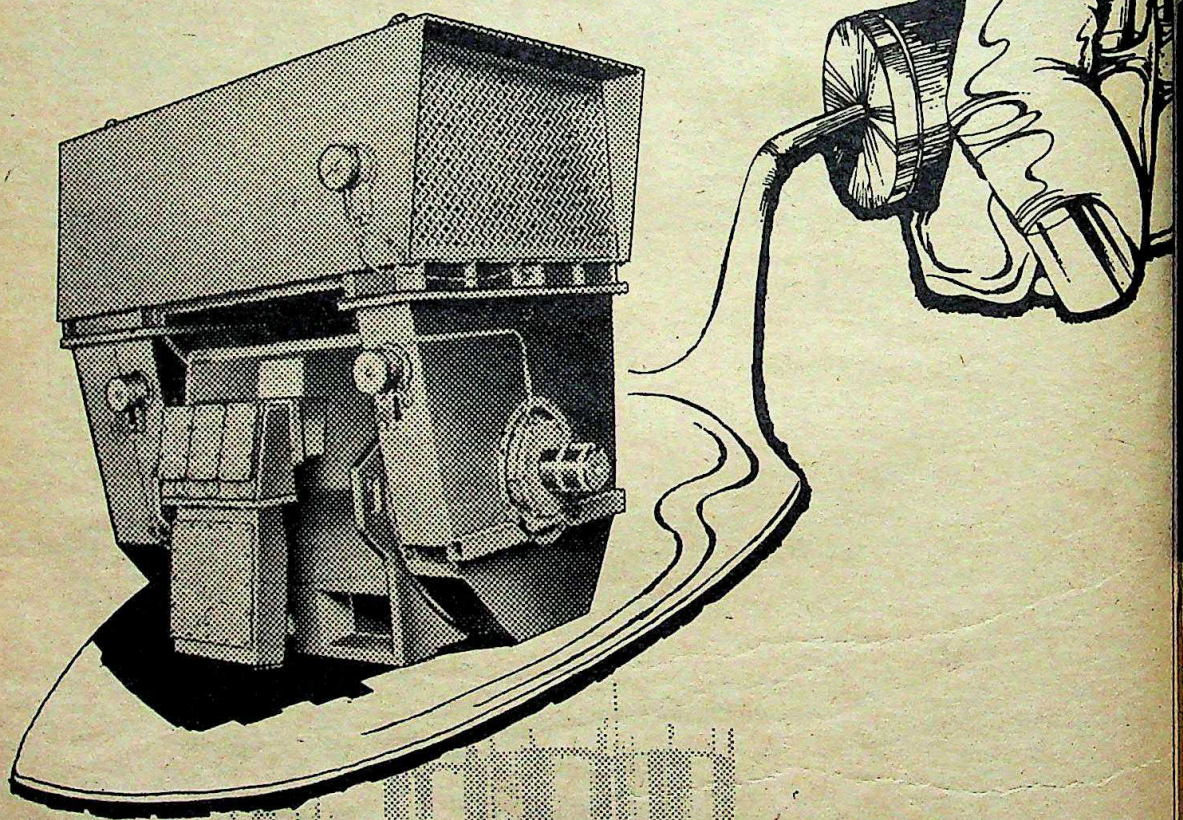
The motors will provide practically all the essential drives for the entire plant, and will incorporate design innovations to make them interchangeable for different applications. This will help increase capacity utilisation.

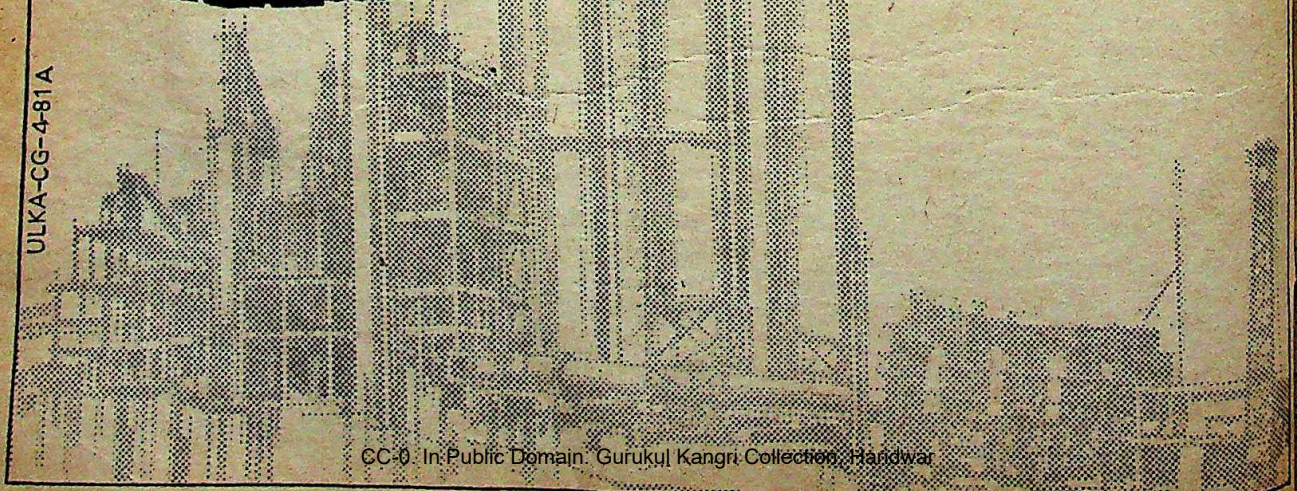
The presence of Crompton Greaves in the cement industry is building up over the last few years. Through specially designed large motors built for many other well-known members of the industry.

It hasn't been easy. But today Crompton Greaves is there hastening on the high road to service the cement industry.

Crompton Greaves LIMITED

Machine Division II, Kanjur, Bhandup, Bombay 400 078



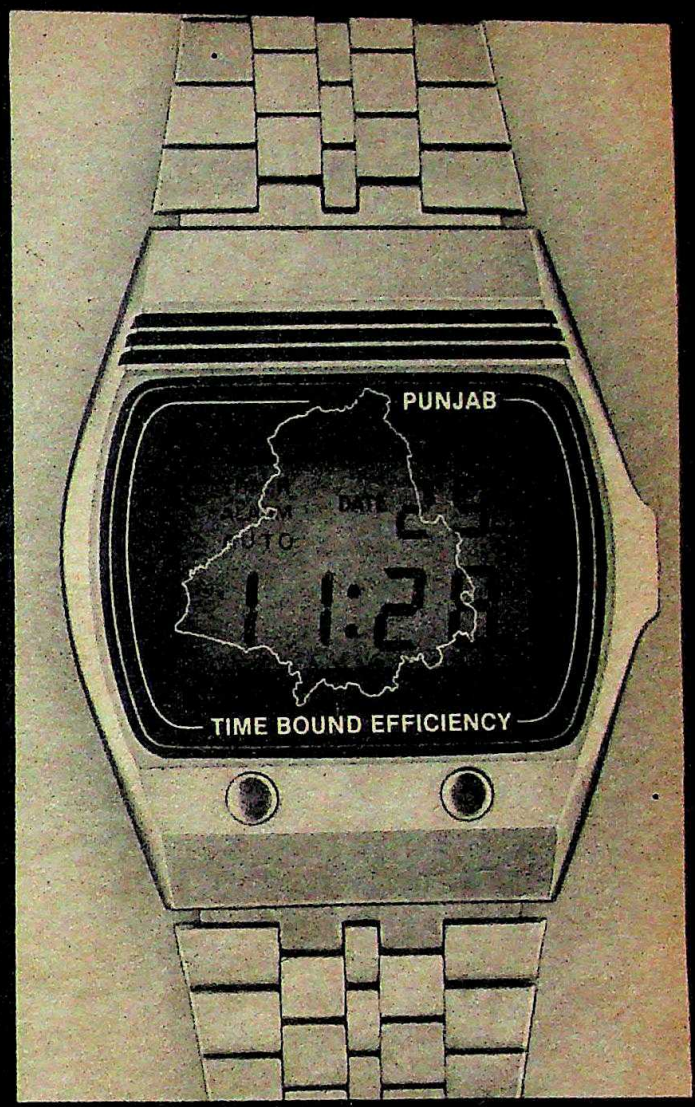


ULKA-CG-4-81A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Punjab presents its commitment to time-bound efficiency

another exclusive incentive



Udyog Sahayak

Udyog Sahayak has drawn up a time-bound commitment of assistance; it offers complete entrepreneurial services with speed.

An entrepreneur is advised about the prospects of the availability of inputs and viability of obtaining requisite sanctions/clearances within just 35 days of submitting a Composite Application Form. Further contact and liaison work between the various government departments is also undertaken by Udyog Sahayak. And if a project is cleared, Udyog Sahayak ensures all sanctions and assistance within committed time-bound schedules. For instance, Udyog Sahayak takes 6 days maximum for provision/registration and recommendation for an industrial licence/letter of intent; 65 days maximum for allotment of plot/shed in a focal point; in fact a time-bound programme for each and every activity involved in setting up an industry in Punjab.

where all Govt. bodies converge at one place to assist the entrepreneur

Udyog Sahayak
17 Bays Building, Sector 17
Chandigarh 160 017
Phone: 32826, 24543 Gram: DINDUSTRY Telex: 395 237 PIDC IN

Punjab's Major Attractions

- The people themselves—skilled, hardworking, peaceful and productive. The reason why Punjab is the granary of India. The home of leading sportsmen and defence personnel. These are the kind of people who will work for you.
- Excellent social infrastructure. Punjab has good schools, recreation centres and housing facilities with all modern amenities. Every village is well-connected by metalled roads. And the people are sociable.

Ship: 2 US2/81

PSIDC Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. **PFC** Punjab Financial Corporation **PSSIC** Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Opinion

Mrs Gandhi's Report Card

THE fate of one-fifth of the human race depends very substantially on the sort of administration Prime Minister Indira Gandhi can provide. What kind of an administrator is she? What is she good at? What are her weak points? During President Jimmy Carter's presidency, his chief of staff Hamilton Jordan designed a remarkable form to assess the performance of top White House staff. Adapting the form slightly to suit the Indian environment. INDIA TODAY *Senior Editor* S. VENKAT NARAYAN *talked with ministers, top officials and retired advisers who did or still work closely with the country's first executive. His report:*

MOST of the country's top brass was horrified that anyone should have the audacity to do an assessment of Mrs Gandhi. Not unexpectedly, Congress(I) leaders gave her the maximum ratings on literally every question. "You are free to think this is sycophancy, but it isn't," said one, "honestly, she is that good." Said another: "The thing about Mrs Gandhi is that she had to fight every inch to get where she is today. This wasn't the case, with Nehru. It was a foregone conclusion would be free India's first prime minis

One minister had considerable d in listing her weakness. Another think of only two and was embarrass he wasn't able to come up with a "It's impossible that she is faultless; tha make her a goddess or something. But I don't know if she has any." "She gullible, she lends her ears to anyo easily," said one man who had suffe a result of this.

"She has been betrayed by sever ple whom she trusted," said yet another this mean she trusts the wrong k people? He doesn't think so. Enjoyi trust and confidence is such a heady sen that it goes to some people's heads start misbehaving and end up be her, he seemed to suggest.

Complaint: Yet another Con

Please answer each of the following questions about this person

Office: **INDIA TODAY**
Names of Raters: *The Editors of INDIA TODAY*

Name: *Indira Gandhi*
Salary: *Rs 5,000 p.m. plus free house, good security and lots of perks*
Position: *prime minister of India*
Duties: *Running the Government*

1. When does she
   Start work at? *8 a.m.*
   Stop work at? *After midnight*
2. What is her pace of work?
   1 2 3 4 (5) 6
   Slow — Hectic
3. What is the level of her effort?
   1 2 3 4 5 (6)
   Below capacity — Full capacity
4. What is she best at? (rank 1-5)
   ..2.. conceptualising
   ..3.. planning
   ..2.. implementing
   ..4.. attending to detail
5. Does she have the skills to do the job?
   ..✓.. yes
   ..... no
6. Would the slot filled by her be better filled by someone else?
   ..... yes
   ..... no
   Not if she can help it!
7. How confident is she?
   1 2 3 (4) 5
   Self doubting — confident — cocky
8. Does she delegate authority?
   ..... yes
   ..✓.. no
9. How mature is she?
   1 2 3 4 (5) 6
   Immature — mature
10. How flexible is she?
    1 2 (3) 4 5 6
    rigid — flexible
11. Does she attract talent?
    ..... yes
    ..... no
    frightens talent away!
12. Does she display initiative, drive, imagination and resourcefulness when tackling problems?
    Sometimes; better in a crisis
13. How consistent are her decisions?
    1 (2) 3 4 5 6
    erratic — steady
14. How often does she come up with new ideas?
    1 2 3 (4) 5 6
    seldom — often
15. How open is she to new ideas?
    1 2 3 (4) 5 6
    closed — open

16. Does she
    a) reward the competent?
    Doesn't seem to do enough of it
    b) punish the incompetent?
    No clear evidence of this
17. Does she suffer fools?
    Yes, too many of them
18. Does she spend her working time in a planned way?
    Yes, but gets drowned in details
19. Does she have clear-cut, long-term goals and does she know how to achieve them?
    ..... yes
    Not quite no
20. How would you characterise her impact on other people? (for example: hostile, smooth, charming, aggressive etc)
    Can coo like a dove and sting like a viper
21. What is her range of information?
    1 2 3 4 (5) 6
    narrow — broad
22. How well does she get along with:
    Peers? 1 (2) 3 4 5 6
    Subordinates? 1 2 3 4 (5) 6
    Outsiders? 1 [2 3 4 5] 6
    not well — *depends on who she's dealing with* — very well
23. Rate her political skills
    1 2 3 4 5 (6)
    naive — savvy
24. What is her grasp of foreign affairs?
    1 2 3 4 (5) 6
    weak — firm
25. How do you rate her understanding of economic issues?
    1 (2) 3 4 5 6
    poor — good
26. How would you rate her administrative ability?
    1 2 (3) 4 5 6
    incompetent — very competent
27. To what extent is she keen on achieving
    a) her government's goals? *70%*
    b) her personal goals? *30%*
28. List her three major strengths:
    a) *Courage*
    b) *Decisiveness in emergency*
    c) *Ability to use people*
29. List her three major weaknesses:
    a) *Gullible to rumours*
    b) *Intolerance of dissent*
    c) *Partiality to family*
30. List her three major accomplishments:
    a) *Regaining & retaining political power*
    b) *Achieving international status*
    c) *Enjoying nationwide support*
31. List her three major failures:
    a) *Offering no clear direction to the nation*
    b) *Not strengthening democratic institutions*
    c) *Running a one-woman show*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GOLD SHIELD FOR GARWARE POLYESTER FILM

The Nation's Highest Award for Import Substitution

The coveted Gold Shield for import substitution
was awarded to us on 11.12.1981
by Shri N. D. Tiwari,
the Hon'ble Minister of Industry.

Garware
Plastics & Polyester Limited

GARWARE
गरवारे

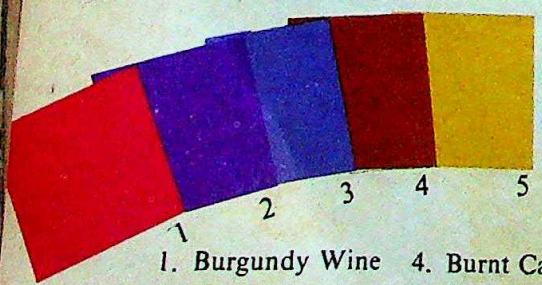
50-A, Swami Nityanand Marg, Vile Parle (East), Bombay 400 057.
Grams: "GARWARECAR" Phones: 576381-2-3-4-5 Telex: 11 3525 GPPL IN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

JAISONS G 10781

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Green Envy – a creation from the fashion house of carpets... Transasia



1. Burgundy Wine
2. Purple Passion
3. Outer-space Blue
4. Burnt Caramel
5. Sun'n Sand

Just one of the 200 contemporary colours and designs in pure wool, that can be made to order from Transasia.

TRANSASIA

TransAsia
CARPETS LIMITED

Woolmark
(वूलमार्क)
PURE NEW WOOL PILE

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

For the latest in Transasia Carpets, drop in at any the following Showrooms :

NORTH ZONE

HIEF STOCKISTS : NEW DELHI : ransasia Carpets Ltd., My Place (Show om), A-7 Ring Road, South Extension, art I, Tel. 694097, 693183, Tlx. 031-2972, able: TRANSASIA; SRINAGAR : Fabrico rnishings, Kaul Building, Maulana Azad oad, Tel. 74399; STOCKISTS : NEW ELHI : Jagdish Stores, 2404, Hardian ngh Road, Karol Bagh, Tel. 568349; Amba otors, 2E/26 Jhandewalan Extn.; HANDIGARH : Furniture Palace, Show om No. 3, Madhya Marg, Sector 7C, el. 29289; LUDHIANA : Hom Komforts, B Bhadaur House Market, Tel. 29777; ULLUNDUR CITY : Associated Builders Consultants, 376, Udham Singh Market, pp. T.V. Studios, Tel. 77023; AMRITSAR : eharilal Kishorechand, 194/XIII-3, M. Malaviya Road, Tel. 41944, able: ATTRACTIVE; LUCKNOW : anarsidass Kapurchand, Sri Ram Road, el. 24726; Raj Furnishing Emporium, i Ram Road, Tel. 44967, 32127, able: FURNISHERS; KANPUR : Meghdoot rnitures, 94, Naveen Market, Tel. 61697; AIPUR : C.S. Mohatta Felts, Padampura ouse, Char Darwaza, Tel. 62529, 73519, able: MOHATTA; JODHPUR : Laxmi rnitures, Near Laxmi Timber Mart, hopasni Road.

EAST ZONE

HIEF STOCKISTS : CALCUTTA : M. L. Shroff & Co., 12, Jawaharlal Nehru oad, Tel. 231282, 231283; STOCKISTS : ALCUTTA: Decohome, 28-B Shakespeare arani, Tel. 435594; Indian Mills Agency, 60 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Tel. 339958; ARJEELING: Das Studio, 15 Nehru Road, el. 2204; JAMSHEDPUR : S.P. Sinha & ons, Tel. 3337; PATNA : Bajaj Brothers, ew Dak Bungalow Road, Tel. 26462; ANCHI : National Traders, Katchery oad, Tel. 20961, 22441; HUBANESHWAR : Lath & Co., A-14, urya Nagar, Tel. 0674-53855; KOHIMA : ardar Niranjan Singh, Sikh Temple, el. 729. (Nagaland)

SOUTH ZONE

HIEF STOCKISTS : BANGALORE : oyal Furnishing Co., 36, Dickenson Road, el. 52604, Tlx. 845-8141, Cable: ROYALTY; TOCKISTS : MADRAS : The Royal rnishing Co., SIET Multistorey Building, -B, Mount Road, Tel. 441484; YDERABAD : Coastal Fibre Products Ltd., 3-5-340/D, Narayanaguda, Near ater Tank, Tel. 223435; COCHIN : ristocrat, Kailash Building, 37/993-1, ittoor Road, Tel. 36180; TRIVANDRUM : oundarya, Decorative Division, Show om No. 25/1676, M.G. Road, Tel. 4849.

WEST ZONE

HIEF STOCKISTS : BOMBAY : India arpets & Furnishing Co., 11/12, Laxmi ahal, Bomanji Petit Road, Tel. 366323, 34383, 261078, Tlx. 011-4012, 011-6392, able: MERAGHAR; AHMEDABAD : Avanti gencies (P) Ltd., 36 Lal Darwaza, el. 390747, 390748; INDORE : Flocarps ndia), 1/1 Jawahar Marg Tel. 31621, 458; STOCKISTS : BOMBAY : Blue Star arpet Manufacturers, 15/16 Raheja entre, Plot No. 214, Nariman Point, el. 222318; Colaba Carpet Industries, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Tel. 211301; arda Enterprises, Happy Home, Century zar, Worli, Tel. 221885; Aristo Woollen rpets, 185 Old Post Office Lane, angaldas Market, Tel. 314254; NAGPUR : dian Creation, Variety Square, Sitabuldi, el. 24787; PUNE : Shilpa Carpets, -A/8 Erandwana, Tel. 30511; Comforts, 3/8 Gokhale Chowk, Fergusson College oad; PANAJI : A.G. Vaglo, Vaglo ilding, Afonso De Albuquerque, Tel. 2514; ssociated Enterprises, 9, Junta House, el. 2101.

leader's complaint is that Mrs Gandhi is sometimes too kind to undeserving persons; he reluctantly lists this as a weakness. Congressmen objected en masse to the words "personal goals" in Question No 20. "She has no personal goals. Her life is devoted to the service of the nation," they said almost in unison. One of the journalists spoken to was not so sure. Against the column Personal Goals, he wrote: making Rajiv Gandhi the next prime minister.

One octogenarian leader fumed with rage when he saw the question: "Would the slot filled by her be better filled by someone else?" Of course not, he asserted with finality and added, "She is what India needs today. Nehru was somewhat of an idealist and brooked no criticism. That's why I had quit the party. Indira isn't like that. If I raise my voice and speak in anger about something that bothers me, she is not upset. She sees that I am making a point and will take due note of it."

The bureaucrats do not speak in such reverential tones, but clearly they admire her as a person and respect her for sincerity and capacity for hard work. She excels in tackling crisis situations but takes too long to take decisions on non-crisis issues, says one. One of her Cabinet colleagues disputes the theory that she's slow in tackling non-crisis issues. Says he, "Nehru couldn't solve the Naga issue. Mrs Gandhi did it in four and a half years. You may say she's taking too long to solve the Assam tangle. But do you know how complicated it is? Has anyone tried to solve our problems with China and Pakistan? She is one person who is trying."

Cabinet Problems: One distinguished bureaucrat feels that Nehru had a much more competent team than Mrs Gandhi does. "She supports her Cabinet, not the other way round. There are only three competent men in her team: Finance Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman, Foreign Minister Pamulaparti Venkata Narasimha Rao and Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee. Most of the rest are a timid lot without any views of their own." Many wonder why Mrs Gandhi is taking so long to complete her Cabinet. Said one seasoned Congress(I) politician: "Just put yourself in her shoes and try completing the ministry. You'd find it impossible. Such is the calibre of people at her disposal." Why things have come to such a pass is another story.

Even opposition leaders admire certain things about Mrs Gandhi. Her rapport with the masses, the victory in the war with Pakistan over Bangladesh in 1971, her triumphant return to power two years ago fetch her praise from them. Three things that disappoint Dr Subramaniam Swamy, the Harvard-educated Janata Party MP, for example, are that "She's a dictator, she's insensitive to corruption and she feels insecure with talent in the Opposition".

Just about everybody interviewed said that Mrs Gandhi is confident about herself, except B.G. Verghese, the journalist who was once her press adviser. He concedes that she works hard and gives full marks for her level of effort and likes her courage, but he lists her weaknesses thus: sense of insecurity, inferiority complex and vanity.

Many said that she is hostile to her critics. But this does not appear to be always the case. Example: journalist Romesh Thapar was once her adviser but is a bitter critic these days. Recently she marked an article of Thapar's for the attention of one of her officials, and told him: "Don't worry about what he writes about me. Sometimes he comes up with useful suggestions. Read it carefully."

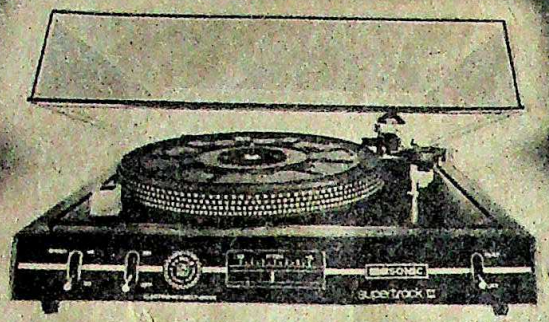
Protest: The theories about her being vindictive don't seem to hold much water. The late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was one of those who had reportedly said many nasty things about Mrs Gandhi. On the day Bhutto was sentenced to death Mrs Gandhi, then out of power was addressing a crowded meeting in Calcutta where she had sustained a finger injury. A reporter broke the news to her. Even as the finger bled, she decided that she would write to heads of states to protest against this barbarity.

Not many know that Mrs Gandhi had nothing to do with Gayatri Devi's arrest under COFEPOSA during the Emergency. It was engineered by the then banking minister Pranab Mukherjee and when he broke the news to her in the Rajya Sabha lobby, she was taken aback and said, "Maybe, you are taking an extreme step." She insisted on Devi being looked after well. When Mrs Gandhi heard that Devi was suspected to be suffering from cancer, she insisted on getting the best doctors to see her. Devi insisted on being examined by her own doctors from Bombay's Breach Candy's Hospital. That was duly organised. Mrs Gandhi kept herself informed about Devi's health.

That Mrs Gandhi is a cold woman without a sense of humour is a myth spread by her detractors. Last fortnight, in course of a discussion in the Rajya Sabha, the irrepressible Piloo Mody stood up, demanding the speaker's attention. It so happened that Mrs Gandhi too was on her feet and Chairman Hidayatullah wouldn't look at Mody. Mody then protested: "Sir, you are looking only at Mrs Gandhi because she is attractive, but you must look at me too!" Mrs Gandhi turned to Mody, smiled and said, "Don't worry, Piloo. You are no less attractive!" Hidayatullah mumbled something which was inaudible in the press gallery but sounded rather unkind to Mody. Mrs Gandhi responded: "No, sir, I don't agree with you."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

A Sound Odyssey

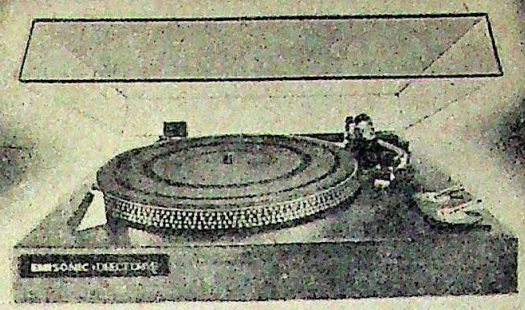


BELTDRIVE

24 pole, synchronous 250 r.p.m. motor. Magnetic cartridge with diamond stylus. Electronic pitch control. Stroboscopic platter. All front controls.

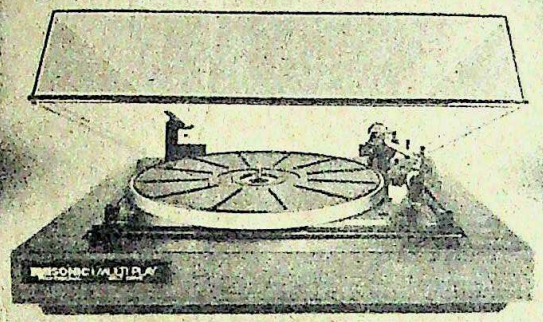
MULTIPLAY

Auto-programmable beltdrive turntable. 24 pole, synchronous 250 r.p.m. motor. Magnetic cartridge with diamond stylus.



DIRECT DRIVE

Super-Fi magnetic cartridge. Diamond stylus. Auto-function. Electronic pitch control. Heavy die-cast platter with stroboscopic markings.



Command the world of sound

EMISONIC

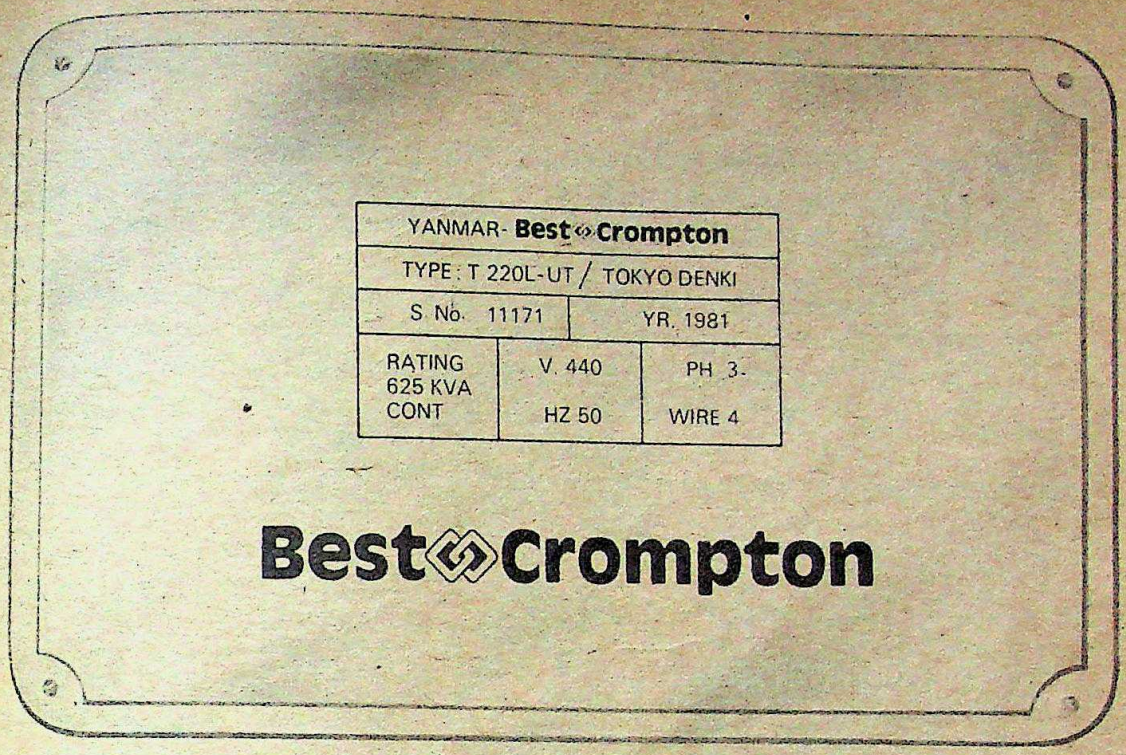
For free literature on any of the EMISONIC turntables, please write enclosing a self-addressed envelope (27cm × 31cm) affixing a 65 paise stamp, mentioning this publication to :
EMISONIC DIVISION – The Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., 33, Jessore Road, Calcutta 700 028

Available at all top-of-the-line audio product stores.

ACIL-GC/78-81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Now, captive power plants from a name that needs very little introduction

Turnkey power plant systems to power anything from a rice mill to a steel plant: get it now from Best & Crompton.

The systems, complete with accessories—fuel supply, ventilation, exhaust, cooling, control panel and cabling—are erected, commissioned and serviced by Best & Crompton's team of engineers.

Gensets above 800 hp are equipped with Japanese Yanmar diesel engines (known in international markets for their marine and agricultural applications).

These medium-speed, compact engines are designed for an 8000-hour operation between overhauls. Valuable features include lower fuel consumption and a better power-to-weight ratio.

The engines are specifically rated for continuous duty under Indian climatic conditions. No further derating is necessary as with their European counterparts.

Accessories for both indigenous and imported sets are made available easily by Best & Crompton. In addition, Best & Crompton has engineers trained at the Yanmar works in Japan.

Now consider Best & Crompton itself: a 50-year expertise in the field of electrical installations in India and overseas—and a nationwide network of service points few genset manufacturers can offer.

You know you've got a great team behind you.

Best Crompton

Best & Crompton Engineering Limited

29, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600 001.

For free literature on any of the EMISONIC turntables, please write enclosing a self-addressed envelope (27cm × 31cm) affixing a 65 paise stamp, mentioning this publication to:
EMISONIC DIVISION—The Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., 33, Jessore Road, Calcutta 700 028 *Available at all top-of-the-line audio product stores.*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

OBM 7276

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WELCOMGROUP's SeaRock, Bombay

In an impossible, unforgettable ci

Merchants, industrialists, film producers . . . traffic tangles, skyscrapers, crowded streets . . . fried fish, vindaloo, beer parlours . . . joggers, race-course-goers, advertising executives . . . and . . . the sea, the sea, the sea!

Indeed, Bombay is Bombay because of the sea. And like the unpredictable sea, the millions who make Bombay are as unpredictable. Forever they search for fun; unpretentious, uninhibited, unstereotyped. To match their enthusiasm and constant quest for something new, we give Bombay the SeaRock.

WELCOMGROUP

We enjoy people

SeaRock

The sea resort fun showplace in metropolitan Bombay.

Living at the SeaRock.

At Land's End, Bandra, ri the sea where movie st their stardust and a cr fort watches time spinning b stands Welcomgroup SeaRoc

450 rooms and suites each glorious view, at sunrise and sundown; seven of Bombay's restaurants and bars serving cuisines with live entertainme Bombay's newest disco and th in sporting and recreation am We offer these to you as rea with warmth, hospitality, and inimitable style.

The fun showplace of B

Come swim, roller-skate, squash, tennis, table ten billiards. We'll even arr game of golf. Relax at the hea There's a great beauty parlou and opening in Dec. '81 is th

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...rendipity for those who love things so.

...rn' — a discotheque with a ...al flavour, designed to give you ...dventure and romance of the ...neers.

...he gourmet's guide to great ...g.

...he SeaRock gives you some ... of the best, most exciting eating ... places in Bombay.

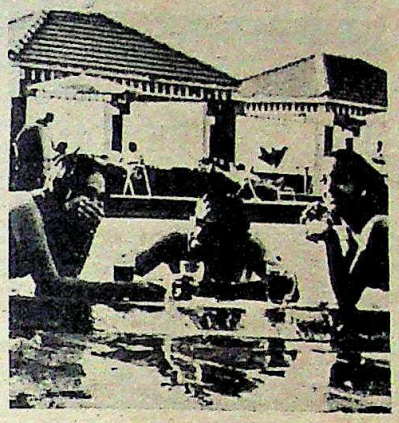
...e *Lobster Pot*, Bombay's only ...od restaurant, with its unique ... and exclusive seafood selections ... elegance in a Mediterranean ...sphere heightened by a ...ading violinist and guitarist.

...e *Earthen Oven* gives you ...h-West Frontier food every ... Plus ghazals.

...e *Vega* serves the best 'shudh' ...arian cuisine in Bombay. You ...ven see your food being ...ared in the see-through kitchen. ...e's a backdrop of live classical ...

...e *Captain's Table* offers the ... authentic, original Indo-...pean cuisine. Plus superb music ...nce to, by Bombay's top ...rmers.

... right to the top, to the city's ...and tallest revolving restaurant



so aptly called the *Windows*. And dance in gay abandon to a foot-stomping beat, while you feast on Far Eastern cuisine and see the winking lights of Bombay.

The *Oceanic*, the 24-hour ocean-side restaurant, with a spectacular view of the sea. And the outdoor *Oceanic Promenade* where you can savour succulent barbecued meats.

The *Kana Kona* which overlooks the pool, has an inner lounge area and outdoor pavilions . . . nothing like it anywhere in Bombay. And to put you in high spirits is the one-man band playing delightful music.

The great meeting place.

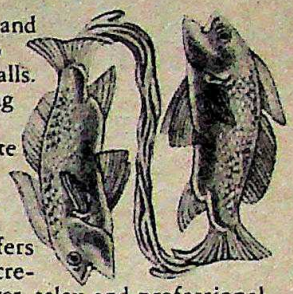
The SeaRock is a wonderful place to meet, whether it is for conferences, parties, weddings or banquets.

Banquets and parties with a special atmosphere and a choice of cuisines few others can match.

Professionally managed conferences away from the distraction of the city.

The SeaRock offers a variety of areas to hold just about any kind of a gathering.

A banquet hall that seats up to 450 people and divides into 2 smaller halls. And meeting rooms that accommodate from 30 to 300 people.



Plus, the SeaRock offers superior secretarial services, telex and professional conference facilities.

Namaste . . . we welcome you.

Welcomgroup SeaRock welcomes you to Bombay like no other hotel can, in this bustling, exciting, impossible city.

And gives you Bombay the way it is . . . fun, unpretentious, alive.

For we in India are gifted with an intrinsic vitality.

And we, at Welcomgroup, are proud to give it to you.

WELCOMGROUP
SeaRock

Land's End, Bandra
Bombay-400 050, India.
Phone: 535421
Telex: 011-5460
Cable: SEAROCK, BOMBAY.

RESERVACOM-II
For Instant Reservations at the wonderful world of Welcomgroup, call:

Delhi 374127 Bombay 220923
Calcutta 249566 Madras 89460
or any Welcomgroup hotel.

WELCOMGROUP
The people pleased to please you

Agra	Mughal Sheraton	Gwalior	Usha Kiran Palace	Khimsar	Royal Castle	Patna	Maurya-Patna
Andamans	Bay Island	Hyderabad	Banjara	Madras	Chola Sheraton		
Aurangabad	Rama International	Jaipur	Mansingh	Mysore	Rajendra Vilas Palace	HOTELS OPENING SOON	
Bhutan	Hotel Druk	Jammu	Asia Jammu-Tawi	New Delhi	Maurya Sheraton		
Bombay	SeaRock	Jodhpur	Umaid Bhawan Palace	New Delhi	Hotel Siddharth	Ajmer	Ajaymeru
Goa	Cidade De Goa	Kargil	Highlands	Ooty	Fernhill Palace	Bangalore	Windsor Manor

Palaces, hotels, resorts, Indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

CC-0. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

HTD-1TC-7078

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Year That Wasn't!

IF history were to chronicle 1981—and there is no conceivable reason why it should want to—the reading of it would be rewarding enough if only for one solitary reason: The things that were supposed to happen but didn't. If the Chinese had anything to do with it, they would probably have named it the Year of the Abominable Snowman, for it was, in the end, a year of elusiveness, of shadows and footprints and things glimpsed but never captured.

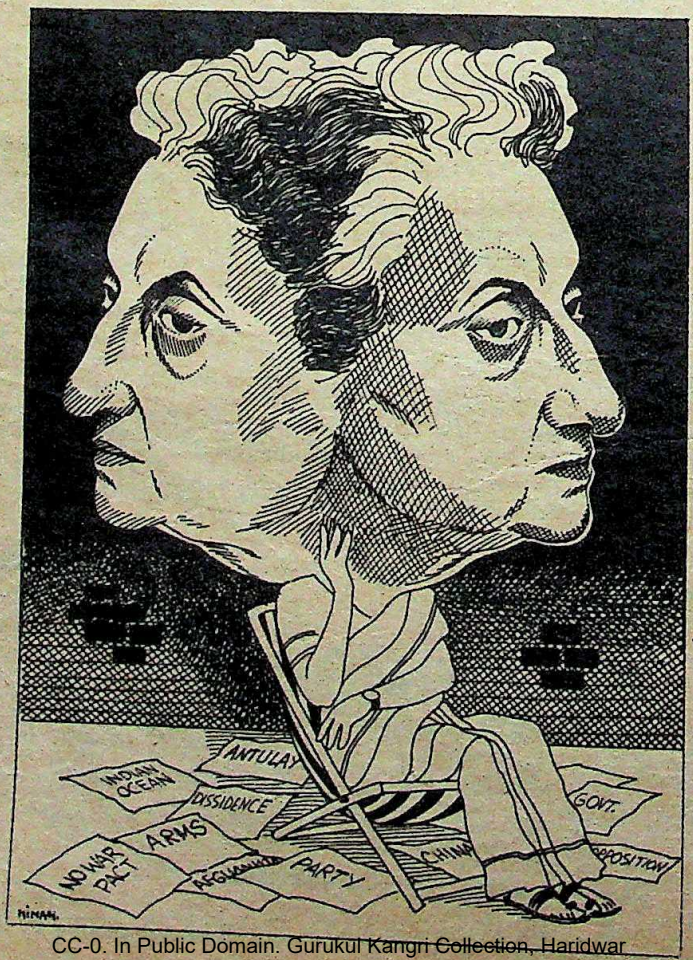
According to the gospel written by the Great Helmswoman, Chairman Gandhi, 1981 was intended to be the year when India took its great leap outward to the accompaniment of thousands of blooming flowers. On December 31, 1980, an official released from the Centre stated that "the country was back on the rails" and, presumably, steaming merrily along. In the event, the Great Leap Outward turned out to be a hesitant hop while the plethora of derailments were if anything symbolic.

If countries were human, a diagnosis of the Indian condition would seem to indicate that it was experiencing its menopause, though there was far more pause than meno in evidence. Statistics, that great bulwark of the bureaucracy, had painted 1981 in bold and colourful strokes. Unfortunately, because of the weather and the bad quality of paint being produced by Jenson & Nicholson ever since Arun Nehru left, by the end of the year, the picture had congealed into a dirty grey blob (many felt that Sonia Gandhi's sudden interest in art restoration was a belated attempt to paper the cracks). When 1981 creaked to a start, statistically, India was headed for a position somewhere between West Germany and Japan (figuratively, of course, since the only time the country actually "moved", again according to statistics, was during the Emergency). By the end of 1981, the land was meant to be flowing with oil (13.1 million tonnes) and white money while the streets would be paved with coal (113 million tonnes). Sadly, the gnomes of South Block had picked an unlucky number.

Devious Neighbour: In fact, the Government finally would up blaming its devious neighbour for just about all things that went wrong General Zia, with fiendish glee, disappointed his many fans in this country by declining to implode his Islamic bomb, forcing the Indian Governm hastily revise its own plans to detonate theirs, which, in sorely disappointed the Reagan Administration.

Equally disappointing was the failure of General Dyn and Alexander Haig to present Pakistan with its first gift-wr F-16s which would then have allowed the "hocks" in the l Cabinet to give the IAF a christmas bonus of Mirage 2000 thereby "kickback" at Pakistan. In fact, in strategic terms, Pak proved the great upset of the year and stubbornly refused to o Indian defence planners and truthsayers by criminally negle to launch its third attack on India during the year, thus depr India of an opportunity to use the brand-new Russian to received last year. By year's end, however there was some since India was still suspiciously examining Zia's no-war pa microdots and invisible ink stains.

Diplomatically speaking, in fact, it proved, in the word foreign office smokesman, a year of "cautious optimism" in any other language, translates into a pretty bad year. opened a number of diplomatic fronts but by the end of the somebody had shut them again while she wasn't looking nonaligned resolution in February politely asked the Sovi bestir themselves from Afghanistan, which, to everybody's sur they equally politely declined to do. Warming to the tasks, launched a massive offensive to declare the Indian Ocean a of Peace but the only who found it offensive we Americans, the British an Soviets who, by year-end, turned the Indian Ocean a malevolent, maritime M Drive at rush hour.

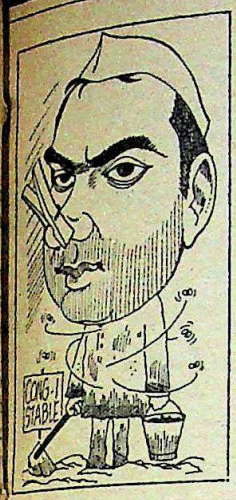


Stalemate: Similarly, tug of war over Tarapur in a stale mate with both refusing to grant the o divorce on grounds of patibility and failure to co mate their marital obliga But India's nuclear scie by the end of the year, still trying to perfect an ade replacement for enriched um codenamed 'GOO', a d mixture of gobar gas an air trapped in the rafters Lok Sabha.

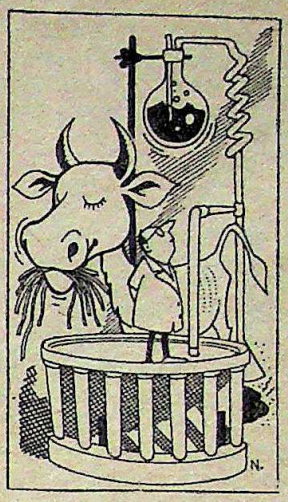
But it was really domestic scene that prove most elusive in terms of that didn't happen, even th they had been ordered to Gandhi, for one, disapp people like J.R.D Tata, Antulay and the Opposition by refusing switch-over to a presid system of government (b) estrate another emergency (c) induct Rajiv into the C

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



RAJIV, who was universally expected to clean the Augean Stables of the Congress(I) of the male cow manure that has lain neglected all these years, failed to do so.



INDIA'S nuclear scientists were still trying to perfect an adequate replacement for enriched uranium codenamed "Goo", a deadly mixture of gobar gas and hot air trapped in the rafters of the Lok Sabha.

IN retrospect, however, the biggest disappointment was Mrs Gandhi's ailure to carry out her oft-repeated threat of reshuffling the abinet, a move that had been rather rashly predicted every week nce the start of 1981 by one political pundit or another. But obody was more disappointed than the members of the Cabinet emselves, particularly P. V. Narasimha Rao who had eyed the air Zail Singh had been warming the home fires on throughout e year. Meanwhile, Charanjit (Singh) who was hoping to replace haranjit (Chanana) had to content himself with his impresario t via Osibisa, a World Cricket Eleven and, according to year-end ports, what was left of the Beatles for a rock concert on the mparts of Red Fort for the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Fund in d of Congress (I)/politicians who had lost their deposits in state d local elections during 1981.

Not Disappointed: But the two Cabinet ministers who were t disappointed in the least were Zail Singh, who was widely pected to be deprived of the Home portfolio and given something ore harmless, and Railway Minister Kedar Nath Pande, who any thought would be derailed and shunted into the Family lanning ministry where he could continue to satisfy his obsession r reducing the Indian population, but with less drastic easures at his disposal. There were also many Congress (I) pporters who were upset at Mrs Gandhi's dismal score of one t of three in the game of toppling communist-governed states. fact, even the solitary goal she scored in Kerala was hotly sputed by the rival team and by year's end, was still in the hands the umpires.

There were other members of India's First Family who proved ually disappointing. Rajiv, who was universally expected to e Augean Stables of the Congress (I) of the male cow manure at has lain neglected all these years, failed to do so. According outside sources, he felt sorry for the poor stablehands who uld be without a job. But, to his questionable credit, he nfounded his critics who had said he would be like a fish out water by actually showing signs at the end of the year of quite joying splashing around in the political whirlpool. But one family ember who wasn't was Maneka. To the everlasting sorrow of hushwant Singh, she failed to make her political debut in 1981. ving contended herself with running an obscure bookshop and, casionally, getting photographed with prominent people like the Pope as part of her mother-in-law's entourage.

On the subject of the Gandhi family, another major let down was the failure of Maruti to provide a salivating public with a people's car. Not that the people wanted one since nobody except the Government and Charanjit Singh could afford cars anymore following the latest hikes due to the high price of sidelights which pushed up car prices close to the Rs 1 lakh Mark IV. Even with the differential treatment given to Maruti by the Government by bringing Maruti under the Essential Services Act, by year's end, the car was still on the drawing board and won a consolation prize at Shankar's children's painting competition. According to interior sources, however, final plans had been drawn up following the numerous offers from foreign car manufacturers. Not wanting to disappoint any of them, the Government has decided to build an integrated Maruti with the body by British Leyland, the windscreen wipers by Renault, the bumpers issued by Peugeot, the axle by Grease, the engine from Rolls Royce, the horn by Fiat and the emblem by Mercedes Benz. Maruti, on its part, would provide the bucket seats in case it rained.

The other side of the political coin was equally blank, with the Opposition failing to bury the hatchet except in each other's backs. Charan Singh, deprived of the pleasure of toppling any governments, was thwarted in his expected comeback. So was his former sidekick Raj Narain, who, sans bandana, sans hair and sans just about anything, also failed to bounce back into the political mainstream, though he definitely had the build for it. By December, however, the fast he had undertaken was having a marked effect on his blubber. Jagjivan Ram, another Opposition 'stalled-wart,' also proved an also-ran (though he certainly wasn't built for it) and by year's end was still struggling to recapture his lost form. It was only in the dying moments of the year, that the various Opposition groups made an attempt to find a common railway platform and launch a collective crusade against all-to-familiar evils like corruption in politics and similar lost causes.

Technicolour Dream: But easily the most disappointed individual of note was the Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe whose technicolour dream of allowing television viewers to watch detergent ads in living colour failed to materialise. According to sources, he had scheduled the introduction for the first Indian aeronauts in space but the Soviet Union let him down. He then rescheduled it for a special yoga class by Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari while flying his new plane but the Customs let the Swami down (quite literally). It was then rescheduled for Rajiv Gandhi's first press conference but Rajiv arrived wearing a white shirt, a blank look and a black leather jacket so there was little

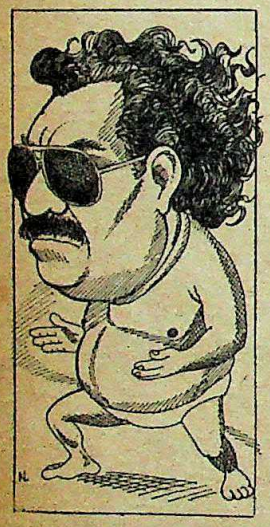
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Satire

point in showing that in colour. By the end of the year, Sathe was still vainly casting around for an event colourful enough to launch his pet obsession. It appeared that he would have to delay the launch till the first session of Parliament in 1982 where the language, if nothing else, was getting more colourful every passing day.

NOT to be outdone, the states made their own contributions to the number of events that eventually didn't happen. Maharashtra's Antulay acted like a dog in a manger by staying on as chief minister in 1981 despite Arun Shourie, Ram Jethmalani and Ram Nath Goenka, though he carried his resignation letter with him everywhere he went, even while taking a bath, lest Mrs Gandhi suddenly decided to pull the chair. It was probably that particular threat hanging over his head that also prevented him from launching his own newspaper and thereby run Goenka out of business in Bombay though that was eventually achieved at the express orders of Datta Samant.



KARNATAKA'S heavyweight Gundu Rao stripped for battle and prepared to defend his lily-white virginity against all "comers" and by year's-end was still swimming strongly against the tide despite predictions that his nights were numbered.

Similarly, Uttar Pradesh's V. P. Singh kept giving himself deadlines for his resignation and then fooled opponents by extending them every time, all in the higher interests of the party and the country, though neither would have really shed tears if he had carried out his threats. Karnataka's heavyweight Gundu Rao stripped for battle and prepared to defend his lily-white virginity against all "comers" and by year's-end was still swimming strongly against the tide despite predictions that his nights were numbered. Only Jagannath Pahadia upset the applecart by winning the sack race against the odds and being dumped just when everybody was projecting him as the most stable chief minister in the pack. In hindsight, however, that was probably the reason why he was given the golden boot.

Lucrative Offer: Meanwhile, back in the valley, Mrs Gandhi failed in her oft-orated promise to topple the Lion of Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah who as measure of his confidence in his dynasty bequeathed all his land and property (J & K state) to his son Farooq in his will. The reason, according to palace gossip, was that he had decided to retire after receiving a lucrative offer from Metro Goldwyn Mayer to replace the famous lion in their op shots.

North-east of Kashmir, the Assam problem simmered steamed throughout the year despite Zail Singh's offer to re all Bengalis from the state and replace them with Akalis reason for the refusal was that the agitating leaders of the A movement felt that the move would only make the state "si Next door, in Mizoram, the welcoming underground cable for the expected return of Laldenga lay unused as the Governm "resident insurgent" refused to cow down and oblige the Go ment by disappearing down the nearest manhole.

At the opposite end of the country, MGR produced a la tre performance in his lead rool as chief minister and lost a chunk of his fans by leaving his foot in his mouth his glasses his eyes and his fur cap on his head throughout the year. T Nadu was also deprived of the expected arrival of the Boat Pe from Sri Lanka, mainly Tamilians in labour who were supp to be sent back by President Jayawardene on permanent pate leave.

Failures: On the religious front, Satya Sai Baba faile perform his promised miracle of disappearing in a puff of smoke (Havana, of course) and reappearing in a crystal as Vinobha Bhave broke his vow of silence by opening his mo

IT appeared that Vasant Sathe would have to delay the launch of his pet obsession till the first session of Parliament in 1982 where the language was getting more colourful every passing day.

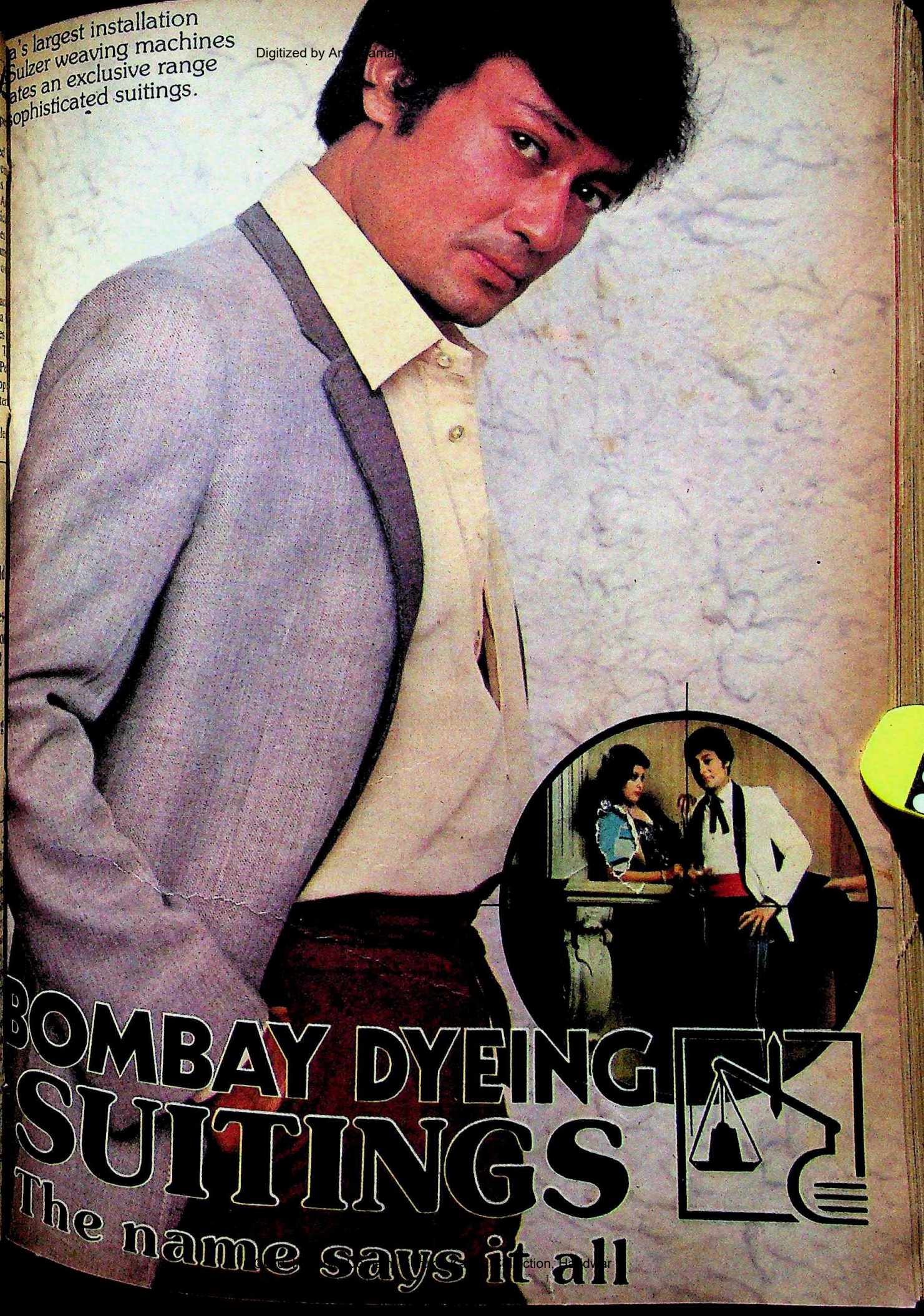
On the sterling silver screen, I. S. Johar failed to comple movie on Phoolan Devi starring Zeenat Aman and Shotgun S Jaya Bhaduri actually spoke to Rekha (according to a scoo Devyani Chaubal) and refused to either hand in her resign letter to Amitabh or commit suicide; Satyajit Ray failed to the Noble Peace Prize and Jennifer Kapoor followed in A Sen's footsteps by writing, producing and directing a film 1, Safdarjung Road about a lonely schoolteacher.

Meanwhile, on the home front, prices stubbornly resis attempts to bring them down from the ceiling even thou Government had placed a ceiling on inflation. Law and order to be outdone, also turned a deaf year and a blind eye to Singh's entreaties and corruption flourished unabated ign specific directives from the prime minister's House. And to all INDIA TODAY failed to come out with an issue of pages—bringing to an end a year that would have been far interesting and meaningful if the things that were suppo happen had done so instead of the other way around.

DILIP

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

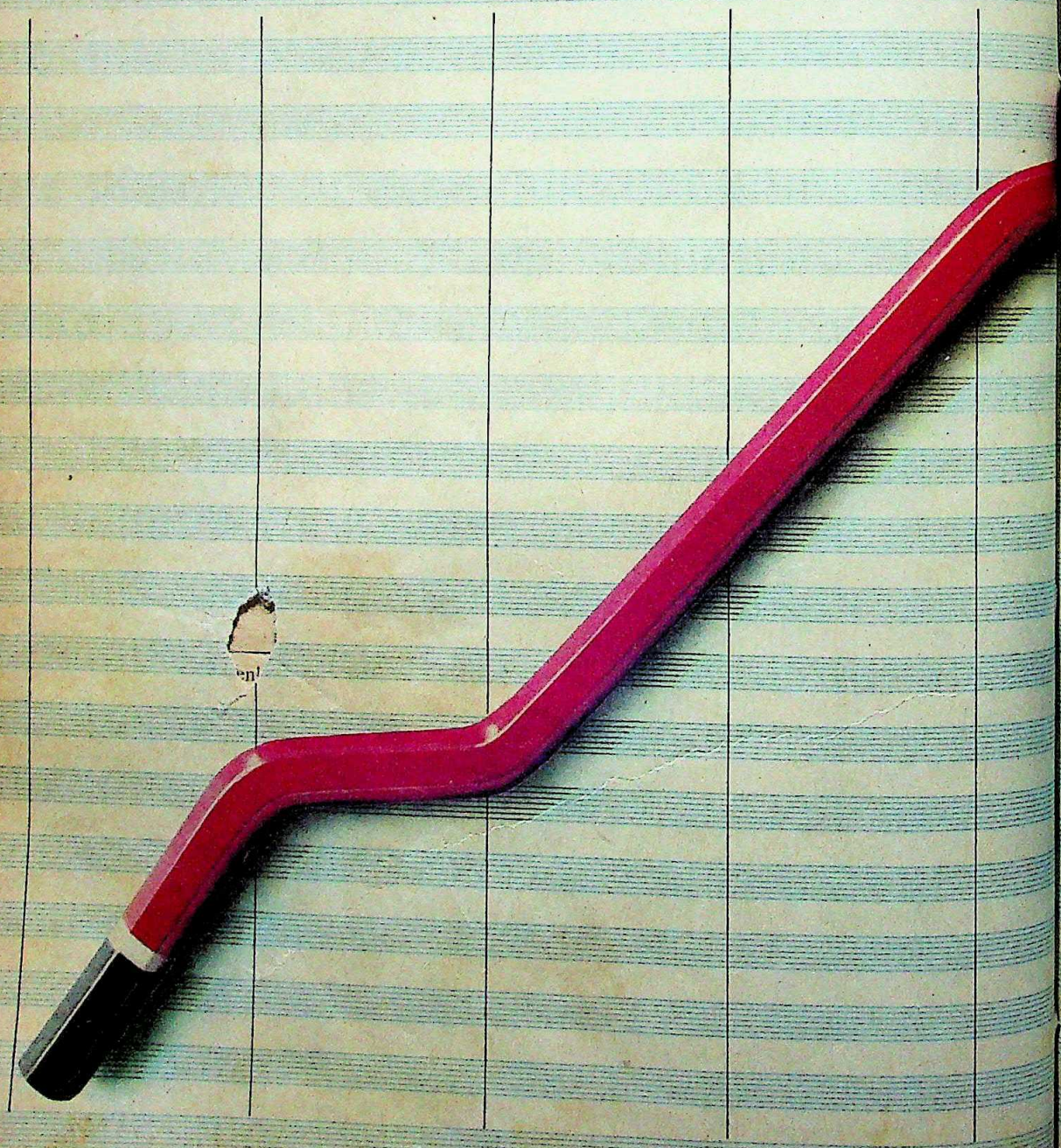
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The one computer designed to grow with you, whatever the rate of your company's growth.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The difference that works for you. In WIPRO Series 86.

The WIPRO Series 86 offers features that no other computer in its range can match. It meets a broad spectrum of applications and covers a wide range of configurations to be in step with your company's growth pattern:

Configuration	Minimum	Maximum
CPU	1	Multiple
Main memory	96 Kilobytes	1 Megabyte
Terminals	1	17
Printers	1	17 (in any combination of 150 CPS matrix, 300 LPM line printers and 600 LPM line printers.
Floppy drives	1	4 (upto 6.4 Megabytes)
Hard Disk drives		4 (upto 1200 Megabytes)

WIPRO Series 86 grows with you

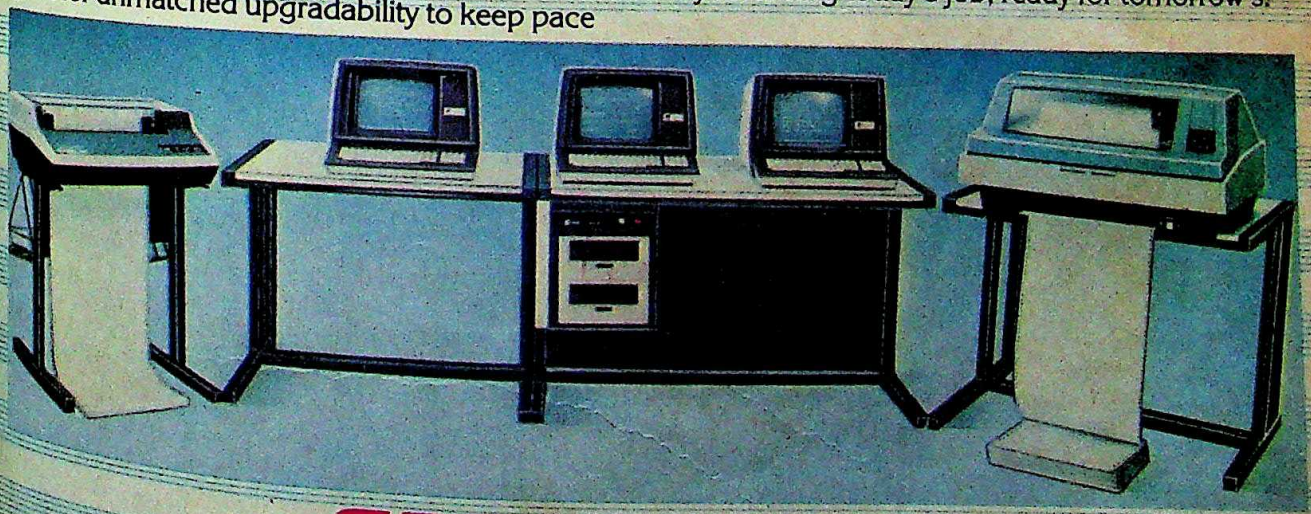
All hardware and software features are designed for unmatched upgradability to keep pace with the growing information needs of your organisation. From a one terminal system handling the normal data processing functions of a small business the WIPRO Series 86 can grow to suit the needs of medium and large organisations.

All these features have convinced discerning buyers to decide on WIPRO Series 86 computer systems.

WIPRO — an emerging force in computers

WIPRO Series 86 computer systems are designed, manufactured and marketed by WIPRO Products Limited, a company with sales of over Rs.50 crores. Managed by a professional team, WIPRO has a proven track record of growth. With resources and commitment to bring you the best in computers. Backed by total systems support.

Come, discover the latest in computer technology. We can put a WIPRO System to work for you. Doing today's job, ready for tomorrow's.



WIPRO SERIES 86

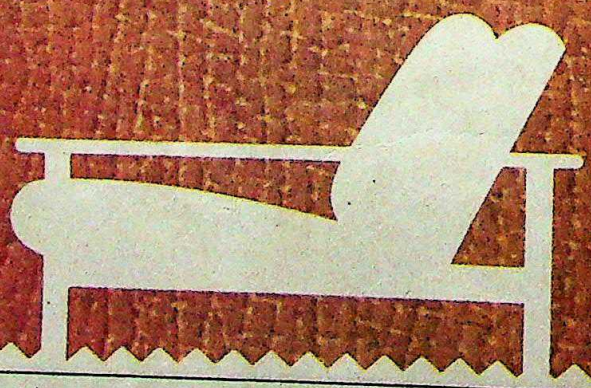
The Information Systems for today and tomorrow.

WIPRO PRODUCTS LIMITED Information Technology Division. — 45 Dickenson Road, Bangalore 560 042 Tel: 568048

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The ups and downs
of family life
settle
with Cali-hide.



cali–hide®
Luxury synthetic upholstery.

The widest range of colours, textures and prices. An unretouched reproduction of Cali-hide S

No other home upholstery so completely matches your sty

Cali-hide from Calico.

calico

Rediffusion/C

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Voices

litics And Events

India is Indian, not Hindu. Hindus remain in India no doubt: a does not remain Hindu. —*Syed Shahabuddin in* Organiser

It should not cause any concern if the whole country one fine ning becomes Christian and the next day turns Hindu and the after Muslim . . . . . Our secularism lies exposed and battered.
—*Janata MP Syed Shahabuddin in* The Hindustan Times

Intense infighting, stinking corruption, scandals galore—that e state of the Congress(I) in every state.
—*Editorial comment in* People's Democracy

In her childhood, Indira Gandhi used to command a 'monkey ade'. In maturity, she appears to have got herself a donkey ade.
—*Romesh Thapar in* Economic and Political Weekly

It is time, perhaps, to put up notices outside police stations ng: "Beware! Eye-gougers and leg-breakers at work."
—*Editorial comment in the* Indian Express

Of course I will be the President (of India)—who else is left in Congress(I) after all the 'oldies' are finished?
—*A.R. Antulay, Maharashtra Chief Minister in* Organiser

Mr Antulay is a political cowboy running amuck on a wild se.
—*Bhupesh Gupta*, CPI *leader quoted in* Patriot

Black money is the CIA of the Indian economy, blamed for ost everything—non-performance by successive governments, tion, distorted growth—you name it.
—*Chand Joshi in* The Hindustan Times *magazine*

I want to set certain traditions which are absent in Indian tics today. My politics is not one of cheap gains and petty abbles.
—*Farooq Abdullah in* New Delhi.

I think I have led a full life and I have done the best I could do the country. Indira the person is not important.
—*Mrs Gandhi to a group of journalists in New Delhi*

There is no democracy in Bihar. It is a government of the as, by the dadas, for the dadas.
—*Balasaheb Deoras in* Organiser

Rajiv is reticent and a recluse—qualities just not suited to tics . . . . . Rajiv will be a greater flop than Sanjay.
—*A Lok Dal member quoted in* The Hindustan Times

Mrs Gandhi has no ideology except the ideology of power. She t gain power, whatever the means.
—*Sheikh Abdullah in* Onlooker

Mrs Indira Gandhi is a goddess. She should be worshipped.
—*C.P.N. Singh, governor of Uttar Pradesh at a conference in Lucknow*

► Here, at last, was the "boneless wonder" of Indian politics, now reduced to pulp like an overripe banana: yellow outside and squishy inside.
—*Khushwant Singh describing Y.B. Chavan after his "home-coming" to the Congress(I) in* The Hindustan Times

► Rajiv Gandhi has achieved what his grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru could not achieve in his lifetime.
—*Union Finance Minister R. Venkataraman addressing Congress(I) workers in Ahmedabad*

► Loyalty should be to a cause and not to an individual. I am trying hard to keep sycophants and *chamchas* at bay.
—*Rajiv Gandhi in* Blitz

► Graft in Delhi has reached such proportions that those indulging in it in the states look like babes in the wood.
—*Kuldip Nayar in* The Tribune

► After so many slaps in the face and kicks in the arse . . . . we had thought that national pride would persuade New Delhi to tear up the (Tarapur) treaty and consign it to the wastepaper basket.
—*Editorial comment in* Blitz

► The chief minister is suffering from conjunctivitis, and we thought that if we also had the same disease, it could mean that we are all loyal to him.
—*Trishanku quoting a Maharashtra MLA in* The Daily

► Just a few revelations and Antulay, the self-righteous Sultan of Bombay is on the run . . . . the man has made a commerce of not just Mrs Gandhi's name but of everything else.
—*Arun Shourie in the* Indian Express

► If India's finance minister is found in the streets of Washington with a begging bowl for new big loans from the IMF, World Bank and IDA, and at the same time our prime minister roars like a lion in the halls of Melbourne, all that it does is sound comic and pathetic.
—*Editorial comment in* People's Democracy

► They (the Akalis) seem to have forgotten that they were in power for nearly two-and-a-half-years and yet could not change even the name of a train.
—*Rajiv Gandhi at a Congress(I) workers' meeting in Patiala*

► I am the chief minister only legally; morally I am not the chief minister. How can I be when the Governor has my resignation.
—*Maharastra Chief Minister A.R. Antulay, in* Debonair

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The mission:

Speeding up Integrated rural development

The vehicle:

Gram Vikas Kendras of Bank of Baroda

The measures:

On October 2nd 1977, Bank of Baroda pioneered a new concept in development banking, with its first Gram Vikas Kendra at Pollachi, Tamil Nadu.

Now, over 150 Gram Vikas Kendras foster all round integrated rural development.

Gram Vikas Kendras have promoted the Producers' Co-operatives, Lift Irrigation Societies and sponsored agricultural exhibitions, demonstration programmes and cattle fairs to improve production and productivity on the farms.

Bank of Baroda has extended over Rs. 50 crores to over 2,00,000 farmers through its country-wide network.

Bank of Baroda believes in combining social commitment with sound business policies.

Bank of Baroda

(A Government of India Undertaking)

The Businesslike Bank

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Imageads-8140

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Voices

India

By and large they (the press) seem to think that freedom of the lies only in being anti-Congress.
—*Indira Gandhi in* The Times of India

TV for social education is a fraud in India.
—*P.C. Chatterji, former director-general of AIR in* The Illustrated Weekly

More and more journalists are taking to the kind of journalism h titillates, does not educate and takes advantage of what one l call the baser instincts in human beings.
—*Girilal Jain in the* Sunday Review

What sort of freedom do these handful of people want? The dom to distort news, the freedom to paint a wrong picture?
Indira Gandhi speaking in Bhopal on the press, quoted by UNI

There is some streak of cruelty in all of us which makes us ire murderers . . . . criminals are not born; they are made—by press.
—*Shrikant N. Bhat in* Onlooker

Prostitutes in the pay of moneybags and toddy contractors . . . ll deal with them.
—*Karnataka Chief Minister Gundu Rao commenting on journalists in* Probe

Certain journals merely excel at selling masala, with nauseat- uggestive things on the cover and scandal-oriented stories. Is ournalism?
—*Union Information Minister Vasant Sathe in* Surya India

If somebody stands at the *chowraha* and makes a nuisance of elf, a journalist considers that a scoop.
Minister of State for Information Kumud Ben Joshi in Probe

The "new" journalist is as a rule quite pragmatic as far as his well-being is concerned. But, otherwise he is highly self- eous and aggressive . . . he is less interested in ascertaining and lishing facts than waging a holy crusade.
—*Girilal Jain in* The Times of India

Mrs Gandhi subsists on a diet of Mills and Boon romances. So Mrs Nusrat Bhutto. Barbara Cartland has a lot to answer for.
—*Author Salman Rushdie in the London* Sunday Times

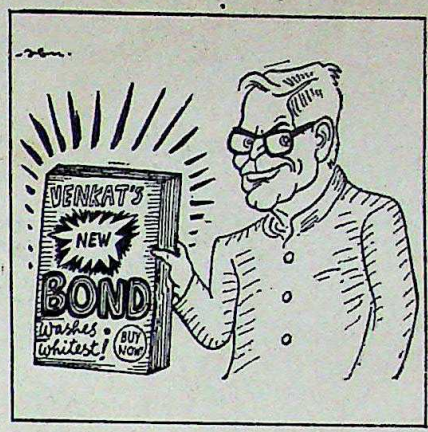
Cinema

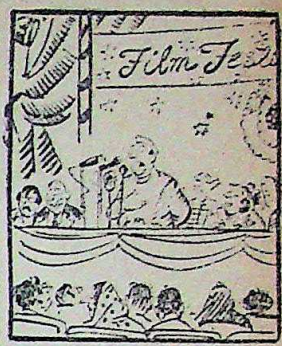
I am damned if I'm going to smooch every guy to prove I'm a man.
—*Model Anna Bredemeyer in* Society

My father is just jealous of Bhagwan Rajneesh. I think he d like to be a guru himself.
il Johar, film actor I.S. Johar's son in The Hindustan Times

Please start a relief fund for Zeenat Aman; she is suffering n a severe crisis of cloth.
—*The last letter in* Sunday

What attracts me in a woman are her eyes . . . then boobs . . . . last comes the brain.
—*Shashi Kapoor quoted in* Current





Films should not show crime, poverty, violence, corruption, sex, cruelty, misery but must reflect reality and truth. . . .

► I like going to London because it reminds me of Ludhiana. I don't get homesick there.
—*Film star Dharmendra in* Star & Style

► Gossip, especially about people in the limelight, is nothing but mental masturbation. Ninety per cent of the people in this country are sexually starved.
—*Stage and film actor Dr Shree Ram Lagoo in* Super

► Virginity means a lot to me. I will preserve it till I get married. It will be my wedding gift to my husband.
—*Actress Padmini Kolhapure in* Stardust

► You think we are doing something stupid (acting in Hindi films). One of the most difficult things to do is to make something stupid look convincing.
—*Amitabh Bachchan in the* Indian Express

Neighbours

► Our relations with our immediate neighbours have suddenly turned sour. We have started behaving in a big brotherly manner.
—*Atal Behari Vajpayee in* Blitz

► India is being painted black and vicious in Bangladesh in the hope that it will tarnish the image of everyone in that country who advocates better relations with India.
—*Editorial comment in* Amrita Bazar Patrika

► Late President Zia-ur Rahman of Bangladesh was not exactly a great friend of India; but he was no mad mullah either.
—*Editorial comment in* Organiser

► The Zia regime has now reduced itself to a puppet with the strings pulled from Washington. Reacting to each move of the puppet will indirectly expose India to manipulation by the master puppeteer.
—*N.C. Menon in* The Hindustan Times

► Political parties (in Bangladesh) are now called "tempo" parties . . . Their following is so small that the members can be accommodated in a three-wheeler "tempo".
—*Kuldip Nayar in* Sunday

► I think Mrs Gandhi, with due apologies to her age, experience and everything else . . . has still not reconciled herself to the existence of Pakistan. If she has reconciled with Pakistan then she has not reconciled herself to Pakistan now left with half its size . . . It's still perhaps an eyesore to her larger dreams.
—*Pakistan President General Zia-ul-Haq in the* Far Eastern Economic Review

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Give your walls the beauty treatmen that lasts forever

Somany Pilkington's wall tiles -the first choice for lasting beauty and hygiene

Perfect dimensio accuracy ...
SPL tiles are engin for total accuracy clean joints; a smo finish.

So easy to install
A special pattern be each tile ensures b adhesion to your w

Exciting colours a designs ...
Soft pastels, elegan patterns — the SPL range matches eve mood and setting.

Endless possibiliti creating new patte
With SPL tiles you c create any number exciting designs (especially with rectangular tiles).

Matchless quality
SPL tiles are the la exported tiles from and compare with t best in the world. N wonder, even years they'll still look bran new.

To ensure proper installation of SPL Tiles, consult the fixing instructions given with each carton.

SAA/SPL/3A1

SOMANY-PILKINGTO
Tiles with sty
2 Red Cross Place
Calcutta-700 001

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Self Expressions

Madhavnagar Fabrics

Rotary printed in designs
to spell your mood-gay or glamorous.
Cool cottons, pretty poplins,
soft synthetics, brilliant blends.

HE MADHAVNAGAR COTTON MILLS LTD.
ank of Baroda Bldg., 2nd Floor, Palton Road,
ombay-400 001.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Economy & Industry

A Leap In The Dark

IF 1981 was the year of the dollar—the borrowed dollar, that is—1982 will be the year of the rupee—the devalued rupee. Officially, of course, the rupee will not be devalued as, under the floating rates of exchange there is no need to, but at the rate it is going down (it has depreciated in some overseas markets by as much as 20 per cent in the course of the year) the dollar may fetch as many rupees as the pound sterling used to do immediately after the war.

Milton Friedman, the famous economist, was once asked in Bombay whether he could suggest a way out of India's eternal foreign exchange problem.

"What problem?" Friedman asked.

"We are very short of dollars and always need more than we can afford," came a prompt reply.

"There is no shortage of dollars," said Friedman, provided you can pay the right price. At that price, you may need more rupees, so what you are short of is rupees, not dollars."

The economy is certainly not short of rupees, and at the rate foreign loans are being contracted, it won't be short of dollars either. But times is fast approaching when too many rupees may be chasing too few dollars, and then the price of the rupee will crash. The crash may not come immediately, as major debt repayments will not start until 1984, but the rupee will almost certainly begin to lose its shine before the year (1982) is out.

Misleading: Actually, the impression that the economy is flush with money is largely misleading as observers who see it through inflation-tined glasses. In real the economy has been marking time for the last three years ups and downs cancelling each other out. Between 1979 and the gross national product (GNP) is estimated to have gone up little more than 2 per cent a year which is less than the increase in population. The net result is that the average Indian worse off in 1981 (per capita income: Rs 713 at 1970-71 than in 1978 (Rs 728). As far as he is concerned, time has stood for him for four long years, no matter what wonderful things have happened elsewhere.

A peculiar aspect of the Indian economy—and most developing countries—is that the growth rate of agriculture and ind do not run in tan the two sectors being at loggerh with each o According to prel ary estimates, ind al output is exp to go up by 10 per this year (1981) farm produ would have risen ginally by aroun per cent. In 198 growth rates we reverse order, ag ture having done better (19 per than industry (1 cent). agriculture red a debacle (–1 cent), while ind did not do so b

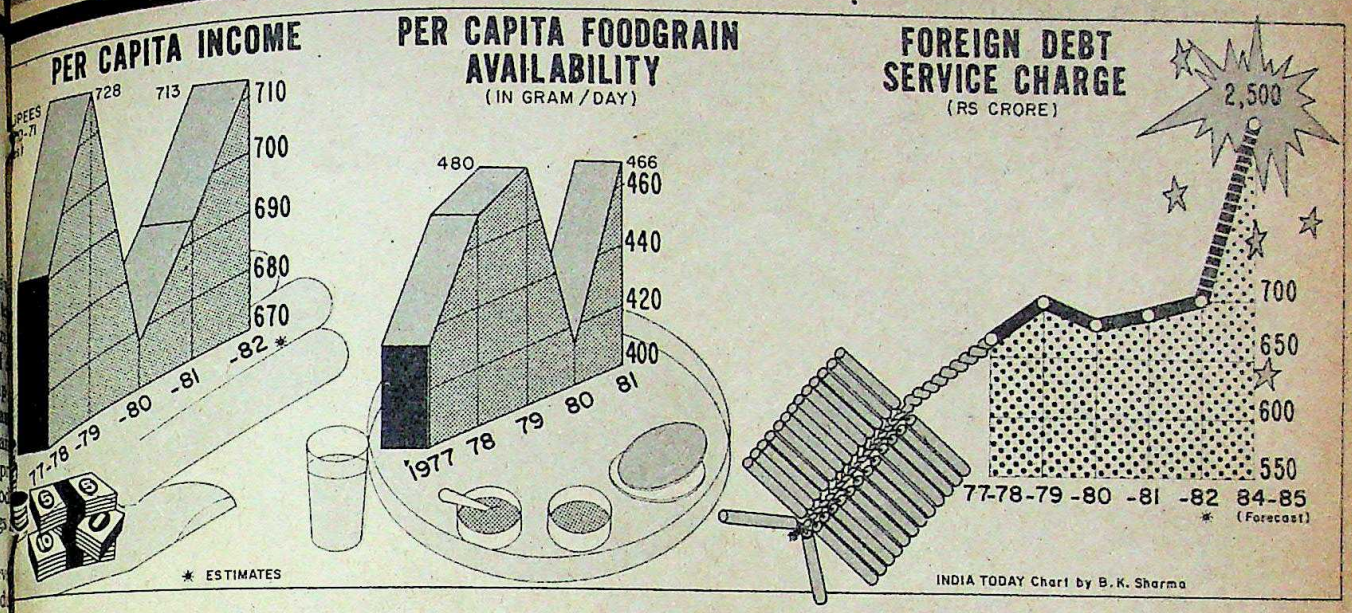
Although it early to make an diction about things may not b different next ye now almost c that foodgrain p tion will not re stantially abov 1981 level—all cash crops like cane and groun will do better. sidering the c boom in indust dustrial output again reach the digit growth lev far as industry is cerned, 1982 may out to be a year.

Raghu Rai

A blast furance looms behind a worker and his children: waiting for warmer home fires

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Cyclical: How will this affect prices? Whenever food production has gone up, wholesale prices have not necessarily come down, but the rate of inflation has eased. This has happened time and again throughout the five-year plans and even in the absence of droughts and will almost certainly happen again. Going back seven years—for there seems to be a seven-year cycle in India's economic horoscope—foodgrain production came down by 5 per cent in 1974-75 and prices went up by 10 per cent. In the following year, foodgrain production went up by 21 per cent and prices came down 5 per cent.

This relationship seems to have held good until 1980 when the foodgrain output went up by 21 per cent and the inflation rate declined from 21 to 13 per cent. In 1981, there has been a slight increase in foodgrain production while inflation has been more or less held at bay, the price increase having come down, according to the finance minister, from 13 per cent to 7 per cent.

But what will happen next year when foodgrain production cannot do no better than the 130 million tonnes reached in 1981? The 21 per cent increase this year is merely a statistical illusion as there was a drought in 1980 and production had come down from 131.9 million tonnes in 1979 to 108.9 million tonnes that year. Actually, there is considerable evidence that the food output has more or less reached a plateau and no substantial increases are possible at present levels of technology.

Foodgrain Import: With steady increases in population, per capita net availability in foodgrains has, if anything, declined (from 453 grams per day in 1976 to 414 grams in 1980) and may decline further. It is obvious that without massive foodgrain imports, the situation may run out of control by mid-1982, which explains why the Government is importing wheat from the United States and Australia, despite protests from the farm lobby.

The imports of wheat will help keep prices down but that is not the whole story. The imports—for the first time in six years—signify a basic departure in the planners' strategy. Since the first phase of the Green Revolution is over or nearly so, and the second phase is nowhere in sight—not yet, anyway—the planners

IN the matter of taxation, I strongly urge that the question of expenditure tax be examined by our government in the light of the Mead Committee report submitted to the British Parliament. The desirability of expenditure tax is great, especially in a poor country where differences in expenditure are a greater social evil than the differences in income. Furthermore, it will promote saving and tend to curb black money.

—**Vinay Bharat Ram,** executive director, Delhi Cloth Mills (New Delhi)

WE have bought some breathing time with the massive IMF loan and have a good chance to get the going again. The need of the hour is to be decisive and get on with the job, without bothering too much about whether it is done in the public sector or the private sector. Even in a communist country like China, Deng says: "The colour of the cat doesn't matter as long as it catches mice."

—**Shashikant Garware,** managing director, Garware Plastics & Polyester (Bombay)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

Should this be the end of your aspirations?

INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 217 (2-A) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956, READ WITH COMPANIES (PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES) RULES 1975, AND FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Name of Employees	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration Rs.	Qualifications	Experience (Years)	Date of commencement of employment with this company	Age	Last employment before joining this Company
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR							
...ia S C	Asst Contracts Engineer (Equipment)	70,566	B M E (Hons)	20	17.1.61	40	First Employm...
...is A K	Design Engineer (Elec.)	79,270	B E (Elec) GMIEE (London)	15	1.10.66	38	First Empl...
...ry A K	Production Manager			16	3.2.51	39	Indi... Co...
R	Senior En... (Proje...				7.2.58	36	$
						35	

Run your own project. We'll offer what few financial institutions will dare.

Self-actualisation.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We're the industrial activists of Bihar with a penchant for men of ideas. With technological knowhow and managerial talent. And a vision to spawn projects and industries.

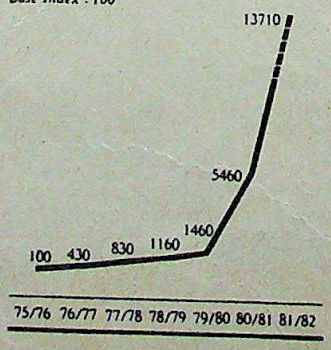
If you happen to be one of them, we'd like to join forces with you.

Our forte lies in mobilising funds, resources, services for industry with the legendary 'express financing' philosophy. What's more with individual, personalised attention — the kind that's hard to come by.

Growth Profile

Base Year : 1975 — 76 (Year of incorporation)

Base Index : 100



For further motivation, consider the many professionals who have benefitted through our special schemes. Reason why we've achieved a phenomenal 1300% growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA

PHONES: 24492, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

wo choices before them: clamp down the hatches, bank the es and slow down the boat; or, import foodgrains and other nsumer goods, on borrowed money if necessary, and charge am ahead, hoping for the weather to clear in due course. he Government has obviously taken the second route, as the ould have led to a massive recession in industry and other —as it did in the late 1960s—and would not have helped ture in any case. The planners now consider the industrial as the lead sector in growth and have decided that nothing hold it back, neither petroleum for its fuel nor wheat for its s. Both these will be imported even if New Delhi has to eat a e pie before international institutions like the World Bank e International Monetary Fund (IMF) and cross swords with d Reagan abroad and Atal Behari Vajpayee and Charan at home.

WHATEVER else new strategy may or may not have done it has certainly a climate of euphoria in business circles. Things have looked brighter on the industrial horizon with top business s vying with one another in setting up new projects for cts which are way out of their traditional lines. Hero, a cycle facturing company in Punjab which has produced nothing cycles for the last 30 years is setting up a synthetic fibre ng plant. Kirloskar Oil has been making diesel engines and is oing into shipping. Delhi Cloth Mills (DCM) which only y diversified into engineering (alloy castings) is branching hortly into the manufacture of commercial vehicles. Kar, a Goa-based business house which made its fortune in e exports is going into pharmaceuticals and another ore t, Timblo, also from Goa, has gone into hotels. Modis, for years made nothing but textiles, steel wires and vanas- ve suddenly become the No. 1 company in tyres and are now. o make carbon black two thousand kilometres away in Nadu. And the Kothari group which took years to branch caustic soda from textiles and sugar will be taking a plunge rochemicals in Gujarat.

e surge in business activity has led to a flood of industrial and Udyog Bhavan is full to the brim with applications the e authorities are unable to cope with. In 1980, the number of f intent and industrial licences rose sharply to 1,421 from 970 and less than 800 in 1978. The number is expected to 800 this year.

greements for foreign collaboration—always a sensitive and indicator of industrial investment activity, as no Indian sman worth his salt will venture forth without first signing dotted line for know-how import from London, Frankfurt, r Tokyo—nearly doubled to 526 last year from 267 in 1979 expected to cross 600 in 1981. Import licences for capital including heavy electrical plants) also doubled between Rs 561 crore) and 1980 (Rs 1,127 crore). Going by these industrial investment activity is now running at roughly e level of 1978, yielding a rate of growth of 25 per cent a year nded), which must be remarkable by any standard.

rd Times: The surprising thing is that all this is happening at of severe worldwide recession, with unemployment rates se to those at the time of the notorious depression of the Finance doesn't seem to be much of a problem either. funds raised by private sector companies through new nd debentures reached Rs 774 crore in 1980 (against Rs 476 1979 and Rs 259 crore in 1978) and are expected to cross Rs e this year. Tata Steel's debentures are said to have been scribed 7 times, the company having collected Rs 40 crore against Rs 6 crore asked for. Loans from financial institutions also increased sharply, from Rs 1,180 crore in 1979-80 to Rs 1,602 crore in 1980-81. Three years ago (1977-78) they totalled Rs 750 crore.

The logic behind the investment boom is that there is not much slack left in Indian industry and whatever increases in output have recently been extracted have been done by squeezing it dry. A number of key industries have been just marking time, particularly in the public sector. Coal output in 1980-81 was a record 114 million tonnes, but it was no more than 13 million tonnes higher than three years ago in 1977-78, and very much behind the target. Steel production from large integrated plants has been steadily declining for a number of years and reached a nadir last year (1980-81) when it totalled 7.3 million tonnes (ingot) as against 8.4 million tonnes three years ago.

The same is the case with textiles—production from the mill sector was down to 4,168 million metres last year against 4,328 million metres in 1978-79. Yet the leading textile companies have done pretty well, nearly all of them, from Bombay Dyeing and

AN important factor being lost sight of is the inadequacy of entrepreneurship in the country. Most of the capital in Indian industry is in the public sector and is managed by professional managers. There are structural problems which inhibit and perhaps kill the entrepreneurial spirit of public sector managers. New ventures are not possible. Innovations will be scarce and international competition impossible if there is no environment to nurture and develop entrepreneurs in the country.

—**Ram J. Shahaney,** chairman, Ashok Leyland (Madras)

I don't think a clear direction has emerged yet, but that will come with time. We haven't yet got out the 'isms' and political opinions which dominate our economic planning, but I think the Government is increasingly beginning to realise that the best usage of resources is the right one. We have to use our resources most efficiently, whether in the public or private sector, in big or small industries, for they're all national resources.

—**R.C. Sarin,** president, Voltas (Bombay)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

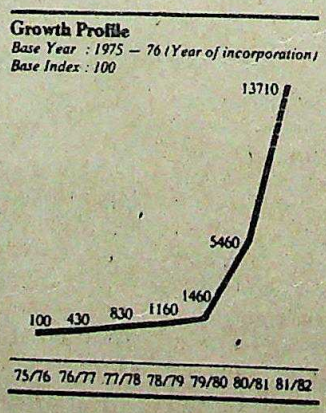
To make your industrial vision succeed like success...

An offer what few financial institutions will dare. A Progress Executive of your own.

Individual, personalised attention.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We have a rare breed of 'industrial practitioners', conditioned to steer projects from ideas to implementation. Through the entire process they take care of critical factors and review and report. As your man with your interests at heart. What's more, they are a dependable, sensitive 'feedback' — and a continual surveillance system to performance.



It's this personal touch that has immensely contributed to our phenomenal 1300 % growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

1981 was good and 1982 can be better. There are, however, many constraints. Credit is short. If the screw is tightened further, the economy may be pushed into a recession. What worries us most is the continuing labour indiscipline, particularly in or industrial areas like Bombay, often leading olence. Let the Government use the Essential ices Maintenance Act (ESMA) and put the violent elements.

—**Arvind Lalbhai,** president, FICCI

CONSIDERING that we have just gone through a most acute foreign exchange crisis, we need to keep a closer watch on the events and developments taking place in the international market. We should try and influence the behaviour of prices in these markets, as other countries do. Export is a tough game and should not be left to amateurs. After all, we are playing the game against some of the toughest professionals in the world.

—**Vasudeo M. Salgaocar,** chairman, V.M. Salgaocar & Brother (Goa)

ri to DCM and Kesoram, being busy diversifying into other —Bombay Dyeing into organic chemicals, Kothari into nics and DCM into engineering.

mbivalent Strategy: But will the strategy hold? Is it really le for a country like India to push ahead with one —and that too one that employs no more than 15 million —irrespective of what happens in the rest of the economy? d no. Yes, if one looks at it purely from an economic angle, , if one considers all economic activity as a social process and out the price to be paid in social costs. This heavy price could final analysis outweigh all other benefits.

irstly, the economic price—inflation and depreciation of the The strategy being adopted by the planners is to make the rial sector more or less autonomous, that is, independent of iture, by providing for major if not nearly all shortfalls in through imports.

apital plants will also be imported wholesale—Maruti is said lanning to get a second-hand car plant from British Leyland, ukan Motors from a subsidiary of General Motors. Since projects are being financed through international loans, a number of foreign bidders will compete with our own facturers for the jobs, and possibly succeed in getting gh. When the Government finds that it has run through the Rs crore IMF loan, it will almost certainly go in for private loans, government's chief economic conscience-keeper, L. K. Jha, ready advised.

conomic Trend: There are reports that India is about to enter ernational bond market in a big way because of uncertainties the flow of concessional funds from the World Bank and donor countries. Jha thinks that the situation will make it ly compulsory for India to go in for syndicated loans—at st rates more than one and a half times higher than the going te. In 1981 India borrowed $880 million (Rs 792 crore) ared to $50-$60 million (Rs 45 crore–Rs 54 crore) in the us three years. "That shows the trend," says Jha.

does indeed, but how will the loans be paid back? The debt and repatriation charges on account of new loans alone are ed to amount to Rs 2,500 crore a year, if not more, from 1984 ds. The argument that they will be paid through a hike in s does not sound convincing. India's exports were less than 00 crore last year and are unlikely to go up by 50 per cent in three years' time. Moreover most of the new industries that are being put up are not export-oriented. The supply-side strategy thus remains a leap in the dark and the only way out will be the Milton Friedman way—produce more rupees to buy dollars, in other words, devaluation,

In social terms, the price may be even steeper. There are already pressures for higher prices for farm products and with the growing demand from industry—even if some of it is met through imports—these pressures will mount. Men like George Fernandes, Datta Samant and Sharad Joshi will have their work cut out for them. They will ask for higher wages for industrial workers—and get them—and they will ask for higher prices for grains and other farm products—and get them too. There is nothing wrong in this, but for the fact that the higher prices will not be all that high in real terms. The higher wages in industry will not buy more goods and services, and may even buy less.

Buck Passing: The companies will simply pass on the higher prices to the consumer—and since most consumers of industrial products are from the organised sector, they will end up buying less and less of the same with more and more of their wages. Bajaj Auto recently signed a most generous agreement with its workers raising the minimum wage to over Rs 1,200 a month and promptly put up the price of its scooters. Moreover, too much money around always breeds black money which the Government will be hard put to keep down. New Delhi may have to go around hawking bearer bonds and debentures all the year round in much the same way as it now does its loans and other securities.

Friedman probably never thought—while giving that reply in Bombay—that someone in New Delhi would take him at his word and act on his advice. R. Venkataraman and Jha are evidently going by the sound commercial rule that everything has its price and if you want anything badly, you cannot avoid paying the going price. Actually there are always two prices for development—the economic price that is payable in rupees, dollars and Special Drawing Rights, and the social price that is paid in strikes, riots, slums and galloping inflation, if the society is not disciplined enough to take the pressures of development in its stride. Venkataraman & Co have apparently opted for the former and are preparing for a leap in the dark without realising that unless they are prepared to pay the other price also, they might as well give up the ghost and go home.

—JAY DUBASHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BEL ENTERS THE LCD AGE

Computer-aided design, photolithography, thin and thick film technology—leading to high-contrast LCDs with the lowest power consumption rate ever achieved, just right for today's digital watches

Soon, BEL will bring you specialized LCDs for calculators, dashboard displays, electronic polling machines...

BEL has taken the lead again – this time by entering the field of the latest in display devices – the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), the greatest breakthrough in electronics in recent years.

The LCD is a priority item in the manufacture of digital watches and is far superior to all existing display devices In fact, the once popular LED (Light Emitting Diode) is now phased out in favour of the LCD The reasons are not far to seek A very low consumption of power, as low as a few microwatts for a watch, thanks to the liquid crystal molecules Again, while all known displays lose contrast in high ambient light, the LCD, conversely, gains contrast, thus making it ideal for outdoor applications

It is for these reasons that BEL LCDs should find favour with all manufacturers of battery powered systems like calculators, clocks, automobile dashboards, electronic polling machines. . . and, of course, digital watches

Today, it is BEL's thrust in state-of-the-art technology that has placed India on the electronics map of the world

BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.
(A Government of India Enterprise)
Bangalore • Ghaziabad • Pune

BEL–leaders in professional electronics

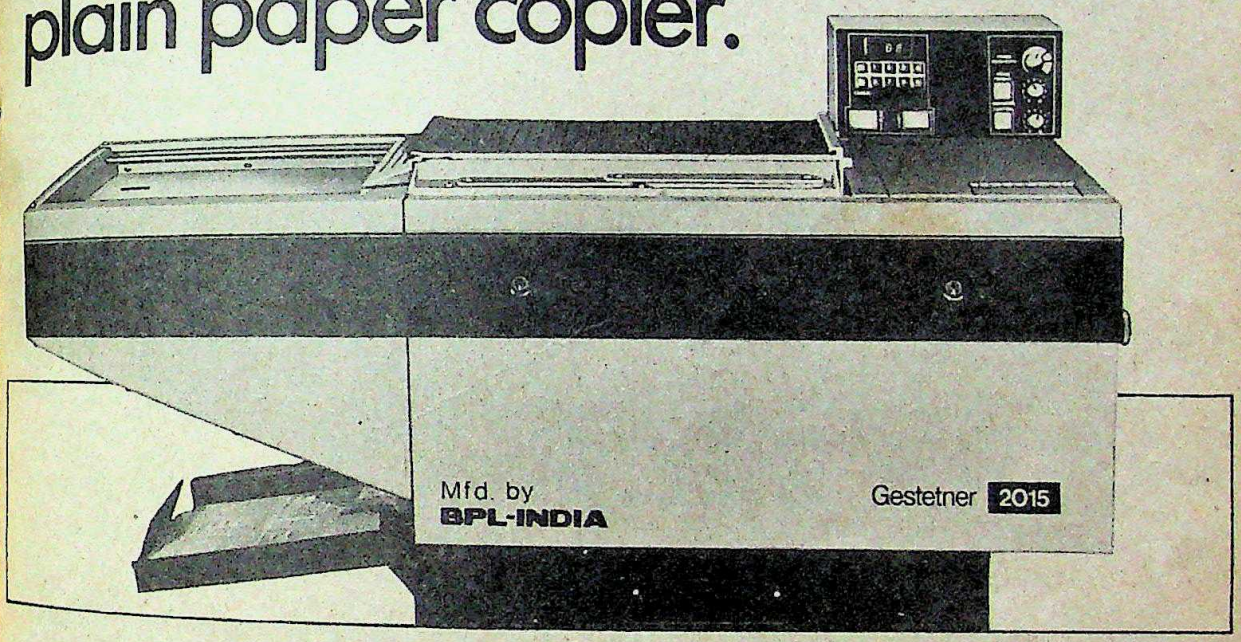
Clarion-BEL-8147

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Model Copier 2015

The first-ever Indian-made microcomputer-controlled plain paper copier.



Manufactured by **BPL-INDIA**

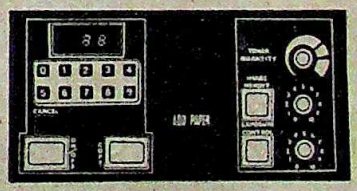
MODEL 2015 COPIER—yet another 'first' from the professionals in electronics, **BPL-INDIA.** Made in technical collaboration with Gestetner, UK.

MODEL 2015 COPIER—over 200 machines already in the market. And working fine—to the satisfaction and for the profit of the customers.

MODEL 2015 COPIER—runs at 15 copies a minute and copies on to real plain paper as well as tracing paper, coloured paper, offset master and overhead transparency.

MODEL 2015 COPIER—with dry toner heat-fusing system to give crisp black-and-white copies of uniform quality—that flatter the original.

MODEL 2015 COPIER—designed to handle between 3,000 and 15,000 copies per month. Has one of the lowest running costs in terms of cost per copy.



The microprocessor is the nerve-centre for all the functions of MODEL 2015 COPIER. It monitors temperature, indicates the replacement of consumables and the number of copies required, and identifies faults for ease of servicing, while ensuring uniform copy quality.

British Physical Laboratories India Private Limited

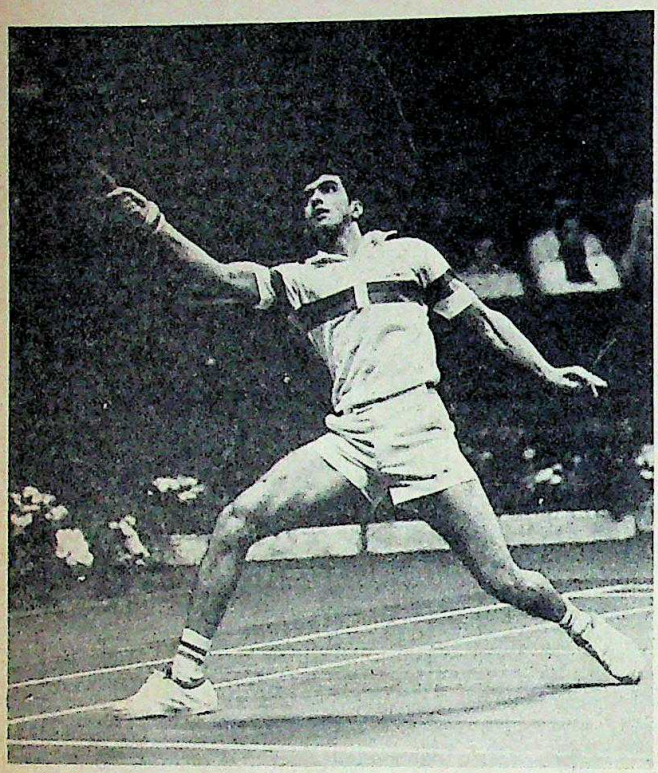
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Post Box 5194, Bangalore 560 001, India.

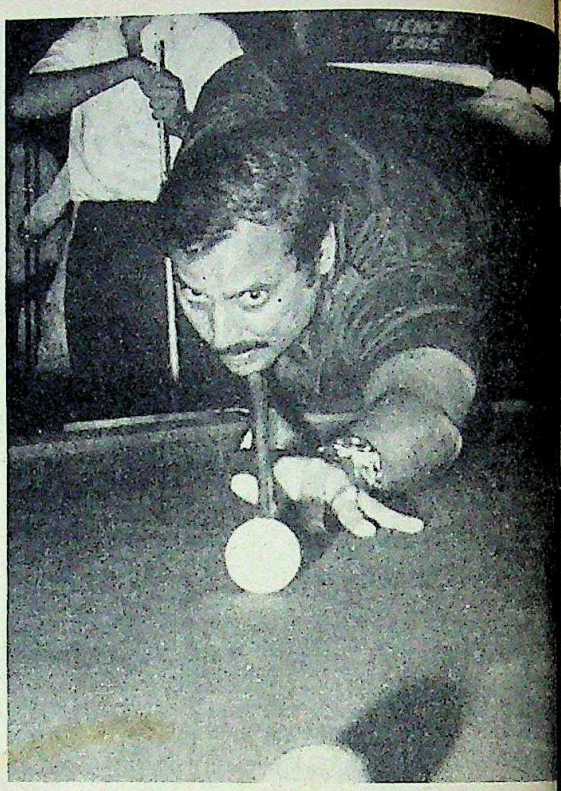
Offices at:
Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Palghat.

CAS-BPL-6134

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri





Getting Set For Asiad

A cheery elephant called Appu was the character uppermost in the minds of most Indian sportsmen all through 1981. Appu is the mascot for the ninth Asian Games, which will be held in Delhi in November 1982, and all over the country athletes, matmen, hockey stick artists, footballers, swimmers and other adherents of the body triumphant were sweating it out on the playing fields with an eye to the gold, the silver and the bronze. The coming contests in the as yet incomplete stadia in the capital added a new, urgent zest to the competitions and the training, resulting in sharper performances, both home and abroad.

Thus Indian athletes went to Tokyo for the Asian Track and Field Meet in May and returned with a glittering haul of 17 medals, including five golds. The national football team gave a good account of itself at the Merdeka Football Tournament in Kuala Lumpur, getting as far as the semi-finals where it lost to the powerful Sao Paulo Club of Brazil. And the women's hockey team beat Japan at Kyodo to become Asian champions.

Cricket Defeats: For the spectator, however, cricket was the only game. Millions tuned in to the cackle of the running commentary from Australia and New Zealand, where Sunil Gavaskar's men were running into heavy weather. India, puffed up by victories over Australia and Pakistan in 1980, were brought quickly down to earth when Australia whipped them by an innings in three days at Sydney. India were saved by a narrow draw in the second Test at Adelaide, and salvaged some honour by winning at the last Test at Melbourne, notwithstanding a threatene by Gavaskar when a belligerent Dennis Lillee got him w disputed l.b.w. decision. Kapil Dev Nikhanj, India's w did yeoman service by bowling Australia out for a paltry his thigh strapped in supporters.

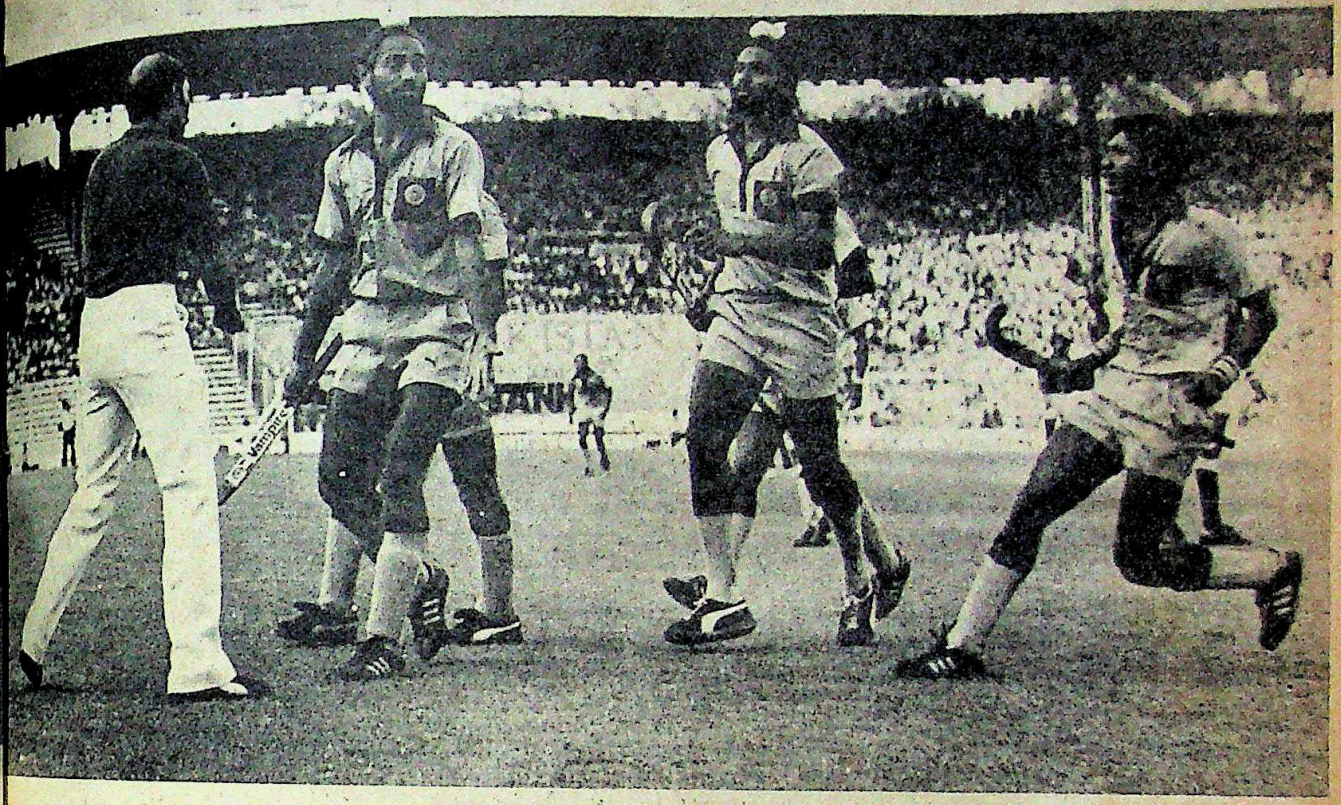
If the Australian tour threw up another Gavaskar lost his first Test as captain at Sydney—New Zealand w India lost the first Test at Wellington by 59 runs, going o the next two encounters at Christchurch and Auckland. another Gavaskar 'first'—the first series he had lost as ca the diminutive, successful cricketer, it was one of the w ever, and his failure with the willow was backed up by w batting by the rest of the team, especially G.R. Vishw Dilip Vengsarkar. Injuries and bad form resulted in y Shastri, left arm spinner of Bombay, being sent to New Z dramatic fashion and he ultimately emerged from his f with 15 wickets, the biggest individual haul.

Back home, Bombay won the Ranji Trophy for the 2 their golden jubilee year, beating Delhi convincingly by and 46 runs—a victory all the sweeter because it was without the help of their stalwarts who were away getting in New Zealand and Australia. Bombay also won the lim Wills Trophy at Kanpur and the Irani Trophy at Indore. off a successful season for the west, the zone won the Duleep defeating East Zone at Bombay in November.

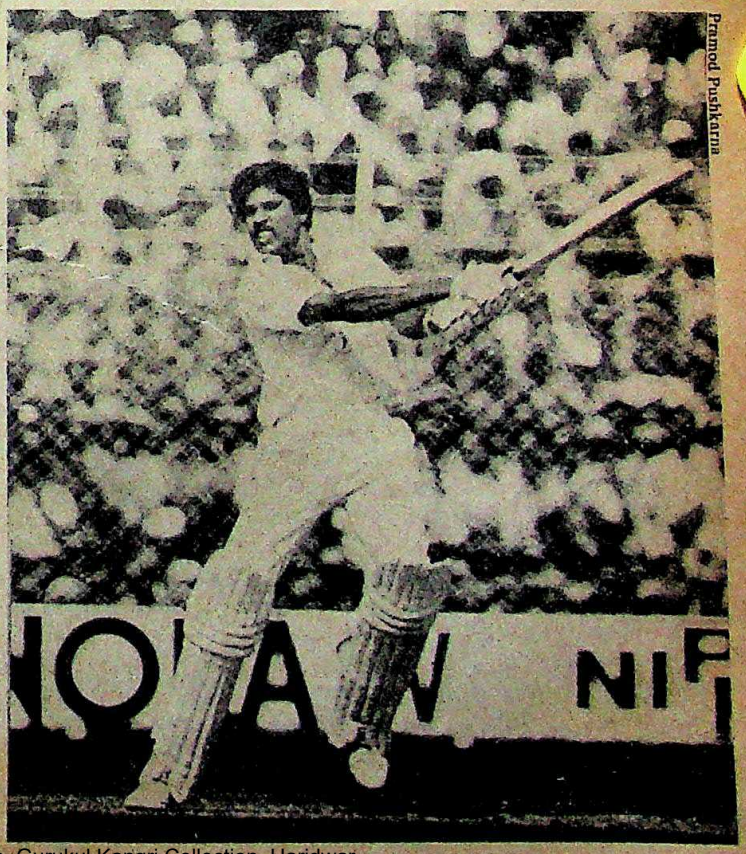
Political Intrigues: For the north, however, the s clouded by politics: the cricketers in Delhi split into two Delhi State Cricketers Association (DSCA) led by retired T Bishan Singh Bedi—who said goodbye to the game after

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai



(From left) Padukone makes a forehand return, Ferreira tenses for a shot, Surjit Singh (third from left) and team-mates argue with Pakistani umpire Baghdadi during Bombay Test and (below) Kapil Dev watches his shot go to the boundary



Pramod Pushkarna

est wickets and was made an honorary member of the ebone Cricket Club—and the established Delhi and District eters Association (DDCA). The whole thing became ridiculous both groups arrived with separate teams to play against b in a Ranji tie. The quarrel nearly resulted in the third Test t England in December being shifted from Delhi's shah Kotla ground after charges were instituted against the by 45 of its own members. However, the Test was conducted ommittee appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in (BCCI).

olitics put on an international face when it seemed as if the tour of India by England would never take place. The South sporting links of the two Geoffs, Boycott and Cook, held the suspense for quite some time, until the clouds cleared. As if in ation, the Indians beat England by 138 runs in the first Test at ay, following a superb exhibition by pacers Kapil Dev and n Lal the latter making a comeback after four years, aided by et which shifted character in bewildering fashion.

he season threw up at least one promising hopeful for the o come—K. Srikkanth, opening batsman from Tamil Nadu, a dull debut at Bombay, but recovered brilliantly in lore to produce a swashbuckling 65 in the one and only s that India was able to play. Ravi Shastri consolidated his n, but Kirti Azad did not seem to fit in either as a middle bat or a supporting spin bowler. On an older note, Haryana n Rajinder Goel, 39, earned the distinction of being the only play in 100 Ranji Trophy matches and also capture 500 s in the national championships. Goel started his Ranji spell

ontroversial Selection: Hockey vied with cricket for attention . December would see the World Cup in hockey being fought Bombay, and on this all eyes were set. Unfortunately the year with a whimper—I.M. Mahajan, the newly elected president ndian Hockey Federation (IHF), who took over from M.A.M.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sports

Ramaswamy, withdrew the Indian team for the PIA Champions Trophy tournament in Karachi and the Asian Cup tournament in Lahore on the plea that the team selected by the previous selection committee was not good enough; said Mahajan: "A thrashing in Karachi would be demoralising for our boys."

Later in May, India's captain for the 1980 Moscow Olympics, Arjuna Award winner Vasudevan Bhaskaran, was dropped reportedly to rehabilitate Surjit Singh—the levers of control had obviously swung from south to north. Singh led the team on a long tour of Europe which ended on a sour note when India refused to play Holland in one match, claiming that the referees were partial.

Back home, traditional rivals Pakistan and India clashed in a four-Test series. The first two matches were reduced to farces when the referees, one each from the two countries, indulged in lusty oneupmanship. For the two Tests in Pakistan, two Dutch referees were pressed into service—Pakistan won the series 2–1, and the Indians, the deficiencies of their forward line completely exposed, left for a month-long coaching camp in Bombay to limber up and tighten their game for the World Cup.

Comeback Trail: Personalities grabbed the limelight as much as the teams. Prakash Padukone's rise and fall and rise made headlines all through the year. The All-England champion for 1980 seemed to have lost his deft touch when he lost the national title—which he had held nine times—to Syed Modi at Vijayawada. A few weeks later he lost the All-England crown to Liem Swie King of Indonesia. Then he blazed a comeback trail winning the inaugural World Cup championship at Kuala Lumpur and the Indian Masters at Pune. Pune saw Padukone score a spectacular victory over Chinese No 1 Han Jian.

Unfortunately, Padukone apprears to be the only international class player on the Indian badminton scene. The others, like Syed Modi, have not been able to make much headway, although Modi and Ami Ghia won the men's and women's titles in the Brisbane Mini-Commonwealth Games in October, admittedly against limited opposition. The shallowness of the Indian badminton challenge was underscored when, to gain international experience, Indian men and women teams toured England and the continent, faring poorly in the process, India losing the Test series against England. Aspiring prospects such as Vimal Kumar Singh and Sanat Mishra will have to work hard to achi Padukone has.

Another personality made his mark in one of the most of games—billiards. This is the only game which has gi two world champions, in Wilson Jones and Michael Ferreira won the World Amateur title in 1977 in Melbo won it again last November, defeating Norman Dagley by a slender margin in the final. In the course of the tou Ferreira also totted up a record break of 630 while playin another Indian, Subhash Agarwal.

His success is all the more creditable for he had in shoulder in an accident barely eight days before the cham was due to begin and was able to resume practice only before his first match. It looks as if the Indian challenge in will be healthy for a long time, what with Ferreira, Agar Geet Sethi of Gujarat cueing their shots with professiona

Football Fireworks: Away from the tense calm of th baize and on to the brawling football field, and the volatile of West Bengal provided entertainment and fireworks. At Asian Games camp at Salt Lake, Calcutta, 21 players wh belonged to the big three—East Bengal, Mohun Ba Mohammedan Sporting—or were to join them the nex staged a walkout. They left the camp in cars provided by t and their behaviour provoked West Bengal Chief Minis Basu to remark: "We are ashamed of such players who p personal interest above that of the country." In a dramati face, all but one of the players apologised.

After the Federation Cup at Madras was won by Bagan, who beat East Bengal in the semi-final and Moha Sporting in the final, a second coaching camp was Barrackpore to choose the team for the President's Cup ment in Seoul. Unfortunately, the trip fell through re because the Calcutta clubs wanted to retain their best during the Calcutta soccer league. A third camp to pick the the Merdeka tournament in Malaysia was held at Secun and later shifted to Calcutta, again for the same reason.

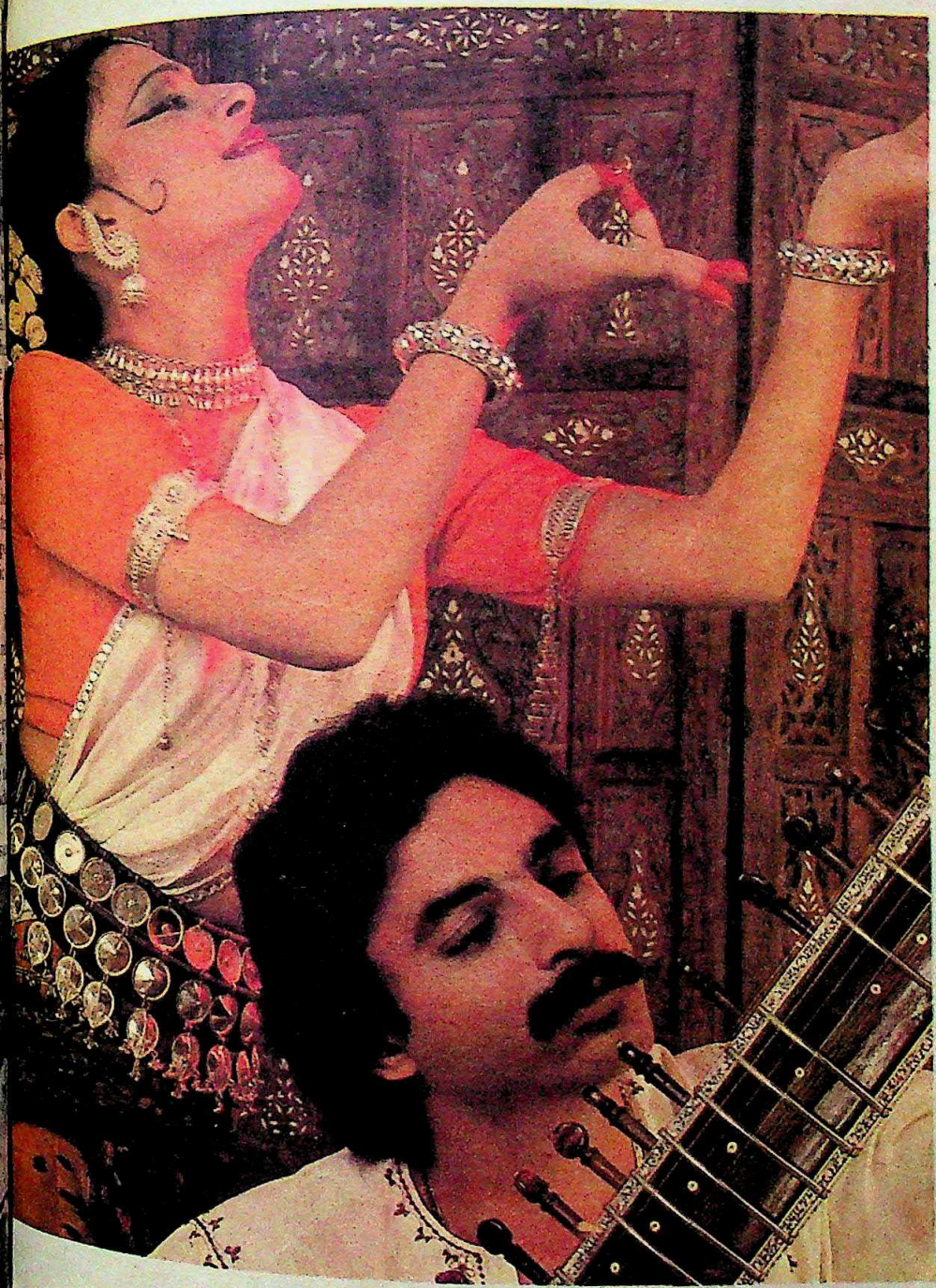
The creditable performance at Merdeka could not be s

India's Mihir Bose attempting to clear the ball past the Malaysians at the Merdeka tournament

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

INTRICACY WAS NEVER SO WELL WORN AS IN THE DANCE OF THE TEMPLE, ODISSI OR YARN SPUN ON LAKSHMI MACHINES...



The spirit of devotion has always been the vital substance of Odissi. Devotion to God. Devotion to truth. Devotion to honour. And while honouring such a great art form, LMW revitalises its own devotion to quality and excellence.

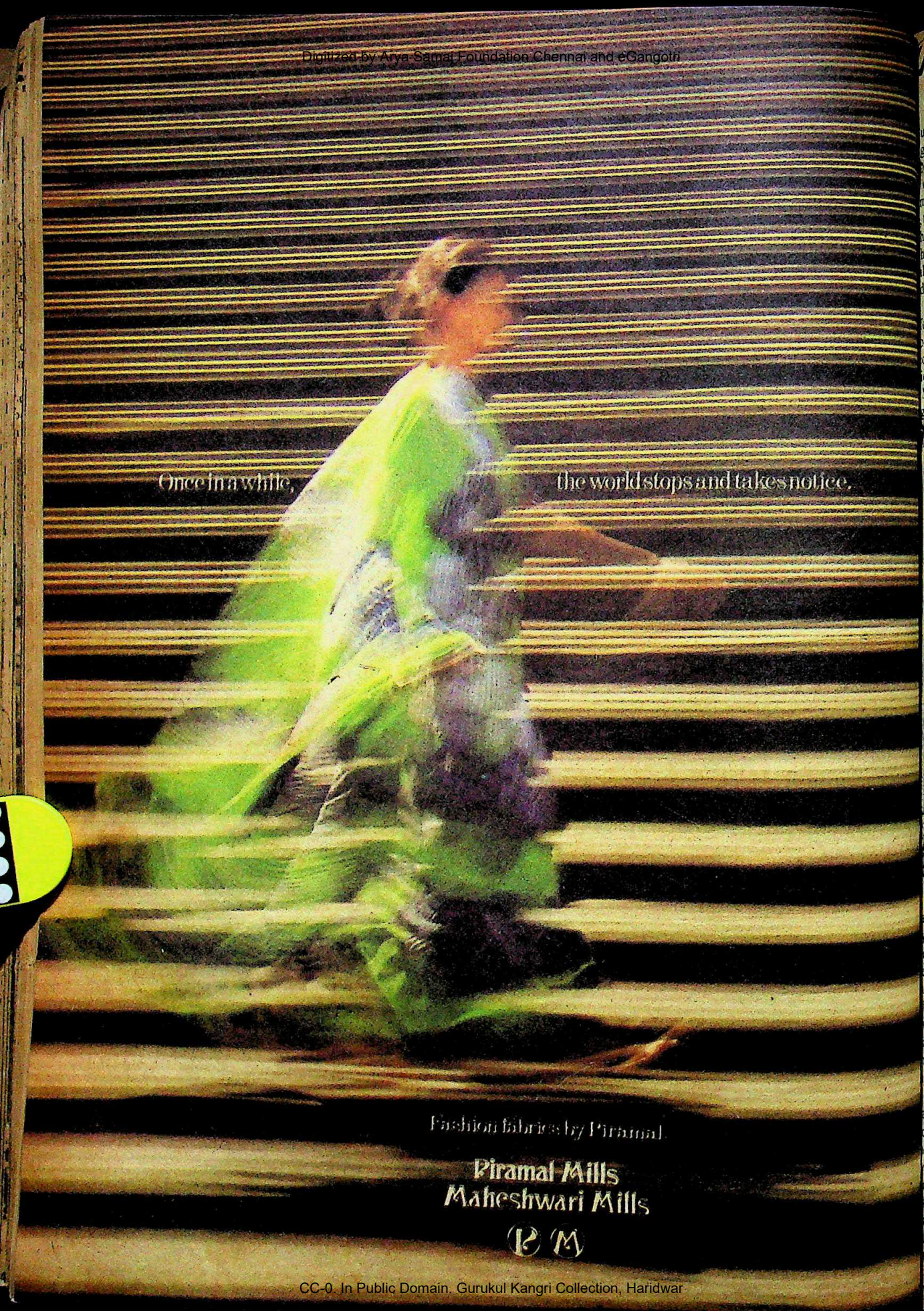
If today, some of the best known textile mills have modernised their factories with the most advanced textile machineries made by LMW, it is because LMW has created for itself, an international reputation for quality. With such world famous collaborators like Rieter Machine Works Ltd. and Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd. of Switzerland, it is indeed remarkable that absolutely world class quality textile machinery is born on the very soil of India. For LMW to develop into a massive textile machinery manufacturing complex in India, it took a lot of pain, endeavour, discipline and determination.

Today, LMW is happy to stand on the foundations of results, success and prosperity.

lakshmi machine works ltd
coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

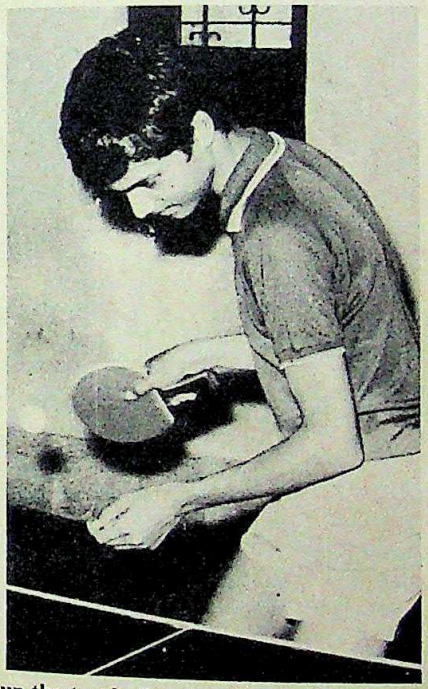
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

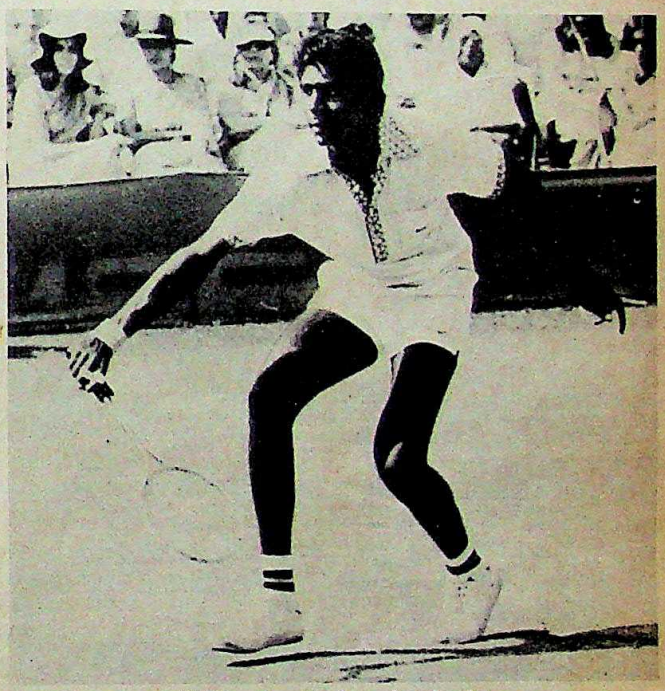
Sports

ur-team tournament in Pyongyang, North Korea. Poor g on the feet showed when India lost to both the senior and North Korean sides and defeated China's second string for victory. Later in the year, an Indian team toured the United mirates (UAE) and lost to both the junior and senior teams. the King's Cupencounters at Bangkok, Thailand, saw India rashed by South Korea 6-0.

hile India was having traumatic encounters abroad, the l trophies were distributed on predictable lines. Punjab d the Railways in a disappointing National Championship Cuttack. Mohun Bagan and East Bengal shared the IFA or the fourth time. Bengal football continued to provide opy when one of the smaller clubs, Mirzapur Union, went to ontending that players who file income-tax returns were onals who should not be allowed to play in an amateur Meanwhile, down south in Kerala, seven-a-side football was in popularity.

tensions Exposed: It has been a dismal year for table t home. V. Chandrasekhar beat Raj Kathuria to retain the





P.T. Usha burns up the track, Sanjay Ghorpade concentrates on his serve and Vijay Amritraj strokes back

l singles title for 1980, while Delhi won the team title. The s pretensions to any sort of position on the world scene were exposed at the World Championships at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. men finished in 26th place, their lowest ever ranking, and the slipped to 16th and last place in their group. The fall came as because the Indian team had been put through some e training at a selection camp in Bangalore and a final camp ala.

e reason for the stagnation is that India has been relying for g on players who are not getting any better. Old warhorses Dua and Chandrasekhar were the mainstay of the team at d but their play lacks bite. In the women's section, likewise, d and tested duo of Shailaja Salokhe and Indu Puri are not e force they were two years earlier. In fact, the only player to sort of prize at Novi Sad was Vyoma Shah, who came away consolation prize.

silver lining to the otherwise dismal picture is the emergence ay Ghorpade as a player of immense potential. He won the p for juniors at Pune in June, and gained his India colours rip to North Korea for the Pyongyang International Tournament.

players of promise are Rajat Kathuria, Kamlesh Mehta and S. Sriram among the men, and Niyoti Roy, the national junior champion, among the women.

Exciting Prospects: The picture is very much brighter for Indian athletes. The emergence of K.K. Premchandran on the sprint scene was the highlight of the year, after the haul of five golds at Tokyo. Premchandran, a crane operator from Cochin Port Trust, registered a spring triple of 100 metres, 200 metres and 400 metres at the Open Athletics Championships at Lucknow, emulating the great Milkha Singh's 1960 feat. P.T. Usha staged a welcome comeback as the country's top woman sprinter after a long lay off due to an injury. Coming back to her old form she won the sprint double in all three international meets recently. Teammates Sreekumari Amma and Mangalore girl Vandana Rao are hard on her heels.

Among Asia's best and most consistent athletes is Geetha Zutshi who won the 800 metres gold and the 1,500 metres silver at Tokyo. Another stalwart, the ailing Angel Mary Joseph, may not recover in time for the Asiad. Long jumper Mercy Mathew is in erratic form and lost the top spot to E.J. Molly at Lucknow. Hurdler M.D. Valsamma has a challenger in Hamida Banu, who is not going to be awed by Valsamma's bronze at Tokyo.

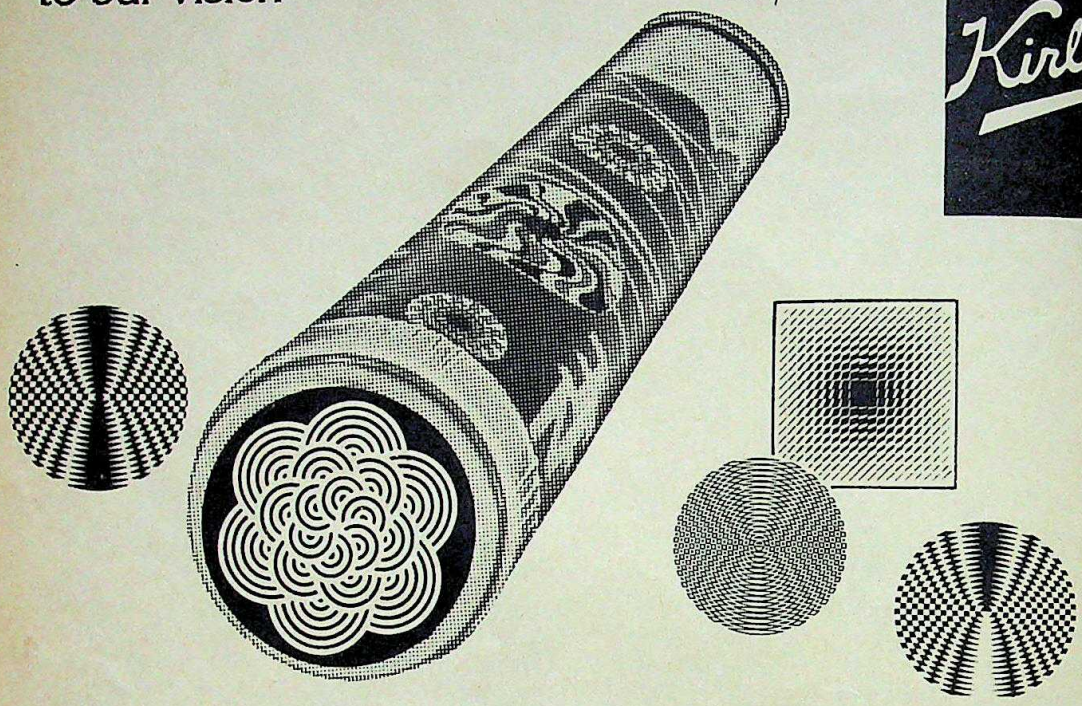
The prospects born over the year will be able to prove their mettle at the inter-state athletics championship in Calicut at the end of January. The competitive spirit is as strong among the men as it is among the women—Asian gold medallists Sabir Ali (decathlon) and Chand Ram (20-kilometre walk) are more or less sure to hold their own during this year's Asiad, but other gold medallists Gopal Saini (5,000 metres) and A. Rajan (800 metres) cannot be so sure of victory. Saini, for instance, is literally being chased by his protege Raj Kumar who, perhaps out of reverence for his 'guru', finished 0.2 seconds behind him at Lucknow in the 5,000 metres. Saini also faces a fierce challenge in the 3,000 metres steeplechase from an exciting new prospect Pradeep Kumar.

Mild Sensation: The tennis event of the year took place in Calcutta and saw a thrilling final between Ivan Lendl and John Alexander. Otherwise, Vijay Amritraj continued to go down fighting at Wimbledon—this time to Jimmy Connors in the quarter-finals. Ramesh Krishnan created a mild sensation in the US Open

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Our expertise gives new dimensions to our vision



Kirloskar®

KEC helps conserve energy through reliable, more efficient equipment

Kirloskar Electric is today synonymous with high-quality electrical equipment. Committed to conserve energy.

KEC's relentless R&D programmes have led to improved product technology and process know-how. Resulting in higher output ratio and lower raw material consumption.

KEC helps its ancillaries grow by providing technological support and instilling in them quality consciousness.

KEC's sharing of experience with Original Equipment Manufacturers and buyers lead to improved product performance.

At KEC, all activities are encouraged for maximum utilisation of resources. And conservation of energy.

OUR PRODUCT RANGE

AC Machines—Motors up to 1500 kW (2000 Generators up to 1500 kVA • DC Machines u 800 kW (1000 HP) • Machine Systems—No-b Sets up to 400 kVA; Ward Leonard Sets up k kW; Machine Tool Drive Systems • Transform up to 20 MVA/220 kV in two windings; Auto-t formers up to 50 MVA; HV Testing Systems u 1200 kV • Welding Equipment, Accessories a Systems • Defence Equipment—Power Sour and Electronic Control Systems for Industrial Drives—HF Induction Heaters, Induction Tub Welders—Power Sources and Systems

Converting energy for the millions

KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC CO. LTD

Manufacturing Units: Bangalore • Hubli • Peenya • Mysore

For further particulars please contact our office at:

Post Box No 5555, Malleswaram West, Bangalore 560 055 Phone: 366771

And other accredited Kirloskar dealers in your town.

®—Registered User—Kirloskar Electric Company Ltd. Bang

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Chennai and eGangotri

he took a set off champion John McEnroe and led 5-4 before g in the quarter-finals. For the rest, tennis in India is very far big time—the Asian junior championship was won by Deepak gava who beat Mayank Capoor; both are from Allahabad.

At a time when Indian volleyball was looking up with India ing third at the Commonwealth championships in London, money is luring away the best players to the Middle East. The us Balwant Singh—'Ballu' to volleyball aficionados—and ul Basith followed Jimmy George and Suresh Mishra to Abu bi and the Gulf threat now hangs over another star spiker ul Razak. The Volleyball Federation of India hopes to bring back for the coaching camps and the Asiad; the loss of these rs is serious—Punjab without Balwant Singh was knocked of the nationals at the league stage, a shock for a team which has the championship 18 times out of 23.

As for basketball, India finished a poor fifth in the Asian etball Confederation championship at Calcutta, despite the coaching camps held earlier and the Russian coach Sergei who ken charge of the team a month before the contest. The cause e sad showing was given as differences among coaches and not gh international experience—a tour to Europe was cancelled. ugh the team has a sharp-shooter like Ajmer Singh and the n-foot-two Sunil Panda, the Indians' game is relatively slow in sharp contrast to that of China, South Korea and Japan.

Records Broken: Aquatics found a perfect queen in Anita d. At the last nationals held in November, she proved her atility by winning the breast and butterfly sprints in addition to stomary clean sweep in the freestyle events and the individual ley. In the process she rewrote six records she had set the ious year. Backstroke specialist and Kerala collegian Wilson rian also made a big splash winning three events.

The musclemen had a good year. With four gold medals in national contests, flyweight Ekambaram Karunakaran is the lifter of 1981. Unfortunately, there is little encouragement and ator support for a sport that brought India a gold, two silver one bronze medal from the Auckland Commonwealth cham- ship and three gold, one silver, and one bronze medal from the Commonwealth games at Brisbane. The iron men of the ways were in full steam at the nationals and they edged out ces to second place for the third successive year in Delhi.

Indian wrestlers slipped a bit at the Asian championships at re by losing the second place to Japan—Iran are the puted leaders in Asia—and got only six silver and two bronze s. The consolation is that all grapplers got a medal each in a different weight class. Earlier, at the Ajmer nationals, Delhi held sway in the freestyle and Services in the greco-roman category. Expectedly Delhi's Rustam-e-Hind Satpal Singh won in the super-heavyweight class (over 100 kg) for the tenth consecutive time.

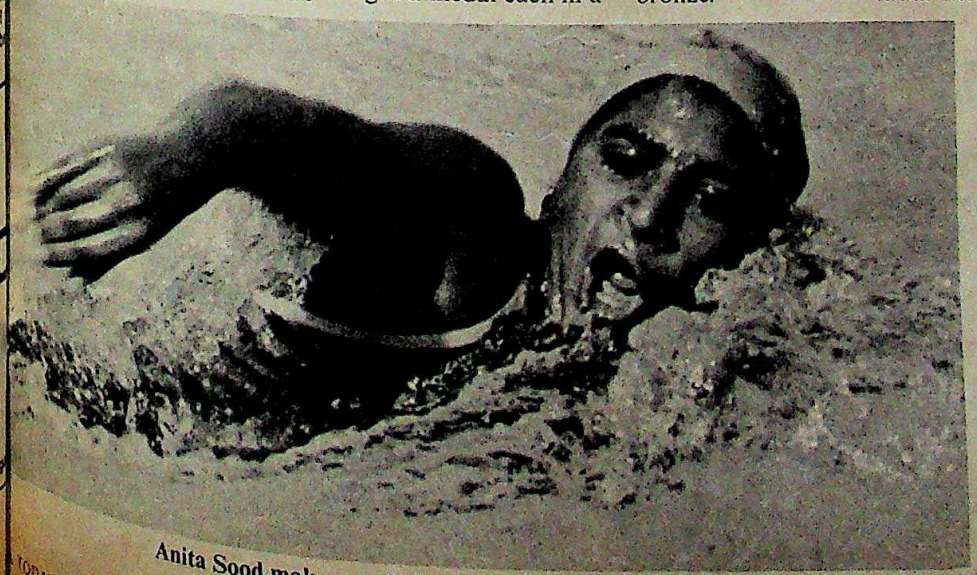
From brawn to brain, and the story of Indian chess was one of ratings. Raja Ravisekhar joined Manuel Aaron and V. Ravikumar in the International Master (IM) slot while T.N. Parmeswaran, P.M. Thipsay and Dibyendu Barua gained the first of the two norms for becoming an IM. In the Delhi nationals 15-year-old Barua was involved in a four-way tie with Aaron, Ravisekhar and Parmeswaran which ultimately went Aaron's way.

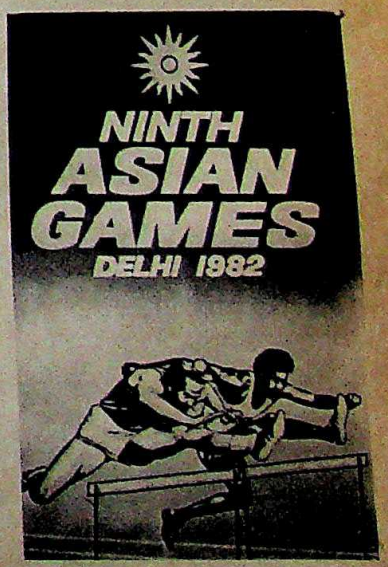
The Khadilkar sisters continued their relentless domination of the 64 squares. Rohini, the youngest, won the inaugural Asian women's chess championship in Hyderabad; she also won the zonal qualifying tournament at Sharjah in the UAE that takes her into the next round of the 1984 world championship. The Hyderabad victory brought her the International Woman Master rating which her sister Jayashree gained a couple of years ago.

Flawed Fabric: There were notable blemishes on the Indian sports fabric. The discipline at some of the Asiad coaching camps left much to be desired and during one athletics camp at Bangalore, five probables were arrested following a complaint against them of holding a woman in wrongful confinement and raping her. At Patiala's National Institute of Sports, gymnast Mohinder Singh Chhabra, 17, tried to perform the double somersault on the roman rings, fell on ill-prepared cushions, injured his spine and died in hospital the next day. And one-time national champion Pan Singh Tomar—5,000 metres and 3,000 metres steeplechase—was killed during the year's combing operations in the Chambal ravines: Tomar had turned dacoit.

These events were drowned out in the general clamour of preparation for the Asian Games. Even as the sportsmen get into shape, the stadia and other accessories crucial to an international sporting event have fallen behind schedule. Admits a member of the organising committee: "We are trying to do in two years what other special organising committees do in five or six years for the Commonwealth or Olympic Games." Perhaps the best comment on the state of Indian sports officialdom is that the term of the All India Council of Sports (AICS), the supreme sports body which oversees the activities of the various games federations, has just expired and no one knows if the body is being recast or being disbanded. With such confusion and backstairs intrigue at the top, it will be quite a job for the genial Appu to cheer Indians to more of the gold, silver and bronze.

—AMARNATH K. MENON and JAGANNATH DUBASHI





Anita Sood makes a splash and a poster builds up expectation for the forth coming games

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

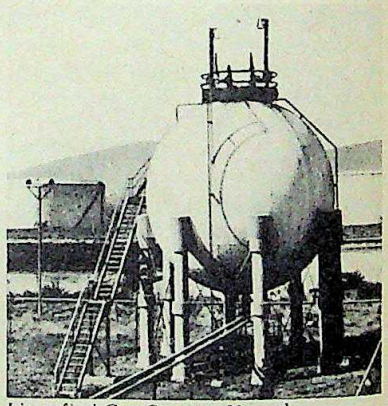
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Quality control. The first performance test in heavy engineering.

Our system of strict quality control checks has proved rewarding. It has put us on the international list of approved Class I fabricators of Lloyd's Register. And it has won us the support and confidence of numerous discerning users in a wide spectrum of heavy industry ranging from petrochemicals to automobiles.

To ensure that our products more than measure up to stringent national and international standards and are fully approved by agencies such as Lloyds, Bureau Veritas, Linde, EIL, FPDIL, Snam Progetti, General Superintendance Co., Boiler Inspectorate and RDSO, we employ numerous non-destructive and destructive testing methods, using the most modern equipment to produce Class I vessels, like Autoclaves, Heat Exchangers, Distillation Columns, Storage and Transport Vessels for liquefiable gases and High Pressure Boilers, Sugar and Cement Plants, Hydraulic Presses and other metal working machinery which continue to find many discriminating customers in India and abroad.

There is a word for it all: trustworthy.



Liquefied Gas Storage Vessel manufactured under the Lloyd's Register of Industrial Services. All ISGEC Heat Exchangers, Columns, Reactors are built under third party inspection.

ISGEC

ISGEC
THE INDIAN SUGAR
& GENERAL ENGG CORPN
YAMUNANAGAR 135 001
HARYANA

Turnkey Sugar Mills
Cement Machinery
Pressure Vessels
Hydraulic Presses
Plate Bending Rolls
Fabrications and
Castings

ISGEC JOHN THO
33A JAWAHARLAL NEHR
(8TH FLOOR) CALCUTTA

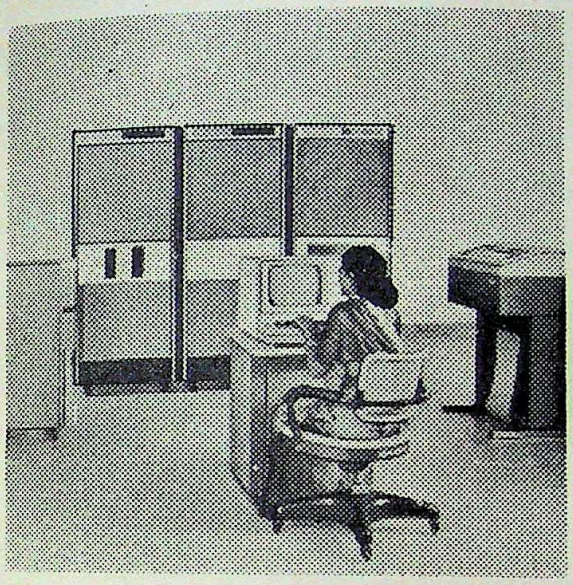
Power and
Industrial Boilers
fired by coal, oil, g
cellulose fuels, et
Water Treatment
Deaerators and
associated equipm
Boiler accessories

Engineering talents you can trust

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Get the performance of a Super Mini



for the price of a Micro-TDC-316D

When you go in for 316 D, the low-cost completely disk-based subset of standard TDC-316 CDPs, you go in for exclusive advantages like:

Powerful Software

At its price, 316 D is the only computer with versatile Disk Operating System offering superior advantages like COBOL, FORTRAN, File Interrogation System, Librarian, a host of utilities and a number of standard Application Packages like Linear Programming, Financial Accounting, Project Management System, extensive Mathematical and Statistical Libraries.

Proven Hardware

- Hardware that has undergone extensive usage over years on a large number of computer systems in the country.
- A CPU with the most popular architecture used on Mini-computers today.
- Support of Floppy Disks for Data Entry.
- Automatic error correction in memory that increases system availability.
- Specialised options for increasing throughputs for scientific and business applications.
- Choice of printers with 300 to 1200 lines per minute.

Systematic Growth

316 D offers ample scope for growth — EDP users can start with 316 D and expand progressively into larger configurations, according to their need and capacity to invest. For instance, a user can increase his System's memory from 64 K to 256 K Bytes, add an additional line printer, magnetic tape drives or go in for additional disk drives ... and constantly update his sytem according to the volume of his data.

Flexible Data Entry

The users have the option of attaching Card Reader or Floppy Drives or both, according to their needs. So the system can be operated as card-based or card-less system.

Electronics Corporation of India Limited
Computer Group
Hyderabad 500 762 INDIA
☐ Telex: 0155-310 ☐ Tel: 78311

Branches: BOMBAY: Plot No.1207, Prabhadevi, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay 400 028 ☐ Telex: 011-2196 ☐ Tel: 4227492

NEW DELHI: 27 Barakhamba Road, Room No. 206, New Delhi House, New Delhi 110 001 ☐ Telex: 031-3065 ☐ Tel: 42812

CALCUTTA 4th floor, Apeejay House, 15 Park Street, Calcutta 700 016 ☐ Telex: 021-2709 ☐ Tel: 240531

MADRAS: 570 Anna Salai, Tynampet, Madras 600 018 ☐ Telex: 041-7142 ☐ Tel: 444235

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

CASECCG-36 244

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Usha Alloys & Steels story -success built on foundations of steel

Usha Alloys & Steels Limited is issuing 1,50,000 13.5% (plus 1% if dividend exceeds 15%) Redeemable Secured Debentures of Rs.100/-each for cash at par with a right to be offered to subscribe for 3 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs.5/- per share for each such Debenture held.

HIGHLIGHTS

Interest at 13.5% or more*

Right to subscribe for 3 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs. 5/- (Present market price Rs.40/-) within one year of allotment

No Capital Gains Tax liability on your subscribing to Equity Shares.

Unlike convertible Debentures the amount pertaining to Equity Shares to be paid only at the time of offer

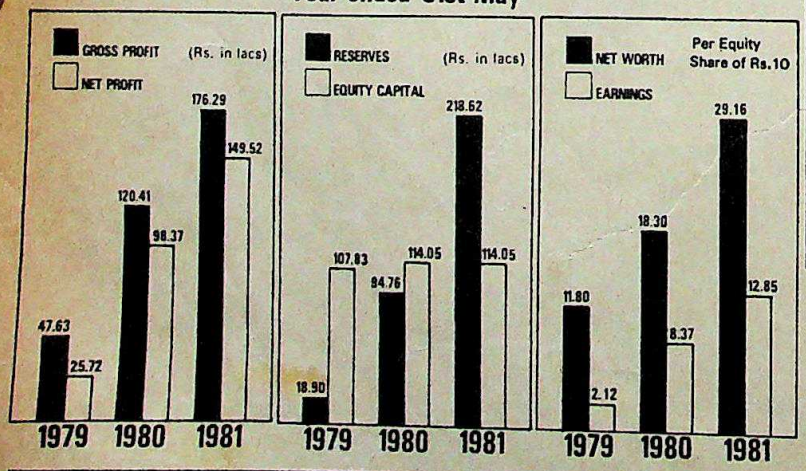
Fully Secured

Easy Marketability as Debentures will be listed on Stock Exchanges at Calcutta, New Delhi & Bombay

* As the Company has paid 20% dividend for the year 1980-81 the interest for 1981-82 will be 14.5%

OUR PAST PERFORMANCE

Year ended 31st May



RETURNS

A) If you are a short term investor and sell your shares and debentures after one year

Interest on one debenture @ 14.50% p.a. for one year	
Sale proceeds of 3 equity shares (Market Quotation as on 27.11.81 - Rs.40)	
Sale proceeds of one debenture of Rs.100 after offer for shares discounted @ 16% yield	
Less -	
Cost of one debenture	100.00
Cost of 3 equity shares	45.00
Net Profit in one year	...

A return of 79.5% in one year

B) If you are a long term investor and retain the debentures but sell your shares

Investment in 1 Debenture	
Interest for 1 year	14.50
Capital appreciation on 3 equity shares (market quotation on 27.11.1981 Rs.40/- equivalent to Rs.120/- less Rs.45/- cost of 3 equity shares)	75.00

Return in one year

And look at the recurring return

Investment in Debenture reduced to only Rs.2
(total investment in Debenture & Shares Rs.1
current market price of 3 equity shares Rs.12

Hence yield on investment

i) At 13.5% interest $\frac{(13.5 \times 100)}{25}$ =

ii) At 14.5% interest $\frac{(14.5 \times 100)}{25}$ =

Usha Alloys & Steels Limited
Registered Office: 11, Sootenkin
Calcutta 700 072.

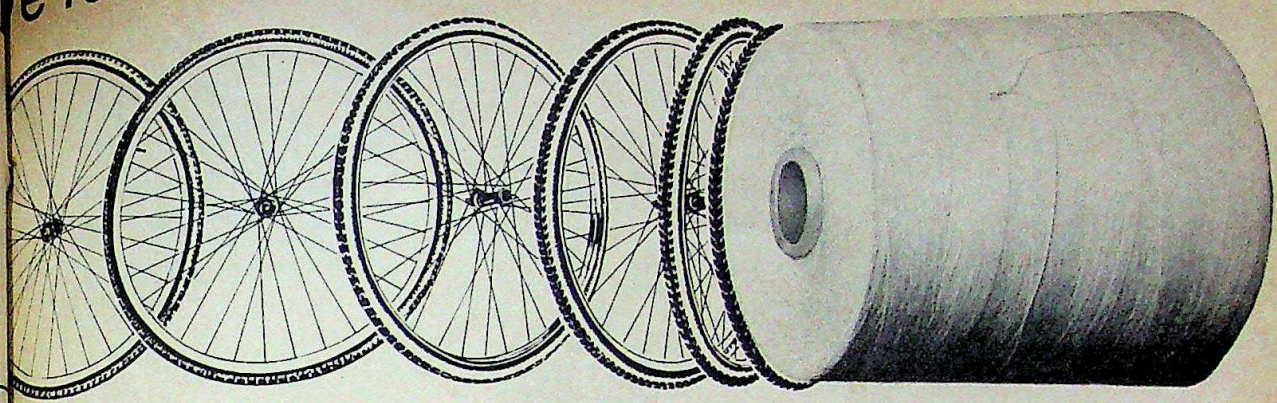
Managers to the Issue
J. M. FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES PVT. LTD.
112, Jolly Maker Chambers No. 2, Nariman Point-Bombay-400 021

Issue opens on 19th January

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

We ran to success on wheels.



Now we're spinning to it.

In 25 years of building India's most sought-after cycles, Hero Cycles has become an all-profit-no-loss company.

This all-profit-no-loss company ranks first among the country's cycle and component manufacturers and fourth among the world's. Making 5,000 cycles a day. With a turnover of rupees 4640 lacs and an export figure of rupees 909 lacs in 1980-81.

This all-profit-no-loss company is now venturing into the area of yarn-manufacturing. By promoting Hero Fibres, a rupees 715 lacs project designed to produce cotton carded and hosiery, acrylic and polyester/viscose blended yarns.

The project is located in the very centre of India's highest yarn-demand areas like Ludhiana, Amritsar, Panipat and Delhi. It's just 35 kms. from Ludhiana, the demand-concentration point. The project is being located in the agricultural belt producing plentiful cotton which is a major input for yarns.

This proximity to the sale-raw material market will result in immediate saleability of products, availability of inputs, economy of production, reduction of packaging and transit costs, faster cash realisation and quick reaction to changing customer needs.

The project is equipped with modern advanced machinery. The machinery has been selected in a manner that ensures the flexibility of product-mix in case of fluctuations in the supply of inputs or demand for outputs.

Concessions to Hero Fibres:

* Financing by term lending institutions on concessional terms.
* Central subsidy of Rs. 15 lacs.
* Rebate on power tariff.
* Octroi exemption.
* Tax exemption on 20% of its profits for 10 years and on 25% for 8 years.
* Investment allowance of 25% of the actual cost of plant and machinery.
* Double/triple shift extra depreciation allowance. Additional depreciation allowance under Section 32.
* One-Tenth of certain preliminary expenses exempted from income tax for 10 years under Section 35 D.

Tax Benefits to Investors:

* Income tax exemption under 80 CC.
* Tax exemption for dividends under 80 L.
* Wealth tax exemption without any ceiling for 5 years.

Sobhagya

HERO CYCLES PRIVATE LIMITED

...t in the forthcoming Equity Issue of Hero Fibres Limited.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

'I'm the richest man in the whole world. I just bought a cute little co with 120 rooms for me and my 100 private secretaries. And I wante to paint every room a different shade. It was easy getting 100 private secretaries, but where was I going to get 120 shades from? From Robbialac Plastic Emulsion, where else!'

— Sheikh Shamsuddin Al Niy

Robbialac Acrylic Plastic Emulsion from Jenson & Nicho
The paint that's washable, durable and has 120 shades.

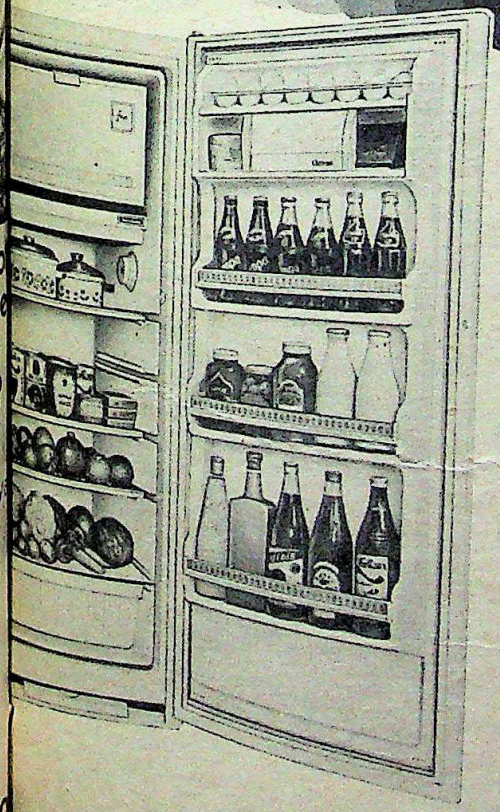
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

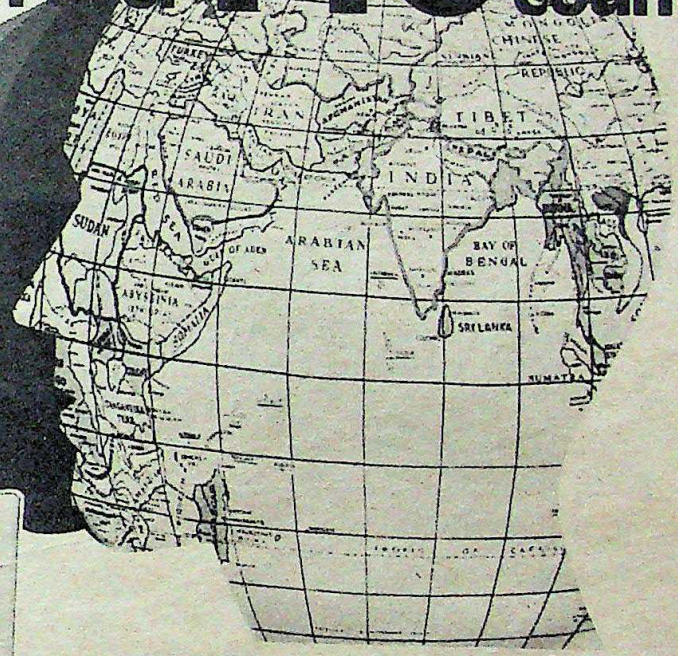
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

To millions the world over a refrigerator means

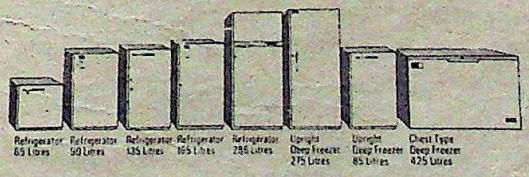
Kelvinator®

d and serviced in over 140 countries





fitted with the world's most efficient and trouble-free compressor that is now warranted for seven years.



Kelvinator refrigerators are available in five sizes : 286 & 165 (with automatic defrost system), 135, 90 and 65 litre capacities. Kelvinator Deep Freezers are available in three sizes : 425, 275 and 85 litre capacities.

Sold & Serviced by :

Expo Machinery Limited

Pragati Tower, 6th Floor, 26 Rajindra Place, New Delhi-110008.

BRANCHES : Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad and Patna.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

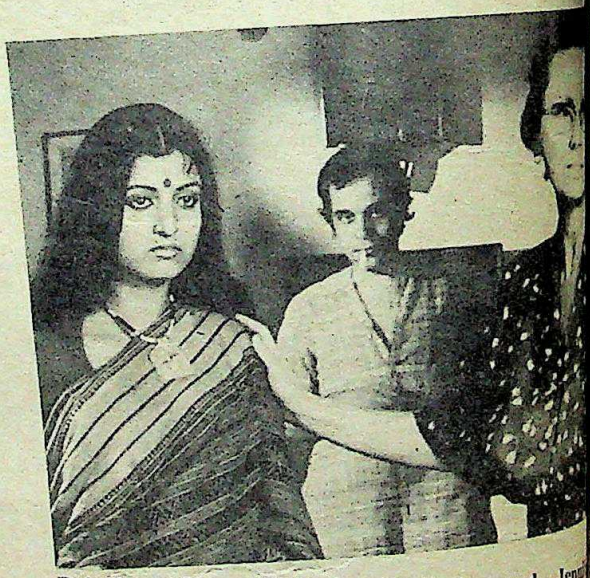
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Saleable In All Siz

SUCCESS ambiguous at the cine year when big movies were going berserk, small becoming big, stars were turning turkey and serious be the celluloid scene was fuzzy and funny but full of pr

As the dividing lines between art and industry, be and south, between the moghul and the maverick be than before, movies more than any of the arts provided that enthralled, exasperated and appalled—in excess. W wanted a Rs 4-lakh, Rs 40-lakh or Rs 4-crore movie point was that they were not only all available but were The year 1981 was for Indian movies what 1977 had be politics—a year of staggering surprise, soaring financi many stale jokes.

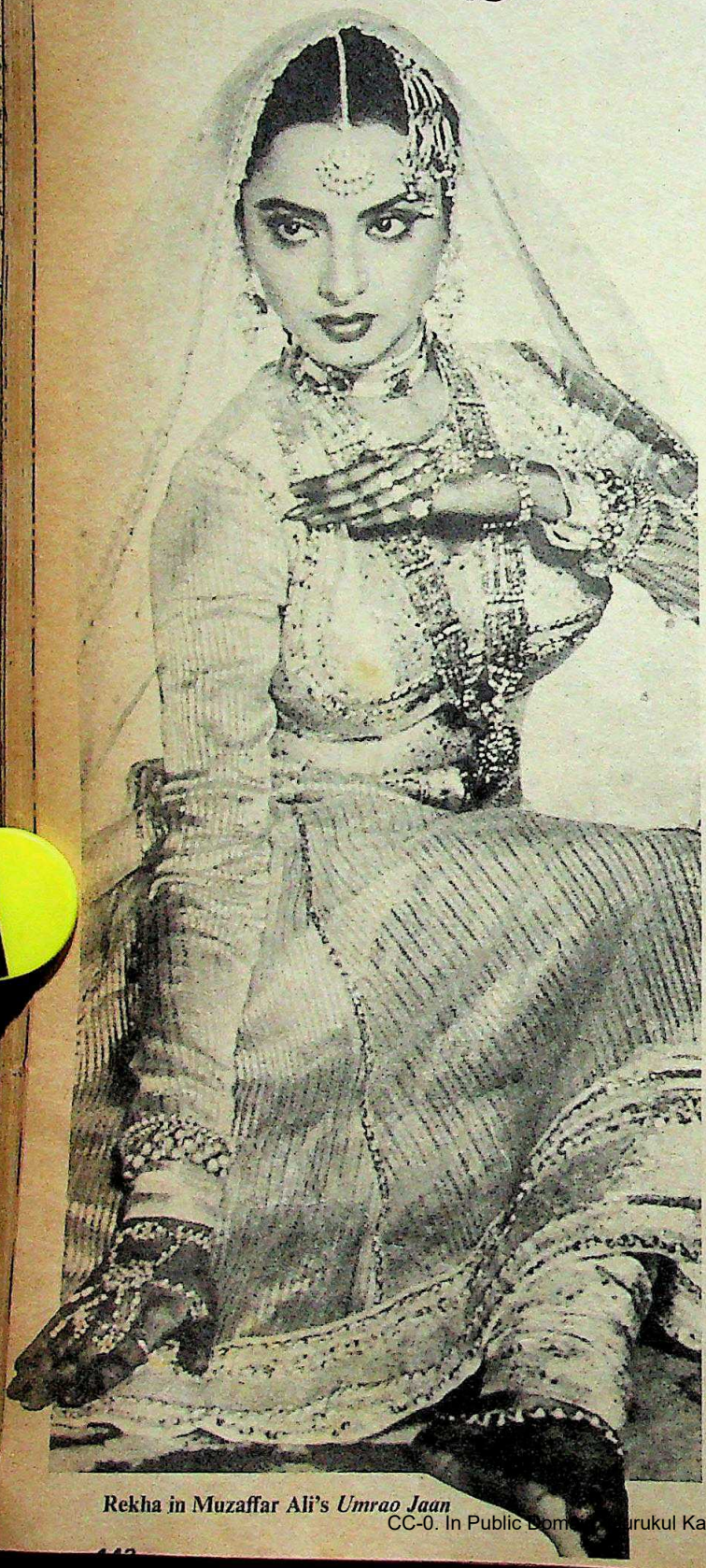
Budgets for blockbusters of the year were neve variance—Manmohan Desai's *Naseeb* and Manoj Kum price-tagged at over Rs 4 crore each ballooned at the bo



Debashree Roy, Dhritiman Chatterjee and Jen in 36 *Chowringhee Lane*.

the real money spinners of the year, *Love Story* and *Liye*, cost roughly one-tenth that figure. The drain on Rs 800 crore investment for nearly 750 feature films pro year was tremendous: big budgets and multi-star casts wane; high-flying wizardry or whiz-kid imagery no sure-fire success. Reckless expense—and equa exposure—was proving a dicey business for the de commercial industry.

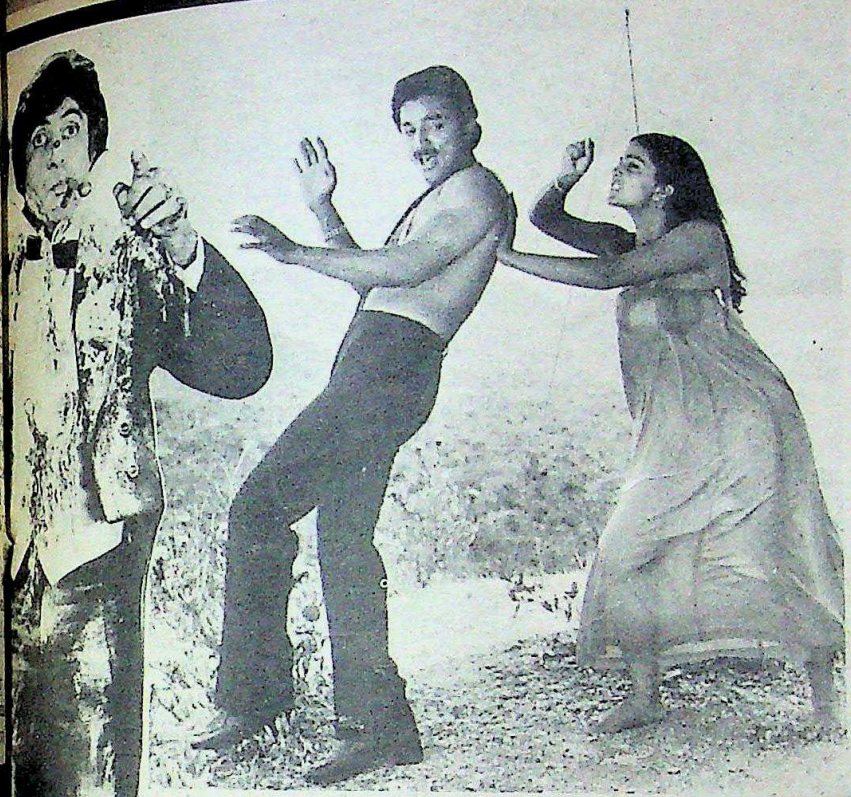
Balance Sheet: Superstars Amitabh Bachchan whose prices were reportedly up to Rs 25 lakh and movie respectively—were said to have been totting up no-loss balance sheet at year's end with every big suc loss. Bachchan's bravura paid off in *Laawaris* and palled in *Barsaat Ki Ek Raat*; Rekha rapidly relinqui earned lead in *Khubsoorat* with her pricey, precious p *Umrao Jaan* and when the two came face to face



Rekha in Muzaffar Ali's *Umrao Jaan*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Amitabh Bachchan in *Naseeb* (left), Kamalahasan and Rati Agnihotri in *Ek Duuje Ke Liye* (above) and Smita Patil in *Chakra* (right)

Bhaduri's comeback, the disaster was all upfront: director Yash Chopra's teaming of the trio in *Silsila* was the silliest damp squib of the year.

Obviously, different things were expected of the new dreamboys. Sex appeal underwent major cosmetic surgery when Bachchan changed four pairs of bosoms in *Laawaris* and was booed, but when Madras superstar Kamalahasan burst into Bharat Natyam in *Ek Duuje Ke Liye* he became a national passion. Further fuel was added to the flame of passion with the arrival of Kumar Gaurav in *Love Story*—a baby-faced, smarmy new idol for swooning teenagers who made juvenile leads of the year, Sunjay Dutt and Kunal Kapoor, like prematurely-hatched spring chickens.

On the whole, in true feminist form, celluloid chicks were better. It was the year India's women directors came of age, their performance on and off screen. Sai Paranjpye's *Chashme Bur*, backed by producer-distributor Gul Anand, became a milestone as a classy comedy that drew full houses without being inordinately arty or crass. Marathi stage actress Vijaya Palekar roped in husband Amol to direct their first feature (produced it), *Akriet*, which won a special award at the Nantes festival in France. And actress Smita Patil became the living image of India's starving—and some thought statuesque—with her performance in *Chakra*, a film that expounded on the theme to the point of eulogy, but won the Golden Leopard Award at Locarno in Switzerland.

Women Direction: The crowning achievement of the year, however, was another first feature by another woman (the latter fact cannot be harped on for fear of being dubbed sexist). Aparna Sen's *36 Chowringhee Lane*, though it appeared late in the year, was a film of such extraordinary skill and stamina that it became undisputably the cinematic event of the year—as much for its lead performance by Jennifer Kendal as for its comparative commercial appeal. Sen's artistic breakthrough from one end of the camera to the other was in danger of becoming a fad: the gold rush among aspiring women directors included actresses Simi Garewal and Tanuja, and even Hema Malini, who achieved liberation by marrying the already married Dharmendra and having his baby.

Lesser innovation and ingenuity was evident among the stalwarts. Satyajit Ray was involved in finishing his short feature for French television, unless otherwise occupied in attending his retrospectives in New York. Mrinal Sen, in speedy polemicist fashion, trotted out two features, *Akaler Sandhaney* and *Chalachitra* (unreleased so far) to mixed opinions. And Shyam Benegal, whose ambitious attempt to transpose metaphors from the Mahabharata into a modern milieu in *Kalyug* proved a fine but flawed epic, had moved to complete his project on landless labour for the West Bengal Government (unreleased again).

Foreign Entrants: An unexpected, unusual and entirely fortuitous occurrence was the emergence of India as a burgeoning location for foreign film makers. The trend, spearheaded by Sir Richard Attenborough's multi-million dollar *Gandhi* in which the Indian Government holds a major financial stake, spilled encouragingly into 1981 with at least a dozen scripts already cleared by the Ministry of Informantion & Broadcasting. At least four major projects on Indian themes—Granada Television's *A Jewel In The Crown*, Independent Television's *The Far Pavilions*, David Lean's *A Passage to India* and Merchant-Ivory's *Heat & Dust*—were in the process of surveying and finalising locations and shooting schedules. The only deterrent remained the Government itself whose bureaucratic rigmarole could hurt the prospect of India as a boom location in 1982.

—SUNIL SETHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

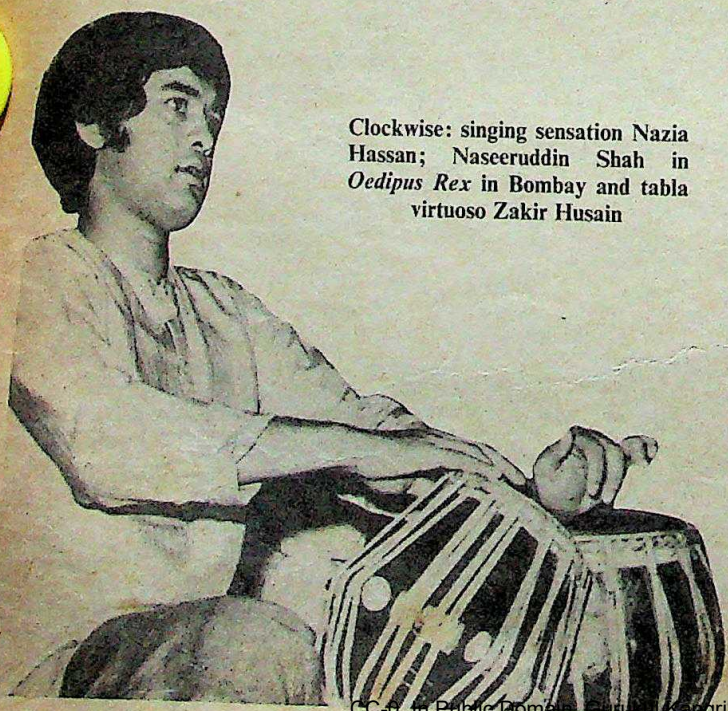
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Performance

Year Of Cultural Cliche

CULTURAL cliches were rampant in the realm of the classical arts. Great renderings in music or dance as singular events were devoid of excitement or earth-shaking inventiveness. A young new tabla virtuoso (Zakir Husain) was heralded with due applause and a venerable maestro (Ravi Shanker) inventing yet another raga was greeted with stifled yawns. Even the more accomplished among traditionalists seemed exercised by a spirit of flip-flop undersell or overkill (singer Kishori Amonkar sadly spluttered through performances and sarodist Amjad Ali Khan had cut three LPs by year's end).

It was the impresarios who won an easy victory, with their combined flair for electronic novelty, promotional fantasy and fine-tuned gimmickry. Easily the biggest musical phenomenon of the year was a Pakistani schoolkid from London whose voice oozed oomph, whose music was mesmeric and whose visual image of wide-eyed innocence proved irresistible in the public mind. Nazia Hassan, 16-year-old singing star of *Disco Deewane*, was indisputably the queen of desi disco, as much a product of her personal panache as of the record company's sales promotion hype. Not only did HMV, the recording company, achieve unprecedented sales of the disc (250,000 were reported sold so far) but it was said to be a fast-selling property in far corners of the world. Soon after its release in five Latin American countries, the record had topped sales with 80,000 copies sold in Peru of all places. The Nazia Hassan hard sell had become so much a part of pop mythology that its chief perpetrator, a long-haired London-based composer called Biddu Apaiyah, had temporarily transferred residence to Bombay to



Clockwise: singing sensation Nazia Hassan; Naseeruddin Shah in *Oedipus Rex* in Bombay and tabla virtuoso Zakir Husain

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Co

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

k on a musical movie called *Star*.

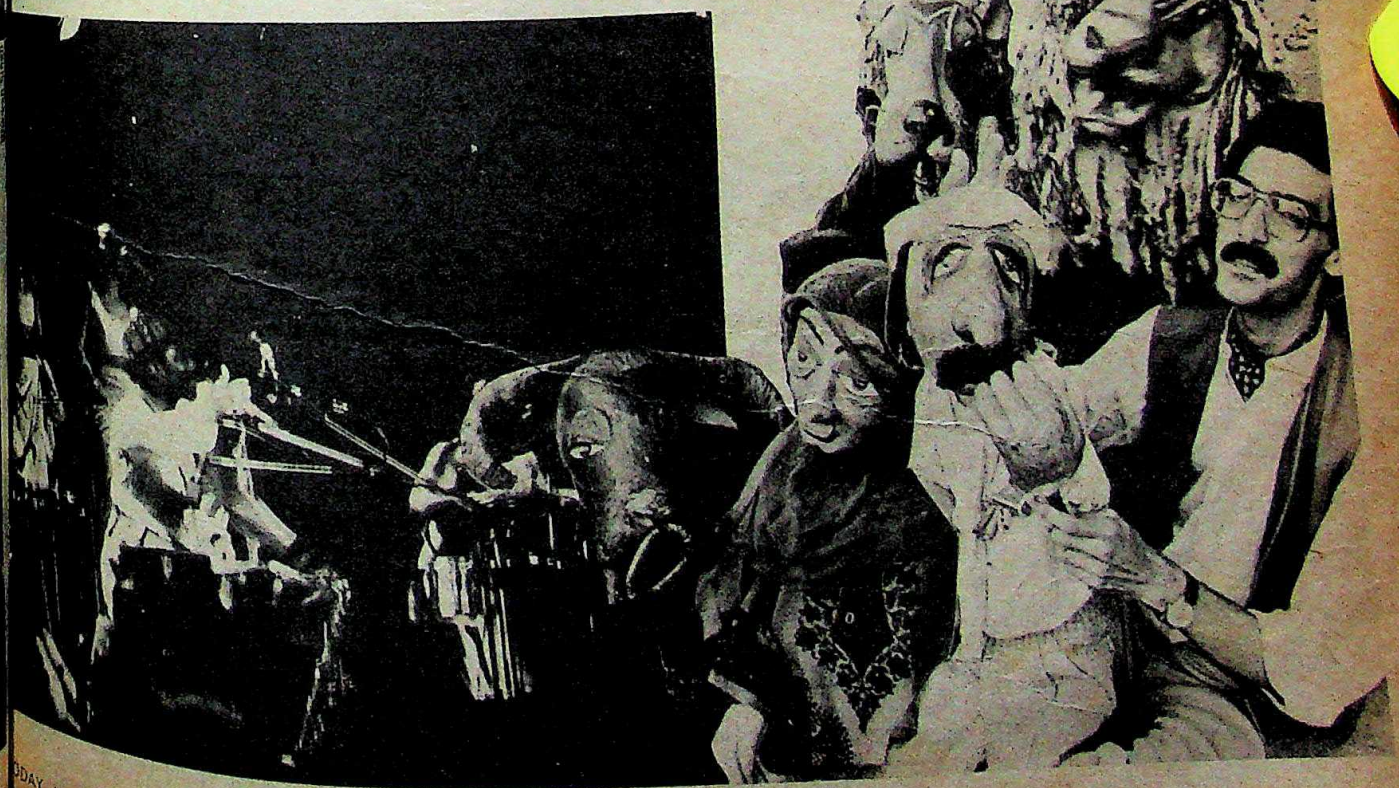
isco music, though registering a downward trend in the dis- s still part of the popular imagination with a spate of singers discotheque ditties. Among them: a passing Pakistani y of spurious talent called Musarrat, and Indian stalwarts Uthup and Sharon Prabhakar, the latter peddling an album *Chal Disco Chal*. Western beats going indigenous produced rueful results and ruffled response: when Afro rock group a toured India under the aegis of a soft drinks manufacturer, ndition of *Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram* in revved up rhythm e to improve the slow-selling performances, preposterously at Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 a seat.

o Achievements: Less dramatic was life on stage. Theatre y in the cities remained an erratic, disconnected enterprise, t touching any chord of controversy, commanding perfor- or commercial sellout. Occasional moments in the year l propitious—as when veteran actor Shombhu Mitra came der Fritz Benewitz's direction of *Life of Galileo* in Calcutta eeruddin Shah played the lead in *Oedipus Rex* at Bombay's Theatre—but the year's real achievements lay in witnessing rk of touring foreign companies. Britain's Cambridge e Company played the controversial *Whose Life Is It y?* the American Trinity Square Repertory staged powerful tions of Steinbeck's *Of Mice & Men*, and the National re of the Deaf, also from the United States, dazzled with its dous effort of utilising the energy of the handicapped.

he National School of Drama was embroiled in the inde- of finding a new director since the departure of B.V. Karanth; y rate their new season for 1982 offered no novelties. right Vijay Tendulkar had rapidly penned his latest opus— d, which was based on the real-life exposure of an *Indian* s reporter who purchased a girl in Rajasthan and ht her to Delhi. Girish Karnad had also written a new play in da, though both his and Tendulkar's works, were in tion in Bombay and Bangalore. By far the most original, ted and commendable performance in the arena was the establishment of a full-fledged puppet theatre in New Delhi's Shri Ram Centre for Arts & Culture, which unflaggingly put up shows throughout the year in a skilled, successful and wholly professional concept of regular children's entertainment.

But where the plastic arts scored, and the cinema amazed and appalled, the performing arts in their variety demonstrated neither daring nor drama. Despite individual efforts at keeping innovation and creative instinct afloat, and the passage of myriad fads and fancies that were transitorily in the public eye, greatness in any form was glaringly inconspicuous. It was a year sadly out of touch with posterity, or for that matter genuine creative prosperity, but it had its passing moments of lucidity and lighthearted legends.

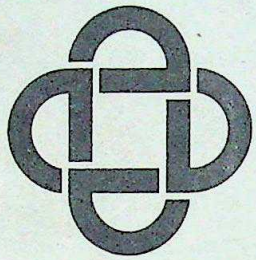
Above: a prodigy of spurious talent, Musarrat; (below) puppeteer Dadi Pudumjee: and the Afro rock group Osibisa



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Delton has a new symbo



Delton Cables Limited

GK&E,D81.1303

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

It's a symbol of growth through innovative management, and of planned diversification. A symbol, too, of special products for your specific needs. A symbol, above all, of total reliability.

Delton's strength lies in its firm foundations—laid over 25 years ago. A company reputed for specialised cables... for the P&T, railways, space research, defence . . . and other projects of vital national concern.

The Delton Group stands firm by its integrity. Unified by the commitment to total reliability. The new Delton symbol is a reaffirmation of that corporate will and commitment.

Other companies in the Delton Group include:

Delton Sales Pvt. Limited
Delton Resources Limited
Doorvani Cables Pvt. Ltd.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Arts

Bazaar Trends

A computer maintenance company in Bombay cleared out Nariman Point office to hold an "artist's camp". A laminate manufacturer decided to underwrite an expensive catalogue for a group of young artists. A Canadian art dealer whizzed in to launch a multimillion dollar promotion campaign for the work of one painter. Was life imitating art or industry? Was wielding brush on canvas becoming big business at last?

One of the healthiest trends visible on the contemporary art scene was a touch of the bazaar not bizarre. After some years of stagnation, the art market showed a remarkable upward swing, with palettes as ingenious as the price-tags. The link between art and money, always a tenuous connection, seemed to be restored in balance. The equally tenuous link between painter and public also seemed clearer with younger painters reacting to their environment with an immediacy and candour that clearly stated the context—characteristically, the most important art show of the year was titled 'Place for People' in definite affirmation of the trend.

Commercial Success: Easily the biggest commercial breakthrough of the year occurred when the doyen of contemporary Indian painting, the indomitable M.F. Husain, found himself being patronised by one of the hardest-selling galleries in the western world. Sidney Lallouz of Montreal's Galerie Jourdan picked up Husain for a big-star sales promotion effort, spending an estimated US $1 million (Rs 90 lakh) on a blitz of Husain exhibitions, catalogues, lithos and posters. In what must be the highest price paid for a modern Indian painting in recent times, a single Husain oil-on-canvas from his *Hostage* series was sold for US $60,000 (Rs 5.4 lakh).

Small Husain water-colours at home were selling for Rs 7,000 a piece and, within the year, prices of established artists had tripled. Artists of the calibre of Akbar Padamsee, Tyeb Mehta and Krishen Khanna were asking for Rs 15,000 as a modest price per canvas—and getting it. And when the Jehangir Art Gallery in Bombay announced a major exhibition to celebrate its 30th ye by bringing together the work of 22 of the country' artists, the gallery's Secretary Ram Chatterji expec minimum of Rs 2 lakh from the show. A renewe evaluation of art signalled a revival in creative ene major Akbar Padamsee retrospective early in the ye ficent show compounded of nearly 100 works spann entire career—recorded his progress from a preoccup human figure to his expansive metascapes in abstra form in painting made a resounding comeback by y

Six young artists, connected in one way or ano Baroda school, mounted a show on figurative imag People', which opened in Bombay and transferred to D powerful statement in personal identity and searing ment. Technical brilliance was abetted by acute Nalini Malani's evocative studies of women with friends, Vivan Sundaram's *Portrait of Father* and Gu Khakar and Gulam Sheikh's studies of people as obs rare efforts by artists to get at the simpler truths of life

Austere Subjects: Concern for human forms was in Hyderabad artist's Laxma Goud's latest work, m colours both colourful and earthy. Painter Anjolie departed intermittently from the trend, by producing canvases on empty chairs and couches—sterner, aus for a painter increasingly appreciated for her haunted icon-like portraits of women. Two young Baroda artis for the first time in Delhi, won a tremendous lead in sculpture. Working with fibreglass, a material rarely u Dhruva Mistry and G. Ravinder Reddy created figure ing starkness and satire.

But the major exposition was still some month international Trinnale, slated for 1982, had been p March. Still, some 40 countries of the 66 so far invited b sending up to 30 pieces each. Fifty-six Indian artis invited for participation in a year which will see majo contemporary art, at home and abroad. Two extensi will provide adequate representation of modern India of the Festival of India in London in the coming year an show at Oxford, in conjunction with New York's Modern Art, will reinforce the Indian image. With risi increasing exposure, Indian artists seemed to be clearl for a climate of resurgence and resolve.

From left: hardselling Husain with canvas; social portraits by Nalini Malani and fibreglass sculpture by Dhruva Mi

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

The one card that gets you a good deal.

Andhra Bank's Unique Credit Card.

You pay nothing. Yet you can take all the credit.

The Andhra Bancard gives you easy access to leading hotels, restaurants, department stores, jewellers, retailers and emporia. All over India and Nepal. In fact, wherever the blue-white-gold card is displayed. These outlets that honour Andhra Bancard will also honour any blue-white-gold VISA card issued abroad.

What's more, you can draw cash (should you require it readily) from any Andhra Bank branch against your Andhra Bancard. Anywhere.

And the best thing about the Andhra Bancard is that it comes totally free!

You pay no admission fee, no membership fee, no deposits. You don't even need an account with Andhra Bank to be a Andhra Bancard holder.

The Andhra Bancard. Good living was never so easy. We made it so.

But you can take all the credit for it.

dra Bancard is part of the world wide Credit Card system.

rther details contact any Branches

Andhra Bank

(A Govt. of India Undertaking) Central Office: Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.

COME WITH US TO PROSPERITY

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

FINE
995·0
995·0

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

You'll treasure it.

Exclusive extra-fine Merino wool suitings.

Find both in Gold - smoothness and satisfaction.

GOLD
has no substitute.

Rs. 2.75 for 20
LOCAL TAXES EXTRA

STATUTORY WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING IS INJURIOUS TO

MAIN DEALER: M/S. SULTAN ABDUL HAMEED & CO. MAHBOOB NAGAR-5

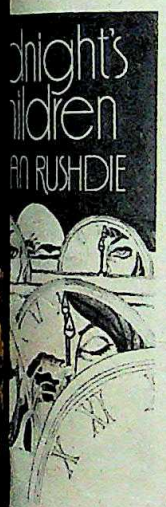
CC-0. In Public Domain. Digitized by Sarayu Foundation Trust and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ooks

ssic partures

IT wasn't a year of Karmic crackers at the bookshops, there were no ccesses of the *Karma Cola* variety—and even Indian seemed down on luck and ingenuity for instant best dal, political, religious or social, was obviously in short ss-and-tell biographies, salacious inside reports on d conmen, spuriously close encounters of the political d short shrift from the reading public. Instead, the most ok events of the year were breath-taking in their and originality. Whether celebrated or condemned, least indicative of new tastes and publishing tactics in



rize-Winning *Midnight's Children*, Marc in the London *Times* best seller *Palaces Of India* a

ish-language book market.

t hesitation the most extraordinary book event of the ding to novelist and editor Khushwant Singh, "was a ion, Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*." Singh's 450-page *opus* put together over four years by a young d Indian were so typical of the unanimous praise for at by year's end it had not only won England's most iterary award, the Booker Prize, but an acid little Marc in *The Times* in October summed up the trend. y Analysis: The third book in the last ten years about n the Booker Prize—the other two have been Paul ing *On* and Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's *Heat & Dust*—power was unique in its perceptions of independent y. It dwelt neither on the death throes nor the of the Raj in India, but established through its eccentric, e the anarchy and anachronisms of contemporary y. In its own way it was also the most serious political society in flux, greater than the narrative meanderings. Paul who had his attention focussed on an Islamic

at publishing boom of nostalgia was apparently on its last legs. One British firm that produced a lavish glossy on *Railways Of The Raj* folded up almost immediately after and, M.M. Kaye, best-selling author of *The Far Pavilions* the previous year, managed only a marginal success with her exquisitely inane picture book, *The Golden Calm*.

In fact, the greatest foray in the field of photography was an essay that hit so hard at the gut in its documentation of a segment of Indian life that it may never be sold in India. American photo-journalist Mary Ellen Mark's pictorial account of Bombay's notorious red-light district, *Falkland Road*, was so savage, sensual and shockproof in its scope that, ever since INDIA TODAY excerpted it in July, its fate lies tenuously in the hands of the Indian Customs who have branded it objectionable for import.

Seduction of a different kind was provided by photographer Raghubir Singh, whose *Rajasthan: The Enchanted Land*, was an imaginative, innovative view though perhaps a shade too enchanting; at any rate it contained the magic of a celebrated eye looking at a celebrated part of India. Two major bookstores, in Delhi and Bombay, confirm its high-pitched sales. Better business was *Palaces Of India* by the erstwhile Maharaja of Baroda which, at Rs 500 a copy, has gone into a second edition—an achievement that has prompted the burly, bass-voiced prince to embark on several sequels. Obviously, there is enough going for princely India yet, for it to be re-christened the Soap Opera of Kings.

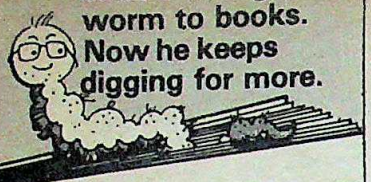
Dismal Year: Paucity of juicy political *gup shup*—to date no known biography of Rajiv Gandhi had been proposed—made die-hard political pundits turn their attention across the borders with dicey results. Kuldip Nayar's *Report On Afghanistan* was neither heard of nor seen weeks after it appeared, and a rash of spur-of-the-moment similar reports on Bangladesh proved no point following the unexpected election results. It remained a fairly dismal year for the Indian publishing industry, with the exception of a single exercise in the ostentatious, esoteric territory of art books.

Photographer Lance Dane, writer Mulk Raj Anand, businessman O.P. Jain and publisher Arnold-Heinemann got together to produce their long-awaited version of the *Kama Sutra*, a huge-format, lavishly photographed and arranged treatise, not only an ideal publishing export but, in the Indian context, something of a publishing feat. It was a classic achievement in a year where the new classics, though few and far between, projected a harder, finer edge of brilliance in the rough cut of Indian themes.

—SUNIL SETHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



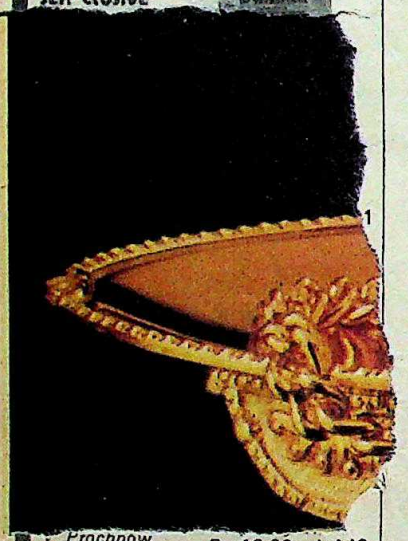
Won't you dig in too?
History or politics, finance or management, shikar or crime, health or wealth, sex or spice, JAICO has them all.

Forever Young, Forever Healthy
by Indra Devi
Rs. 10.00 J-309

Handbook of Humour for Speakers
by Maxwell Droke
Rs. 14.00 J-474

SEX-CLUSIVE

KAMASUTRA



V. Prachnow
Rs. 12.50 J-192

Rs. 16.00 J-442

Available at leading book stalls throughout the country or by mail directly from us.

Please write to us for our complete up-to-date catalogue.

Jaico Publishing House
121, M.G. Road Bombay 400 023

YES, I would like to dig into the following books. Please rush them to me by V.P.P. (tick the title required). I promise to pay the price on delivery. Postage will be charged extra.

☐ J-309 ☐ J-469 ☐ J-191
☐ J-192 ☐ J-442 ☐ J-474

Name.....
Address.....
.....

Great days are he

Winter's fashion spree begin
Greatway. In slinky styles tha
you ... in colours that encha
Be ahead of fashion, because
the mod way to look great –
in chic styles, colours and q

Greatway®

Greatway Private Lim
Ludhiana - Delhi

fully fashioned knitwear
–the great way to fashion.

CC-0. In Public Doma

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ye-catchers

ng Stars

SOME had oomph, some derived a divine sense of the public pulse. On screen, in performance, under or laying siege they spawned cults that spelled es in glory: actresses *Padmini Kolhapure* and *hotri* for mapping seductive stratagem; matinee *ar Gaurav* and *Kamalahasan* for drooling and ctor *Victor Banerjee* for hystrionics that hypnotised, nist *Datta Samant* and religious leader *Jarnail indranwale* for creating jams that had nothing traffic on the streets.

Muzaffar Ali

Subramaniam Swamy

apure

Sunjay Dutt

Bhindranwale

Flips And Flops

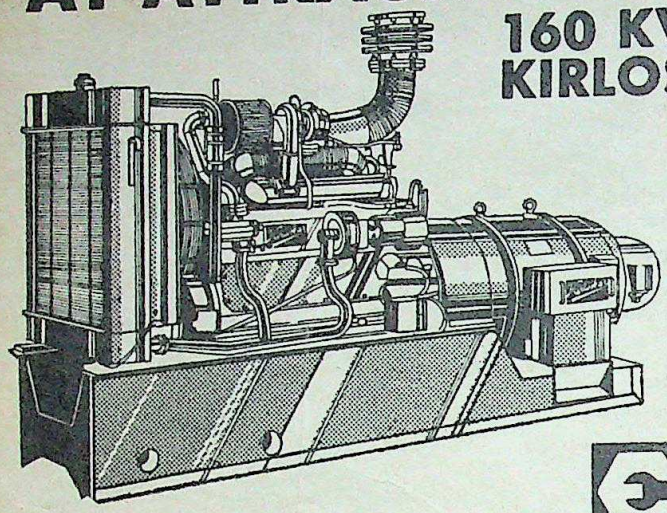
BIG mouths and tall talk took their toll, as ever-blown vanity and grandiose build-ups revealed their frequently phoney and flawed persona: actor *Deepak Parasher*, film director *Muzaffar Ali*, politician *Subramaniam Swamy*, and celluloid squibs *Sunjay Dutt* and *Ranjeeta*.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

AVAILABLE FOR EARLY DELIVERY AT ATTRACTIVE RATES

160 KVA 4-CYLINDER KIRLOSKAR WV GENSET



- Runs on HSD & LDO
- 1000 rpm. slow speed e for less wear and tear
- Long lasting and reliable
- Early delivery
- Competitive rates
- Promt after sales service
- Immediate availability of spare parts

Kirloskar

Rugged
Dependable
Economical

Sold and serviced by:

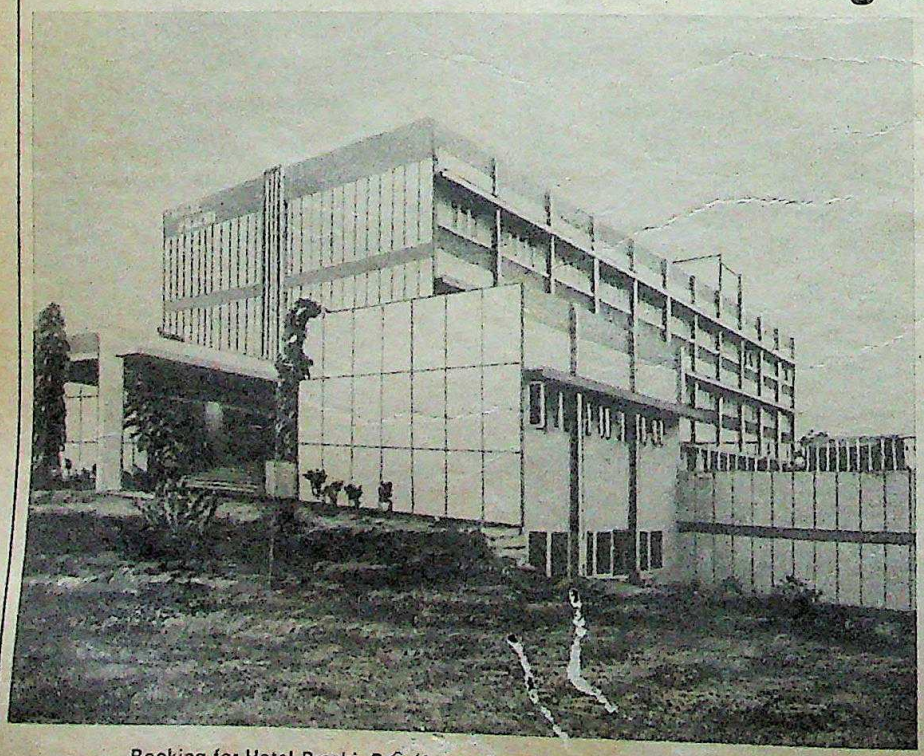
Escorts Limited

Agency Sales Division

BOMBAY: Army Navy Building, 148, M.G. Road, Fort, BOMBAY - 400 023. Phone: 244474
BANGALORE: 6, Richmond Road, BANGALORE-560 025. Phone: 561416
CALCUTTA: Shanti Niketan, 7th Floor, Camac Street, Calcutta - 700 017. Phone: 446216
DELHI: 6, Pratap Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001. Phone: 45111
MADRAS: Fagun Mansion, 26, Commander-in-Chief Rd., Madras-600 008. Phone: 82518
PUNE: Brindavan, 12/14, Boat Club Road, Pune - 411 001 Phone: 23447

Prachi Resorts

Pioneers in star hoteliering in Orissa



Hotel Prachi (Bhubane had been the first luxur of star category in Oriss Naturally we know just make you happy. We've doing it for years.

- Centrally airconditione telephone, channelled & wall to wall carpeti
- Conference Halls.
- Bar, Restaurant serving Continental, Chinese, Indian food & Barbec open air restaurant.
- Swimming Pool (under construction).

HOTE PRACH

6, Janpath Bhubaneswa

Booking for Hotel Prachi, Puri (Sun-n-Beach Pvt. Ltd.) starts from 1st October, 1982.
Projects under implementa[illegible] Prachi Hotel at Port City of Paradee[illegible]

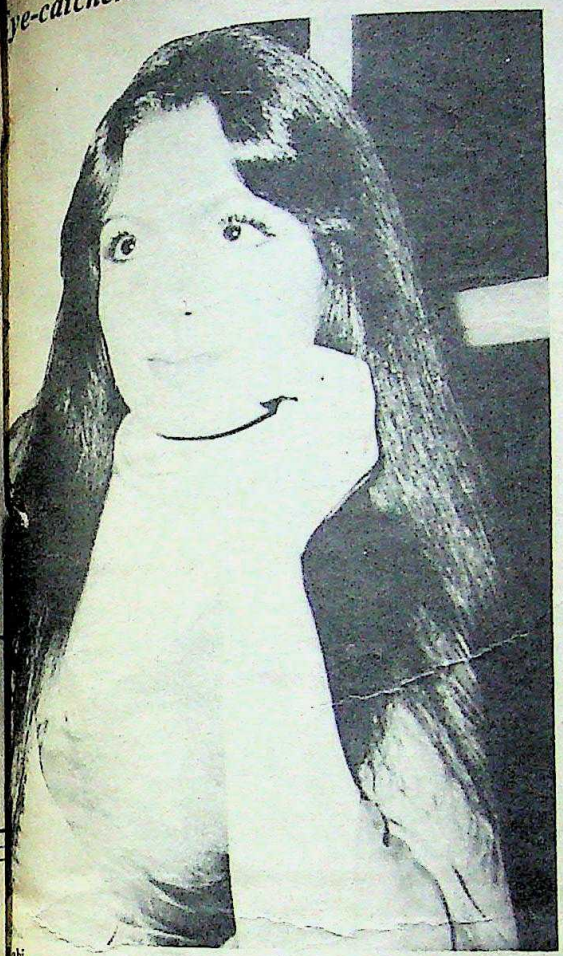
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

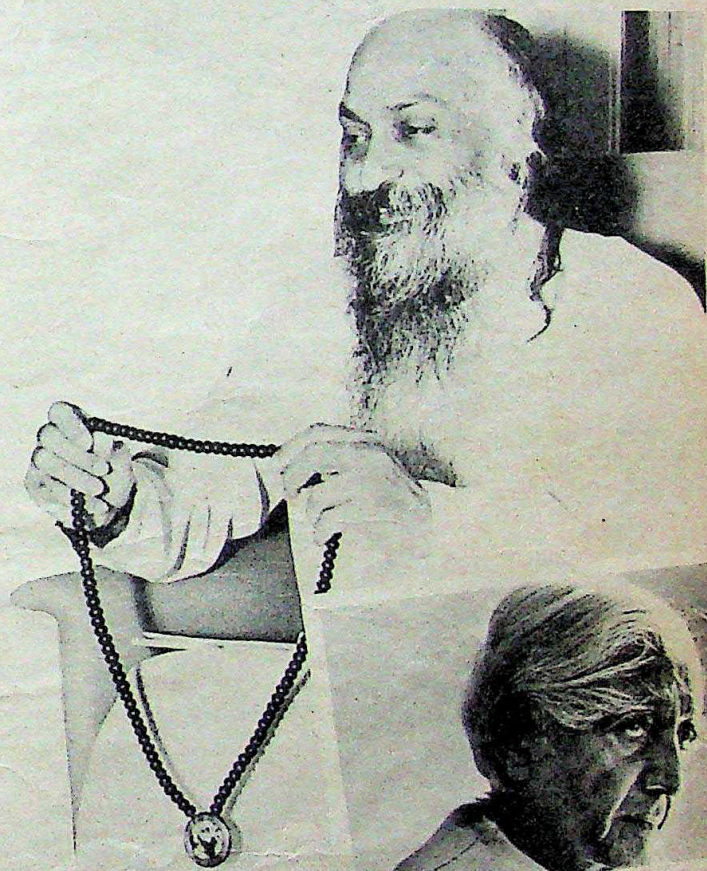
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Eye-catchers

Birds Of Passage

FOR their colour, candour and charismatic appeal they transfixed the nation for fleeting moments as they passed through: teenage idol *Nazia Hassan* by vibrating vocally, *Bhagwan Rajneesh* by fleeing locally, philosopher *Jiddu Krishnamurti* and poet *Faiz Ahmed Faiz*, and three Miss India's who together shook their shanks on the fashion ramp.





Bhagwan Rajneesh

Jaya Bhaduri

Jiddu Krishnamurti

ebacks

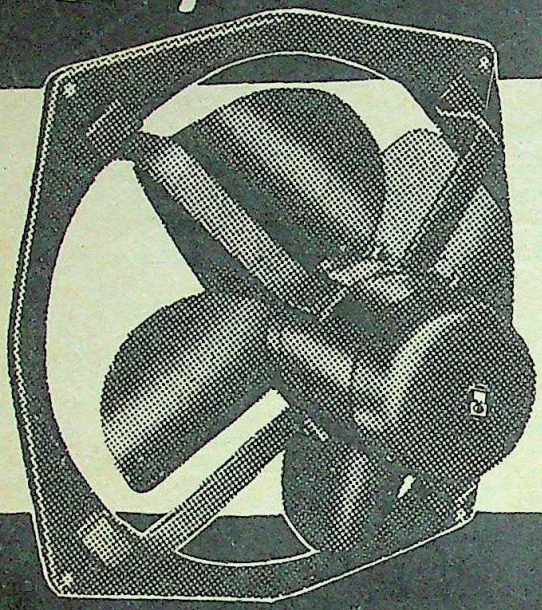
FROM darkened recesses of private trauma and pro- l despair there were some who refused to remain back into public view: actress *Praveen Babi* over- neurosis, actor *Vinod Khanna* his religious fetish haduri marital discord and cricketer *Madan L*[illegible] ich.

Three Miss India's [illegible]ta Kumar, Sangeeta Bijlani and Swaroop Sampat

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

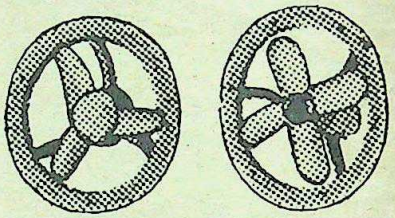
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Built to run on.
So you don't get run down



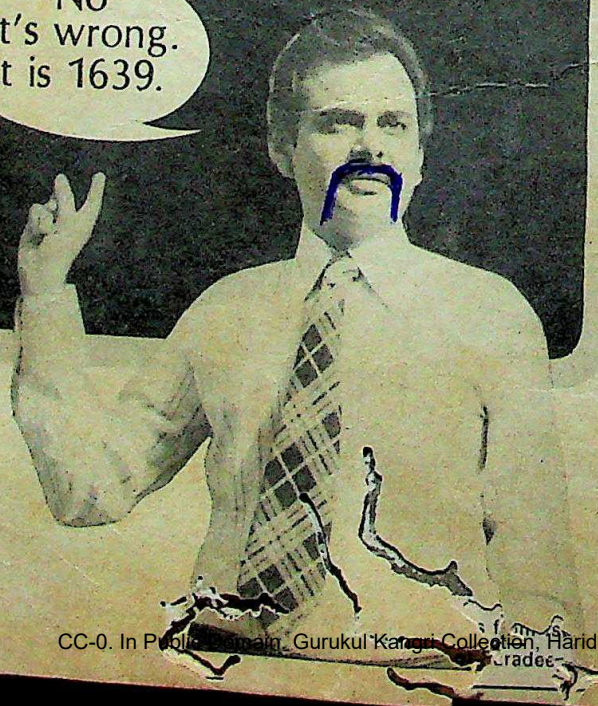
Heros' BE-597

- Sturdy motor for longer life, noiseless per
- Dynamically balanced blades for optimum displacement.
- Heavy duty industrial model for factories.
- Light duty models for households.
- Elegant, streamlined looks.



bajaj Exhaust Fa

1000 + (100 x 5)
= 1000 + 500 = 1500



How does Rs. 1000 becom Rs. 1639?

Enquire at Allahabad Ban

In mathematical calcula Rs. 1000 plus its 10 per interest in five years amounts to Rs. 1500. Bu our Double Deposit Plan it becomes Rs. 1639. For further details please drop in at any of our branches.

Phoenix AB-3/81

ALLAHABAD BAN
(A Govt. of India Undertaking)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

January 31, 1982 Rs 4.00

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

INDIA TODAY

The Complete Newsmagazine

ALSO

UTTAR PRADESH: FAKE ENCOUNTERS EXPOSED

JUDICIARY: COOKING ITS OWN GOOSE

YOUTH CONGRESS (I)

SYCOPHANCY UNLEASHED

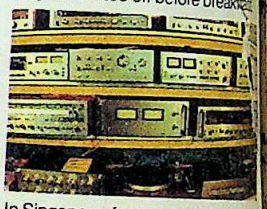
CC-0. In Public Domain. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

While most countries offer discounts on goods, Singapore offers discounts on discounts.

Singapore is a shopper's paradise with its profusion of goods at duty-free prices. And whether you're buying a beautiful lighter or a jumbo tennis racket, a little friendly bargaining will often lower the price even further. Shopkeepers take it all in good humour, for bargaining is part of the way of life.

Hotels in Singapore delight in surprising you with the unusual. A swimming pool on the 20th floor to give you a panoramic view of the city while you sunbathe, or even a mini-golf course next to the coffee house so you can tee off before breakfast.



In Singapore, famous brands of duty-free hi-fi equipment from all over the world are often cheaper than in their countries of origin.

Whether you take home a camera, or a fashionable fountain pen, you'll find shopping in Singapore is always an enjoyable experience; packed with stunning selections, bargaining fun and duty-free savings.

Singapore

To: Regional Director (Asia), Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, 131, Tudor Court, Tanglin Road, Singapore 1024. Republic of Singapore.

Name _____

Address _____

Profession _____

Please send me more information on Singapore.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

INDIA TODAY

The Complete Newsmagazine

Vol. VII No. 2

For the fortnight January 16–31, 1982

Editor
Aroon Purie

Managing Editor: Suman Dubey
Senior Editor: S. Venkat Narayan
Business Editor: Jay Dubashi
Picture Editor: Raghu Rai
Senior Writer: Dilip Bobb

Correspondents
Delhi: Sunil Sethi, Prabhu Chawla, Sumit Mitra, Ajita Raina, Chaitanya Kalbag, Madhu Trehan, Kaushik Khandekar **Bangalore:** Raj Chengappa **Bombay:** Chander Uday Singh **Calcutta:** Sumanta Banerjee **Hyderabad:** Amarnath K. Menon **Patna:** Ajit Sinha **Trivandrum:** Sreedhar Pillai

Foreign Correspondents
USA: Inderjit Badhwar **Canada:** Suresh Jain **UK:** Bonny Mukherjee

Production: Shonali Joshua, Anu Kapoor
Copy Desk: Ashok R. Pandey, Jagannath Dubashi
Photographers: Bhawan Singh, Pramod Pushkarna
Layout Artist: Lokesh Bhargava
Cartographer: Bal K. Sharma

Executive Editor: Rasheed Talib
Marketing Director: Mohini Bhullar
Advertising Managers: Neena Mongia (Bombay), Rajinder Rishi (Delhi), Meera Paul (Calcutta), K.V. Bhaskaran (Bangalore)

General Manager: Raj K. Wadhwa
Business Manager: Dinesh C. Agarwal
Group Sales Manager: Ashok Mehra
Circulation Managers: S. Srinivasan (Trade), Vinod K. Sharma (Subscription)

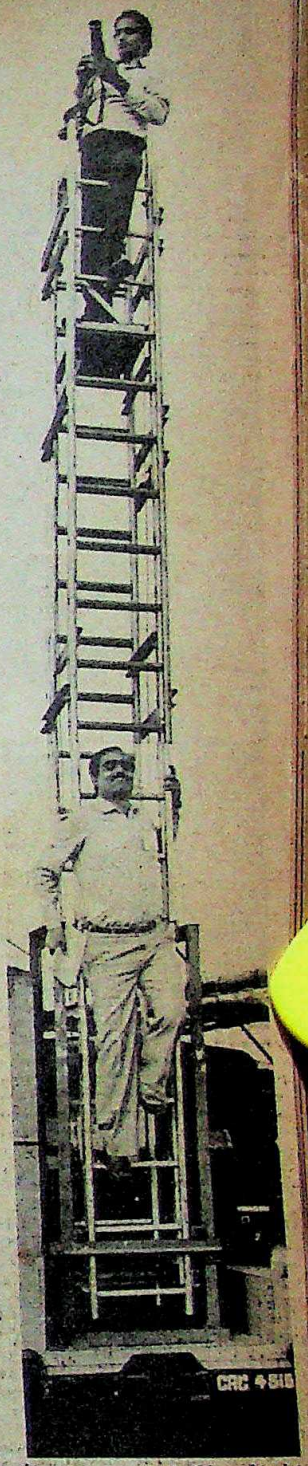
Offices
Editorial: Living Media India Pvt Ltd, First floor, F-40 Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001 Phones: 45801-4, Telex: 31-4724 INTO IN, Cable: LIVMEDIA, NEW DELHI
Circulation (Trade): Circulation Manager, 'India Today' 9-K Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001—Phone: 351791/312477, Telex: 31-2651 THOM IN, Cable: THOMPRESS, NEW DELHI
Subscription: 'India Today', Subscription Department, Post Box 69, Faridabad, Haryana.

Advertisement
Bombay: 28 A & B Jolly Maker Chambers-II, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021—Phones: 234446/233152/234583, Telex: 5373 THOM IN, Cable: LIVMEDIA, BOMBAY.
New Delhi: 13-K Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001—Phones: 312841/312070/321776, Telex: 2651 THOM IN, Cable: LIVMEDIA, NEW DELHI.
Madras: No. 315 (New No. 148), 3rd Floor, A Block, Shivalaya Building, 16 Commander-in-Chief Road, Madras 600105—Phones: 86117.
Bangalore: 74/1 St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 560001—Phone: 568448.
Calcutta: 12-C EVEREST, 46-C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta—Phone: 445398.

© 1982 Living Media India Private Ltd.
All rights reserved throughout the world. Reproduction in any manner, in whole or part, in English or other languages, prohibited.
Published by Raj K. Wadhwa for Living Media India Private Limited, New Delhi and printed at Thomson Press (India) Limited, Faridabad.
India Today does not accept responsibility for returning unsolicited publication material.

Letter from the Editor

THERE can be little more excitement for the media than to chronicle political events from inception to climax. Opportunities tend to be rare, but as the tempo of political transition quickens, the birth, rise and decay of political phenomena are becoming more easily encompassed. INDIA TODAY *was there to report the catapulting of the Youth Congress in 1976, when the late Sanjay Gandhi featured on the first of four covers of the magazine. It chronicled the impact of youth power on the parent Congress party with the mammoth All India Congress Committee* (AICC) *session at Gauhati the same year. It has, similarly, been on hand to cover the rise of Rajiv Gandhi, who makes it to the cover for the third time in 18 months. In the August 1980 cover story—Filling The Void—Rajiv was a political recluse. In May 1981—Will The Cap Fit?—the cover story evaluated his decision to enter politics. This fortnight, at the Bangalore Youth Congress (I) convention, he was a transformed figure, no longer blushingly avoiding the glare of publicity but perfectly at home in it. To chronicle the event which marked the transformation, Managing Editor* SUMAN DUBEY, *Picture Editor* RAGHU RAI *and Correspondent* PRABHU CHAWLA *joined their colleague* RAJ CHENGAPPA *in Bangalore for the duration of the conference and Correspondent* SUMIT MITRA *put the story together in New Delhi. To track events and sense the mood they fanned out among delegates and VIPs there assembled. Then, to get a bird's-eye view—literally—of the proceedings, they climbed atop a street lamp repair vehicle, gaining a rare perspective on an unusual event. Rai, who has shot scores of pictures of dignitaries, was startled to see his now famous election portrait of Rajiv (held aloft on placards on this fortnight's cover) on sale at the convention for up to Rs 150. Mused Rai: "Perhaps I should have charged royalty on this one."*



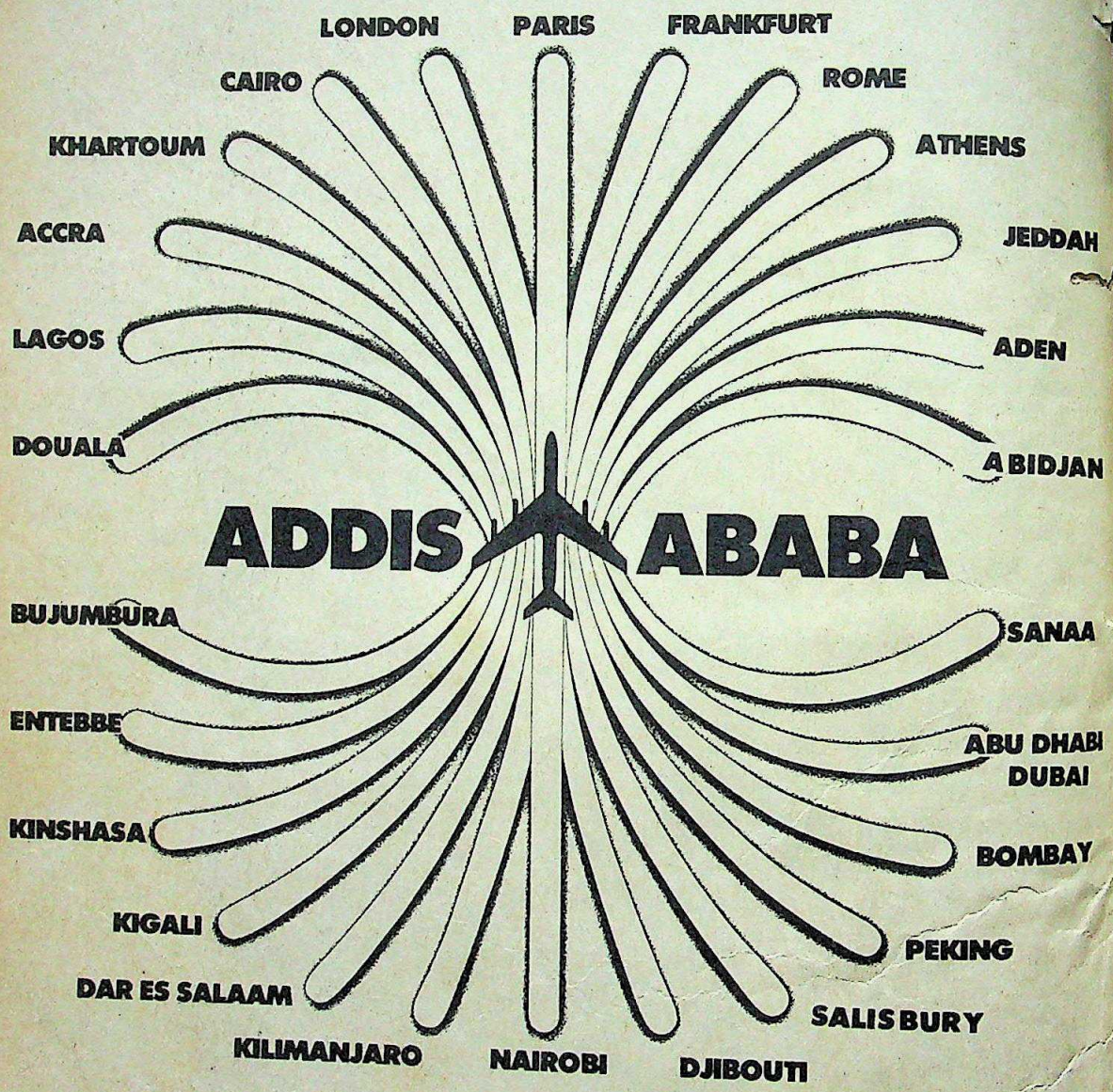
Rai (top) and Chawla in Sanjay Nagar

THINGS are frequently not what they seem to be, and it often devolves on the media to peel aside appearances. At times this can be a humbling experience, as it was last fortnight in the wake of the Sadhupur killings. Taking a close look at the Uttar Pradesh anti-dacoit drive CHAITANYA KALBAG *was a stone's throw from Sadhupur when the killings burst upon the unsuspecting community. Kalbag arrived at the scene before the VIPs in their helicopters. Branching out from there, he criss-crossed the major dacoit districts of the state, travelling more than 1,700 kilometres by car, to put together a comprehensive investigation of some of the so-called encounters. This was a follow-up on an earlier story on police atrocities in the February 16–28, 1981 issue. Kalbag also recruited free-lance Photographer* PRASHANT PANJIAR *to provide the pictures. Said Kalbag: "It'll take a long time to forget the smell of death and terror that hung over the region."*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

THE AFRICAN CONNECTION



London to Salisbury or Paris to Peking. East or West Africa from Europe or Asia, the best connection is via Addis Ababa. With years of experience and a formidable tradition in hospitality, we remain yours truly,

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

The African Specialists.

Ethiopian Airlines. • Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400 039 Tel: 244787/244525/243366 Ext. 3215
• Janpath Hotel, Janpath Marg, New Delhi Tel: 351235/350070 Ext. 2

Our General Sales Agents:

STIC TRAVELS
Magpie Tourist Complex
Mathura Road
Faridabad (Haryana)
Tel: 3473

STIC TRAVELS
Hotel Chola Sheraton
10 Cathedral Road
Madras 600 086
Tel: 8209[illegible]

SHE[illegible]A TRAVELS
Metro Commercial Centre
Gujarat [illegible]urt Road
Ahmedabad 38[illegible]009
Tel: 445317

GLOBAL TRAVELS
Devatha Plaza
131/132 Residency Road
Bangalore 560 025

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Nothing Year

Your cover feature "Year Of coming" (January 15) did a precise auto- 1981 and showed it for what it was: a year that will go into the dustbin of ry, unwept and unsung.

Ramanand Sharma
Delhi

I was disappointed with the cover fea- When there is so much happening in the rld now why waste a whole issue on the t year?

Vikram Batra
hi

The section on corruption mentions on-existent persons who do not even st". Non-existent persons generally do

Sajan Venniyar
nam

splaced Pessimism

The pessimistic economic outlook in "A ap In The Dark" (January 15) was mis- ced. The sluggish performance of agricul- e this year, at about 4 per cent, is offset by estimated increase of 8 per cent in the ustrial sector and a corresponding rise in tertiary sector. And what is the "ambiva- strategy" in the Government's new- nd liberalism with the private sector? s policy is in no way discriminatory ainst the agricultural sector.

Sushim Benerjee
ta

hat Sinking Feeling

After reading "The Year That Wasn't" ember 15) it seems that 1981 can be med up thus: yesterday we were on the ge of a huge ravine, today we have taken a nt step forward.

Niraj Dawar
ew Delhi

ssay In Sincerity

I have no quarrel with your presen- tion of J.K. Jain in "Spoils of Sycophancy" anuary 15) but as one of the winners of the ehru and India' essay competition let me ear the misrepresentation of the compe- tors. Though I am only a "small town ribe" it is unfair to say that people like myself lack integrity and would whatever else for the sake of a trip abroad or a transistor. Just because no "journalist of any national standing" entered the competition does not mean the bona fides of lesser known journalists should be questioned.

Ranchi *Ved Prakash Agarwal*

Police Promotions

Vishnu Dayal Ram was not deputy superintendent of police of Bhagalpur as reported in "Blinkers On Barbarity" (January 15). He was superintendent of police here and his transfer as superintendent in Muzaffarpur is in no way a promotion.

Bhagalpur *Akhilendra Kumar*

Rating Mrs Gandhi

The IMRB/INDIA TODAY poll, "Paradoxical Popularity" was well named. It is indeed strange that while the majority rates the performance of the Central Government as low, Mrs Gandhi's personal approval rating is still high. This despite the fact that as leader of the ruling party she formulates the Government's policy. Her strength lies in that the Indian electorate seems to be convinced that she is the only possible leader and her lineage helps to sustain this conviction.

Howrah *Partha Benerji*

In Praise of JRD

After reading "Changing Of The Guard" (December 31) it occurred to me that it is time that J.R.D. Tata wrote his autobiography. He owes this to successive generations of Indian managers.

Jamshedpur *Nazimuddin Ahmed*

■ It has been mentioned that J.R.D. Tata flew a single-engined Piper aircraft in 1932. The aircraft flown by JRD was a D.H. 82 Puss Moth.

Jaipur *P.L. Sharma*

■ When JRD says that he would commit suicide if he ever became prime minister he pays a compliment to Mrs Gandhi's ability to do this thankless job.

Hassan *S.P. Raman*

■ For someone like me who has just started working, the cover story on JRD was extremely inspiring. In fact I would appreciate more such features on success stories in Indian industry.

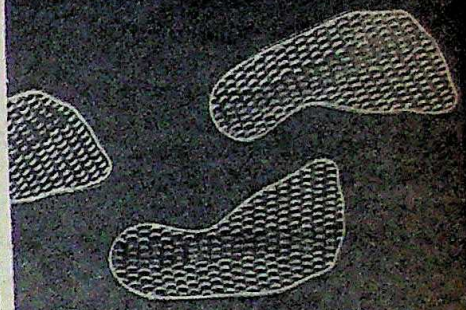
Tiruchy *P. Venkatachalam*

Asian Regatta

The winner of the 'Windglider' event (December 31, 1981) in the First Asian Regatta was Captain Deepak Dikhit and not Captain A. Dikshit as mentioned in the report "Coming of Age".

—**Editor**

Footprints on the fashion front



milano socks

For stretch comfort that lasts

In a wide range for men & children.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

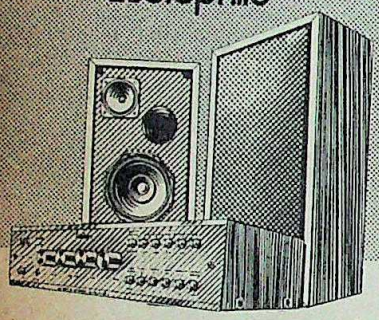
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SUPER FIDELITY

is here at last

D SERIES

Designed by Solidaire for the discerning audiophile



Super Fidelity is a new concept in stereophonic music. The Solidaire D Series gives you one of the best cassette decks assembled here - the DS 601.

Top quality amplifiers with high density component layout and excellent speakers. For D-Accurate music.

Solidaire

yours faithfully

stributors:

Beam Electronics (P) Ltd.
ngalore-560 003 Ph: 367415

nech India
mbay-400 020 Ph: 568490/560779

Beam Electronics (P) Ltd.
cutta-700 026 Ph: 467727

epak Radios
tor 12, Chandigarh

ectrum Electronics
underabad-500 003 Ph: 221349

per Electronics
w Delhi-110 019 Ph: 681027

Beam Electronics (P) Ltd.
dras-600 020 Ph: 413098/412281

vshreem Industries
ne-411030 Ph: 53704

ASP-HE-405

Letters

Laxman's Politicians

Our public figures have been brutally treated by R.K. Laxman ("King Of The Cartoon", December 31). If an archaeologist in the 25th century finds all his cartoons, posterity's verdict on our politicians would be resoundingly adverse: ignoble, venal, demagogic, ruthless and immoral.

Bombay *Subhash Sampat*

■ In the article it is mentioned that Laxman took his drawings to the editor of the *Swatantra*, Koka Subba Rao. The editor of that paper was Khasa Subba Rao. Koka Subba Rao was one of the chief justices of India.

Hyderabad *A.D. Bhogle*

Pakistan's Ploy

While I accept some of B.G. Verghese's arguments in "War Over No-War" (December 31), I must state some qualms. Though we do get arms from the USSR they can in no way compare with the F-16 bombers. Also, the IMF loan can only be used to clear arrears, not to buy armaments. Articles such as this one prove that Pakistan's ploy to lull us into false security is working well.

Madras *K.S. Ganapathy Subramaniam*

■ How come A.B. Vajpayee was left out of the account of Indo-Pakistani relations? He was the first foreign minister to visit Pakistan in recent times and his success surprised even his sternest critics.

Bombay *V.L. Sadasivan*

Tragedy Of Errors

The Qutab and Ahmedabad temple incidents brought into tragic focus the depths to which administrative inefficiency has sunk ("Spate Of Senseless Tragedies", December 31). Most of the recent disasters have been of our own making and yet nobody seems to learn a lesson.

Bilimoria *K.V. Vaidyanathan*

■ If the report that two women tourists were molested when the lights went off at Qutab Minar is true we should hang our heads in shame. What kind of a country is this where women cannot venture out safely on their own? And where does this leave the much vaunted 'hospitality' that India is so famous for?

Bombay *S. Krishna Kumar*

Faith, Hope And No Charity

The article "Faith, Hope and No Charity" (December 15) brought hope into my life. It is very encouraging for a physically handicapped person like myself to read about the achievements of others who are similarly disabled.

New Delhi *S.C. Bansal*

Just Published

Industrial Products Finder Annual-1981

- Ads and profiles of over 1,200 important industrial products, processes, services at your finger
- Nearly 500 pages
- Section-sewn
- 280 x 205 mm in size
- Boxed

You will find this massive compendium fascinating and indispensable in your pursuit of ideas, new business opportunities, and equipment for your industry. Yours for Rs.60 (postage free).

Mail this coupon to:

Business Press Pvt Ltd, Surya Maha
2nd Floor, 5 Burjorji Bharucha Marg
Bombay 400 023.

Please send me _____ copy/copies of **Industrial Products Finder Annual 1981**, for which I enclose Rs.60 per copy.

A cheque/M.O. for Rs._____ (total) enclosed.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Letters

Isn't it surprising that under Section 80-the Income Tax Act a deaf or deaf and person is not considered physically capped? Tax deductions are allowed blind and orthopedically handicap-persons.

Rajendra Balge
Hyderabad

The article proves conclusively that the that we must withhold from the capped is pity. Pity is the chief bling-block they face.

Sanjay Raina
Jaipur

Lucknow Laments

For us in Lucknow, the review of Muzaffar Ali's film *Umrao Jaan* (December was a shock. Ali has given a true matic depiction of Lucknow as it was Urdu, the poetry, the *mujras* and the gs. It seems that the reviewer has not the book *Umrao Jaan Ada*. If he had e so he would have known that its only back is the poetry and by using hrayar's poetry Ali has done a service to artiste.

Amjad Ali Khan
Lucknow

Non-worshippers

What is one to make of Union Works Housing Minister Bhishma Narain gh's statement that the nation and his will definitely gain by Rajiv Gandhi's and meaningful advice? With his record what greater maturity can Rajiv ndhi claim than millions of other ians? If Congress(I) politicians wish to f in sycophancy and imbecility, let them. t also, let them spare us from being told t India's salvation lies in the Nehru geny.

Lambert Mascarenhas
Panaji

Price Rise

For over two years INDIA TODAY has held its price at Rs 4 per copy in the face of sharp all-round increases in costs, while other magazines and newspapers increased their prices. But costs continue to rise and imported newsprint has gone up by 50 per cent in 1981 alone and a staggering 85 per cent since mid-May 1979. Ink, labour and freight have also risen sharply.

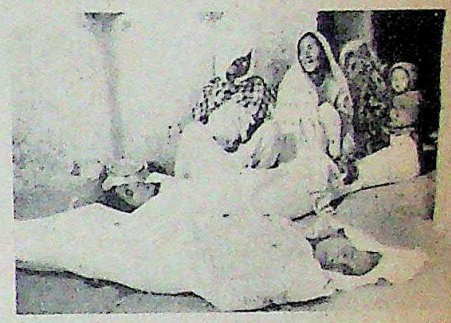
INDIA TODAY is, therefore, compelled to increase its cover price to Rs 5 per copy with effect from the issue dated February 15, 1982, i.e. the first issue of February 1982. The annual subscription rate will also go up to Rs 85 with effect from 1st February, 1982 for all new subscriptions as well as renewals. Accordingly foreign subscription rates will also go up and full details in this respect can be obtained from Circulation Department.

—Editor

In Focus this Fortnight

COVER STORY: The much-publicised Bangalore convention of the Youth Congress(I) has underscored that Sanjay's brigade is ready to roll out of the wings this time as a vehicle for Rajiv Gandhi. With this second coming, however, there is a subtle change in circumstances as Rajiv needs this well-trained unit to establish his hold on the electorate as much as they need him to regain legitimacy. **Page: 68**

SPECIAL REPORT: The Dehuli and Sadhupur Harijan massacres bracketed a campaign launched by the Uttar Pradesh police to honour Chief Minister V.P. Singh's vow to rid his state of its dacoit menace within a month. Were the hundreds of people killed genuine dacoits? A detailed exposure of the shocking truth. An exclusive interview with V.P. Singh (**Page: 25**) plus stunning pictures of the Sadhupur carnage. **Page: 22**



LAW: The long-awaited judgment on the vital questions of transfer and appointment of judges sealed the fate of the independence of the judiciary last fortnight, offering a *carte blanche* to the executive. The 1,486-page judgment held that whenever there were any differences relating to Constitutional authority, regarding hiring or transfers the Government's decision would prevail. An investigative report. **Page: 60**

INVESTIGATION: With a string of scandals, charges of corruption, and petty theft the Orissa Ministry, headed by J.B. Patnaik, is far from achieving a promised stable government. The mushrooming scandals involving Patnaik's ministers and members of his family, has given ammunition to dissidence in the ruling party's rank and file. A report. **Page: 84**

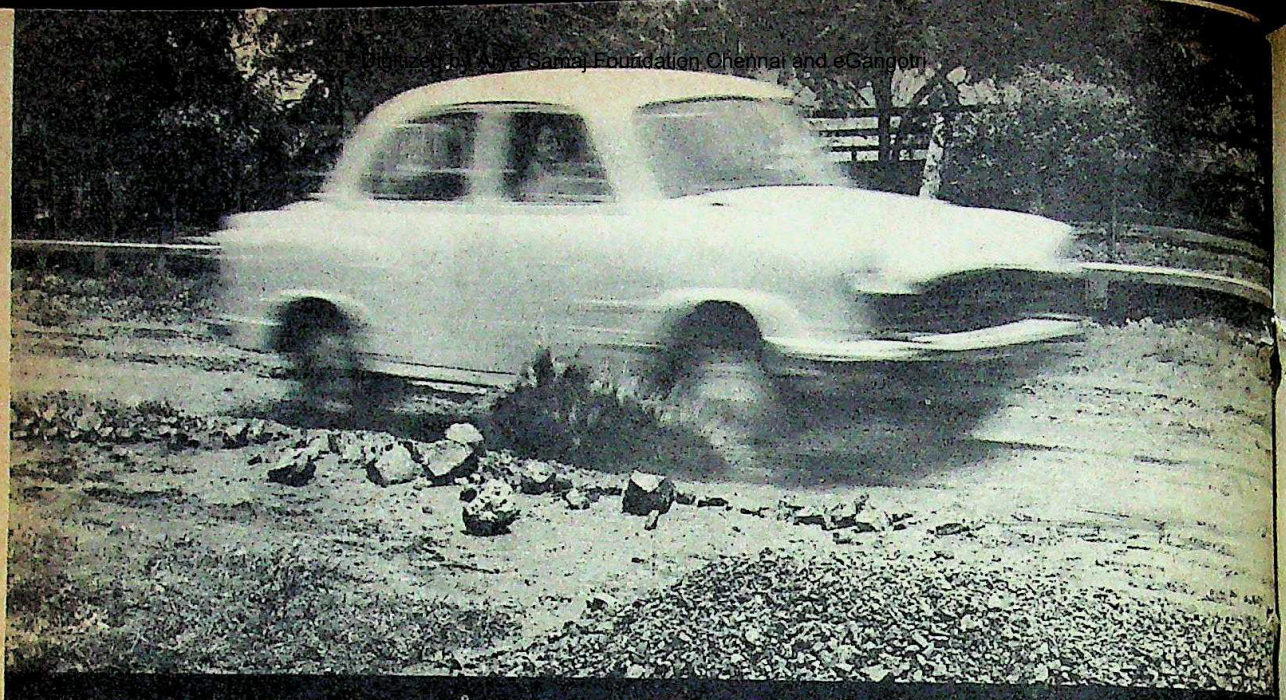
Contents

8 In the Air
13 Voices
16 Photo Feature
22 Special Report
36 Current Events
43 Centre-Stage
60 Law
67 Neighbours
68 Cover Story
84 Investigation
90 Guest Column: B.G. Verghese
93 Media
100 Perspective
102 International Intelligence
105 Trade Winds
106 Economy & Industry
122 Business International
126 Crime
131 Science
133 Sport
136 Cinema
145 Books
147 The Arts
152 Eye-catchers

Cover Photo by Raghu Rai

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Nylon tyres will go through hell for you.

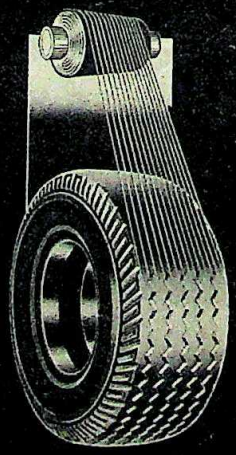
Rough roads, slippery roads. Steep climbs and sharp curves. When the going gets rough, do your tyres keep going? Nylon tyres do. Nylon tyres are the toughest, safest tyres going today.

You can trust the tyre that's made from Nircord nylon tyre cord. It's the toughest tyre-reinforcement material available to tyre manufacturers. To you, that means less wear-and-tear on your tyres, so fewer skids, slips and blowouts. Nircord's resilience smoothens even the roughest roads to give you safer handling.

Nylon tyres are the best assurance that you'll never need your car insurance. So start a safety drive today — get nylon tyres made from Nircord.

Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.
Nirlon House
254-B, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli,
Bombay 400 025

Switch to nylon— the safer tyre



nircord®
nylon tyre cord

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection,

LINTAS. NIC. 6-25

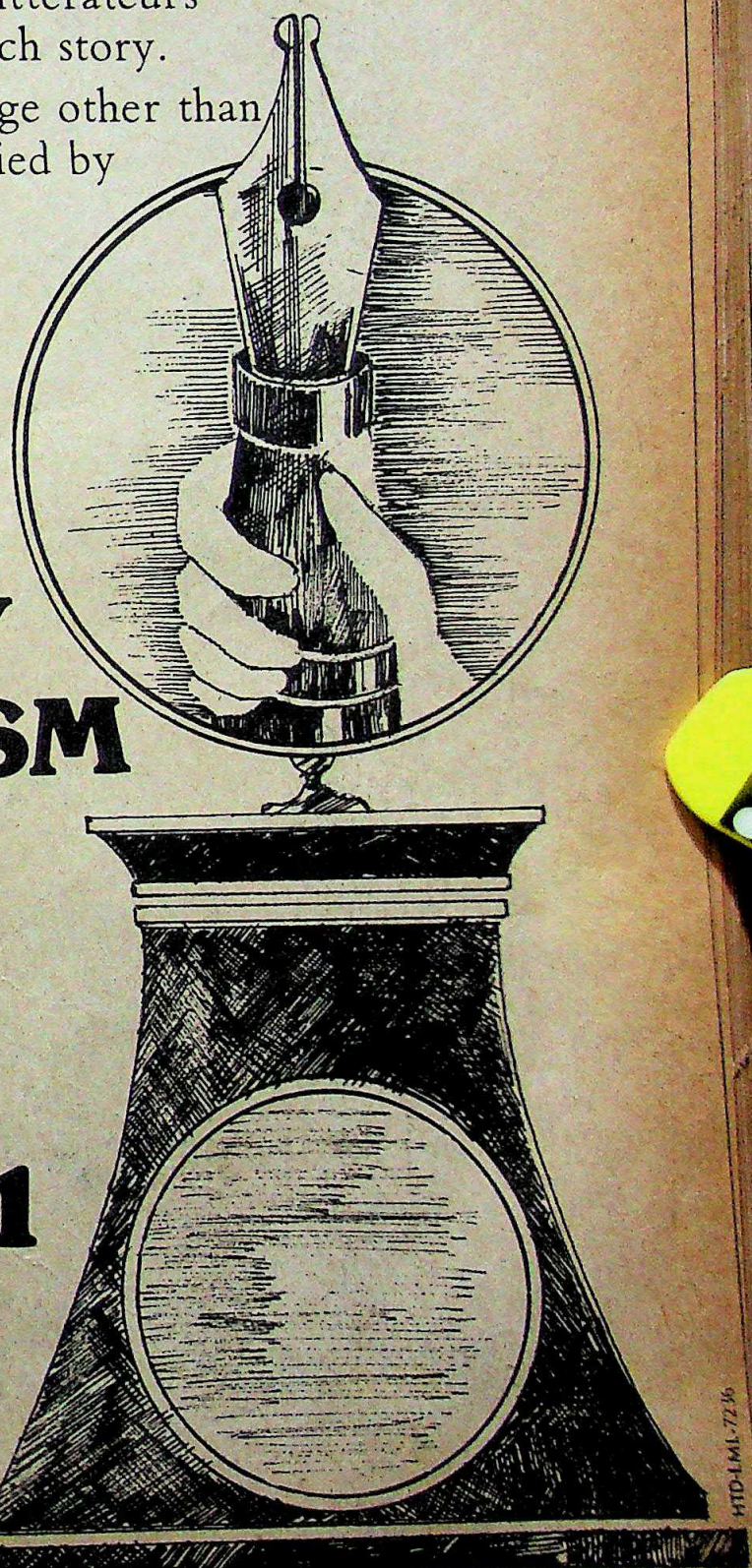
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

An annual award of Rs. 20,000/- will be presented for the most outstanding investigative report on human rights in India.

The report must have been published during the previous year in an Indian newspaper or magazine.

A national jury of eminent litterateurs and journalists will assess each story.

Entries in any Indian language other than English should be accompanied by an English translation.



THE P.U.C.L – INDIA TODAY "JOURNALISM FOR HUMAN RIGHTS" ANNUAL AWARD 1981

Last date for receiving entries for 1981: 7th January 1982.

Entries should be sent to:

The General Secretary,
Peoples Union for Civil Liberties,
A-31 West End,
New Delhi - 110 021.

CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Gogoi's Hasty Entry

THE Congress(I) ought to be recognised as the best mathematician since Aryabhatta. The haste with which it chose ex-finance minister Keshub Gogoi as the new leader of the Congress(I) legislative party in Assam and dumped Anwara Taimur was, say insiders, because it could not have extended President's Rule in the state beyond June 29 this year. The opposition to Taimur within the ruling party was so strong that New Delhi finally had to give way, although, according to sources in Gauhati, the dissident Congress(I) legislators had been told to accept Taimur for the time being, with Gogoi replacing her once the ministry was formed. But Gogoi is not going to have an easy time of it, either: the six tea-garden MLAs led by Joy Chandra Nagbanshi who quit in May last year and led Taimur's fall are reportedly in no mood for a reconciliation.

Dilemma In The East

THE Centre is caught in a cleft stick in West Bengal, and the Left Front government's pre-emptive demand for fresh elections has caused panic amidst the two warring Congress(I) factions in the state. Strangely enough, West Bengal seems to be the pivot around which the Assam talks are turning. The Centre, sources close to the Home Ministry say, is unwilling to reach a settlement with the agitators until the West Bengal polls are over, since it fears that an accord favourable to the agitators will have disastrous repercussions on its chances in West Bengal, whose Bengali voters will treat it as a stab in the backs of their brethren in Assam. The betting in Gauhati, therefore, is that no Assam settlement is possible until late 1982. Until then, the Centre plans to string the agitators along.

Diplomatic Moves

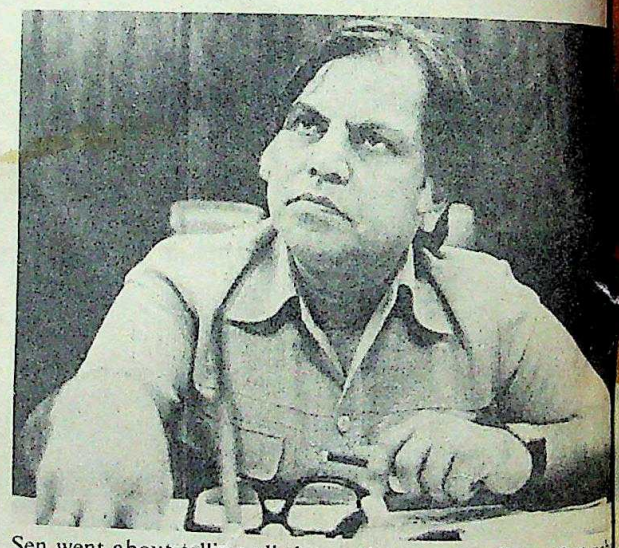
SOUTH Block is experiencing the proverbial earthquake in the wake of the appointment of M.K. Rasgotra, the Indian ambassador to France, as the next foreign secretary. A series of major changes are in the offing. Among the various reshuffles expected, the Indian ambassador to Beijing, K.S. Bajpai is being brought back as a secretary (East). India's permanent representative to the UN in Geneva, A.P. Venkateshwaran is now being tipped for the China post. Venkateshwaran, who had earlier worked in a senior capacity in Beijing, is well conversant with China's foreign policy and was recently in the capital for consultations. The ambassador to Pakistan, K. Natwar Singh, is being shifted to New Delhi as an additional secretary. The replacement could even be a public figure or a politician of repute.

Farewell Antulay

DID Abdul Rehman Antulay have a premonition that the judgments due this fortnight would go against him in the cases now before Bombay courts regarding the notorious cement scandal and others? Judging by his melodramatic speech at the Congress(I) Working Committee meeting in the capital on January 8, it would seem to be so. Antulay claimed that the judges who heard his cases were bound to be prejudiced against him As law minister in V.P. Naik's cabinet, he had opposed their being appointed as judges. Ignoring his reservations, Naik went ahead and made them judges. Antulay seemed to suggest that nobody need be surprised if the judges pronounced him guilty.

Antulay had also griped at the meeting that his lawyer Ashoke

Arun Shourie (right) congratulating Mrinal Gore (Lok Dal) outside Bombay High Court immediately after Justice B. Lentin's judgment on Antulay (below)



Sen went about telling all those who cared to listen that nobody should expect him to rescue Antulay because he was fighting a case which had no chance of winning. Even as the meeting was in progress, Mrs Gandhi reportedly summoned Sen to an adjoining room to check on this. Sen denied the allegation but the implications were clear.

The Mirages Are Coming

A multi-million rupee deal for the initial purchase of 40 Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft is on the anvil. A high-level team of officials of the French manufacturers Marcel Dassault is now here giving finishing touches to the package which would involve transfer of technology of the navigational attack system and air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles to India. Barring the final price of the aircraft, all details about the Mirage 2000's weapons outfit, electronic counter measures, and its delivery schedule have been finalised.

The French are also reported to be preparing details of the indigenous manufacture of the Super Matra 530-D missile which will be the main weapon of the Mirage 2000. The Union Cabinet has already given a green signal to the Indian Air Force and the Defence Ministry to go ahead with the deal, but at price acceptable to India.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If a shine is all you're looking for, any shoe polish will do. We're talking about what happens underneath the shine—the caring that's necessary to prevent the leather from aging, hardening or cracking.

This is **KIWI care.**

KIWI is made of rich waxes—natural and synthetic—and oils. As you brush your shoes with KIWI, you'll notice a 'deep shine' coming through because it works more than surface deep. The waxes sink through and nourish the leather to pliant softness. Making things comfortable inside the shoes as well as working up a shine outside.

What's more, the 'deep shine' we're talking about isn't affected by water or dust or a little roughing up. A minute's light brushing brings back the shine. You'll soon see what KIWI care is all about.

It's life for the leather and shine for your shoes.

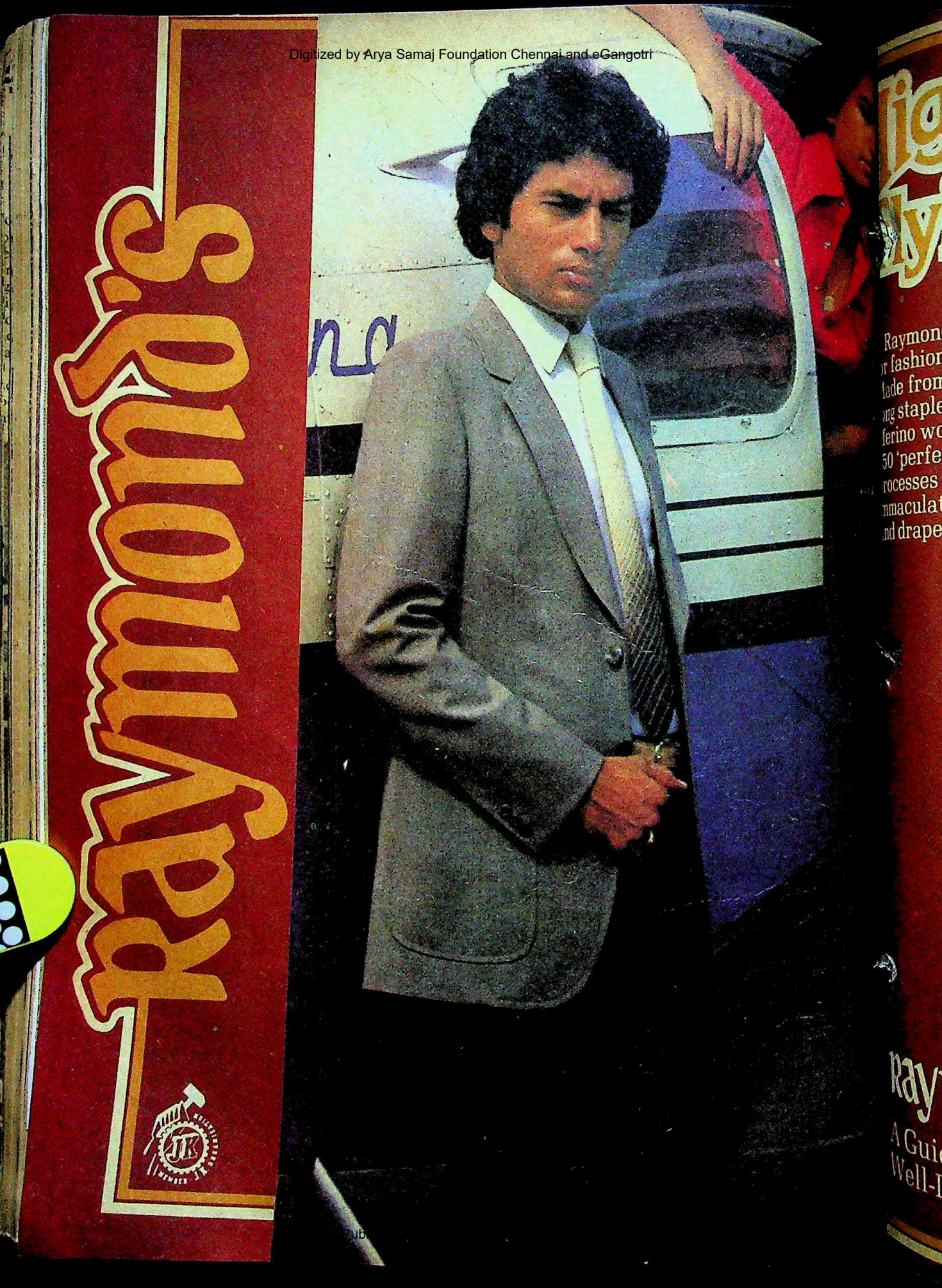
KIWI-ANVC-2618

KIWI Shining life into your shoes.

KIWI a tk product

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Digitized by Arya

igh-
lying

Raymond's suitings
r fashion elegance.
Made from the finest
ong staple Australian
Merino wool. By over
50 'perfect fabric'
rocesses to give you
mmaculate fall, feel
nd drape.

Raymond's

A Guide to the
Well-Dressed Male.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Presenting the luxury of natural leather. In a range so exclusive, we call it 'Solitaire'

VIP Solitaire. Made from the finest natural leather. Beautifully handcrafted, elegantly styled. In tones from autumnal gold to rich burgundy. Lined with the softest velveteen. Quietly accentuated with muted fittings. And safely secured with specially imported locks: the best in the world.

Briefcases, travelcases, overnighters, vanitycases. You'll want a Solitaire for keeps.

V.I.P. SOLITAIRE

On the quiet side of luxury

Blow Plast Ltd.
V.I.P. House
88C Old Prabhadevi Road
Bombay 400 025.

main. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridw

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

am not terribly at home with the upper class of people, many of them are concerned superficial things."
—*Mrs Gandhi to a western journalist in New Delhi*

am not alarmed by Mrs Gandhi's designs to introduce dynastic rule, then why d I be bothered about the son being projected as the heir apparent to the throne?
—*Chandra Shekhar in* Sunday

have lost two colleagues sitting on my left and right in Parliament. The ower had better watch out!
—*Khushwant Singh, MP, quoted in* The Illustrated Weekly of India

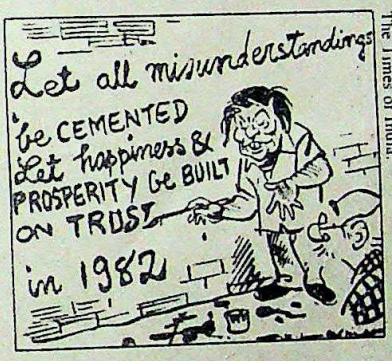
He (Charan Singh) is a petty politician of the parish pump level, pitchforked into er for a brief period by sheer accident.
—*Editorial comment in* The Deccan Chronicle

Damages to the basic structure of the country should be avoided. Democracy does mean licence.
—*Rajiv Gandhi, MP, at a press conference in Bangalore*

We are so used to talking about corruption in India that we seem to think that ruption is an Indian copyright and patent.
—*K.A. Abbas in* Blitz

Indira Gandhi is the toughest tigress in Indian Politics.
—*Trevor Fishlock in* The Times, *London*

When I talk to them (central ministers) they very sympathetic to my cause, but after I n my back they are back to their old games.
—*Dr Datta Samant in* Bombay



The Times of India.

The relationship between the journalist d the reader has become more informal, more timate... the journalist speaks to his reader as a confidant.
—*Jug Suraiya in* Surya India

To be so obsessed by Indira Gandhi is her good for the ruling party, nor for the Opposition and definitely not for the wth of healthy democratic traditions.
—*Dinesh Goswami in* The Hindustan Times Magazine

Rajiv bhai (Gandhi) has never desired power. In fact he doesn't even know what ower is. Can't you see the poor fellow has all the power in the world, and he doesn't en know what to do with it!
—*An unnamed senior Congress(I) leader quoted in* The Hindustan Times

We are not communists and we have no intentions of becoming Communists and ur (Congress-I's) programmes are more progressive than theirs.
—*Mrs Indira Gandhi at a press conference in Trivandrum*

The police and paramilitary forces... seem less keen on maintaining order and ore on oppressing the people, ravaging the countryside and making a fast buck, ctly like the ministers and chief ministers.
—*Rajni Kothari in* Seminar

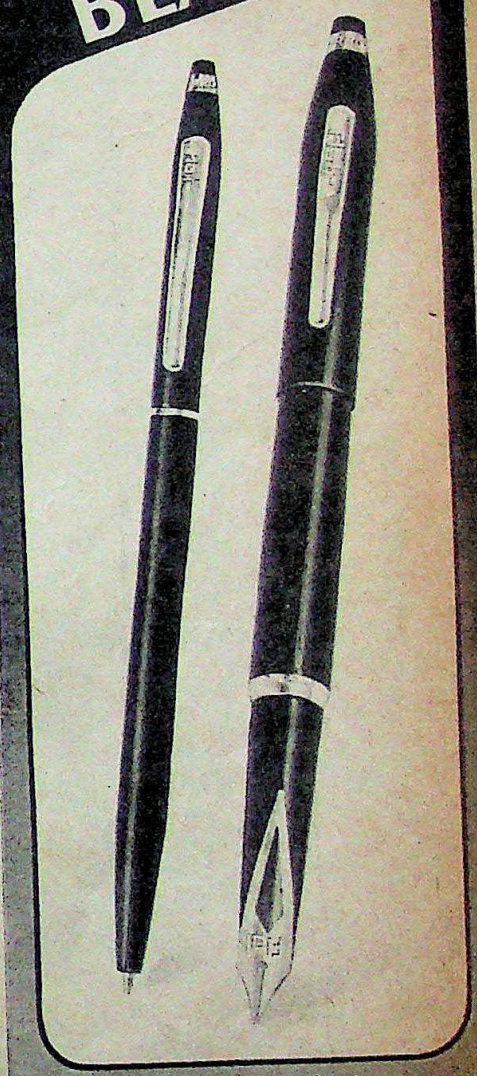
Marriage is a bum trip.
—*Actress Shabana Azmi in* Probe

In our country, if any girl or hero strips on the screen, it looks vulgar. They don't ve the right tummy or figure, legs are hairy and there are bulges in the wrong place.
—*Malayalam film director Sethumadhavan in* Weekend Review

I am the Sophia Loren of India. So why shouldn't I expose (my body)?
—*Film star Ranjeeta in* Super

My current hero is Kapil Dev, like he is for every other Indian.
—*Test cricketer Sunil Gavaskar in* Sunday

NOW WITH PFM NIBS
SATIN BLACKS



Classic Pens with long lasting, stainless steel nibs with the world famous PFM design.
Sleek Ball-pens. Elegant, distinctive.
A beautiful gift for your business friends. With your company name. Or without.

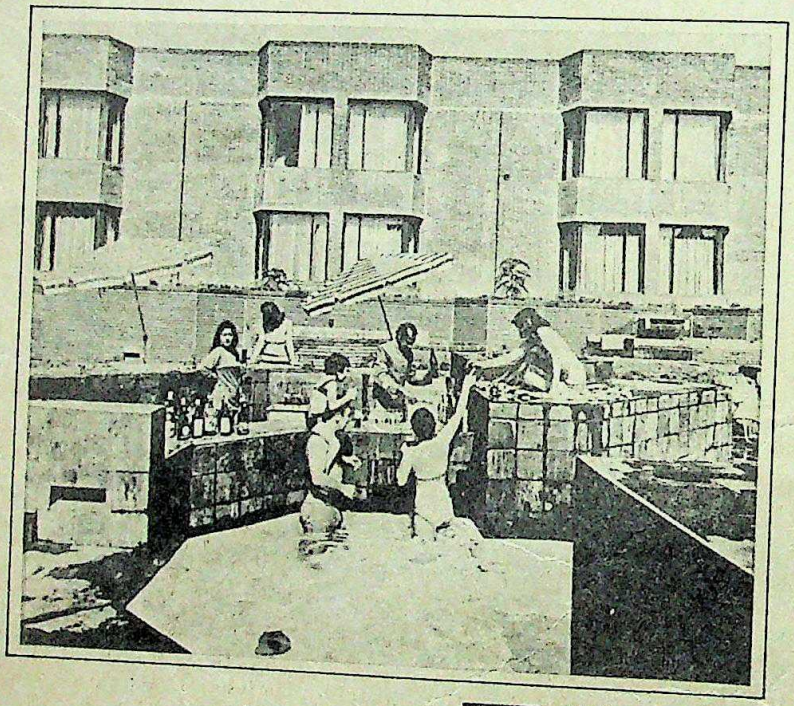
Flair®
Satin Black Pens and Ball-pens
Wimco Pen Co.
Mehta Industrial Estate,
I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon West.
Bombay 400 063. Phone : 692694

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

WELCOMGROUP's Mughal Sheraton, Agra
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In the 'Once city of kin

Agra, formerly the residence of kings, is now a living memor them. Here is history like nowhere else in the world.
On the banks of the Jamuna stands the immortal pearl dedicate beautiful queen. An ancient fort looks down its battlements, while lies the tomb of the great Akbar. And even further away is th remarkable town of Fatehpur Sikri.
All this is why Agra is called the city of the Mughals. And whi why Agra has the Mughal Sheraton.



Under the marble gar of a world's wonder am fantasy lives.

The Mughal Sheraton not a mass of cemen concrete, instead it is architectural wonder, create all reverence to the histori

You come upon it quite suddenly. A low structure w red stone and brick exterio fusion of the great Fatehpu Sikri and the Fort; and whi makrana marble interiors s beautiful gardens.

Winner of the Aga Kha Award for Excellence in Architecture, 1980.

In 1980, the Mughal Sher was amongst the first of buildings around the wor to be selected for the presti Aga Khan Award. A recogn of a great creation in a city renowned architecture.

200 rooms and no elevato

The Mughal Sheraton is magnificent arrangemen bridges and waterways,

WELCOMGROUP
Mughal Sheraton
The resort for the Taj Mahal.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

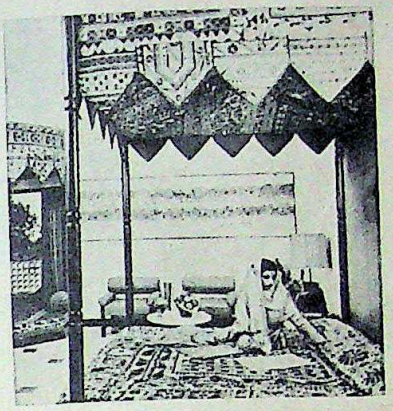
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ynthesis of all their glory.

across sprawling gardens
ns where peacocks play.
rooms are linked by
ed bridges
gardened courtyards.
room seems to reach
o the garden. There are
ular rooms with bolsters
ed on takhts by windows,
which offer a spectacular
f the Taj Mahal.
specially designed Indian
with marble floors and
rble casings that contain
ous beds with canopies
ead... a re-creation of the
f Indian living.
great suites. Raja
ingh and Tansen. The one
hed in the rich hues of
than's handicrafts, the
inspired by the great ragas
k and Malhar.

rsonalised conferences
superb recreation.

he Mughal Sheraton is a
great conference centre,
because of its professional
ion, meticulous attention
and personalised service
conference co-ordinator.

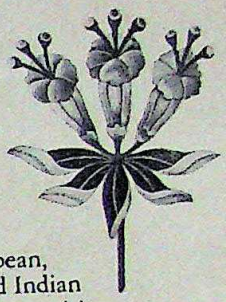


For after business hours . . . a buggy to take you to the Taj Mahal, a sauna, a pool with a bar, a mini golf course, croquet, archery, discos every week and special parties in the lush Mughal gardens . . . facilities few others can match.

And for wives accompanying husbands, beauty and cooking classes, and specially organised sightseeing trips can be arranged. Dinner and dancing every night.

A blend of great cuisines and entertainment.

People who enjoy great food come to the Mughal Sheraton. It has the *Nauratna* with delicacies from the 'Kitchens of India'. Plus live Indian classical music. The *Taj Bano* with a buffet spread of food from all over India and the world. The *Lounge Bar*, in the lobby, where you can capture the spirit of the Mughal Sheraton. The *Samovar* offers excellent snacks and a great view of the Taj Mahal, while the *Bagh-e-Bahar* serves great European, Chinese and Indian cuisines. Plus exciting entertainment..



Namaste . . .
we welcome you.

When you come to Agra, to see the Taj Mahal, the Mughal Sheraton gives you a reason to stay.

An easy drive away from Delhi, Agra is a wonderful resort with a profusion of great sights besides the Taj Mahal.

Agra like the rest of India is gifted with a splendid heritage.

And we, at Welcomgroup, are proud to give it to you.

WELCOMGROUP
Mughal Sheraton

Tajganj, Agra-282 001, India.
Phone: 64701 Telex: 0565-210
Cable: POWHATTAN, AGRA

RESERVACOM-II
For Instant Reservations
at the wonderful world
of Welcomgroup,
call:
Delhi 374127 Bombay 220923
Calcutta 249566 Madras 89460
or any Welcomgroup hotel.

We enjoy people

WELCOMGROUP
The people pleased to please you

Agra	Mughal Sheraton	Gwalior	Usha Kiran Palace	Khimsar	Royal Castle	Patna	Maurya Patna
Andamans	Bay Island	Hyderabad	Banjara	Madras	Chola Sheraton		
Aurangabad	Rama International	Jaipur	Mansingh	Mysore	Rajendra Vilas Palace	HOTELS OPENING SOON	
Bhutan	Hotel Druk	Jammu	Asia Jammu-Tawi	New Delhi	Maurya Sheraton		
Bombay	SeaRock	Jodhpur	Umaid Bhawan Palace	New Delhi	Hotel Siddharth	Ajmer	Ajaymeru
Goa	Cidade De Goa	Kargil	Highlands	Ooty	Fernhill Palace	Bangalore	Windsor Manor

Palaces, hotels, resorts, Indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

HTD-ITC-7077

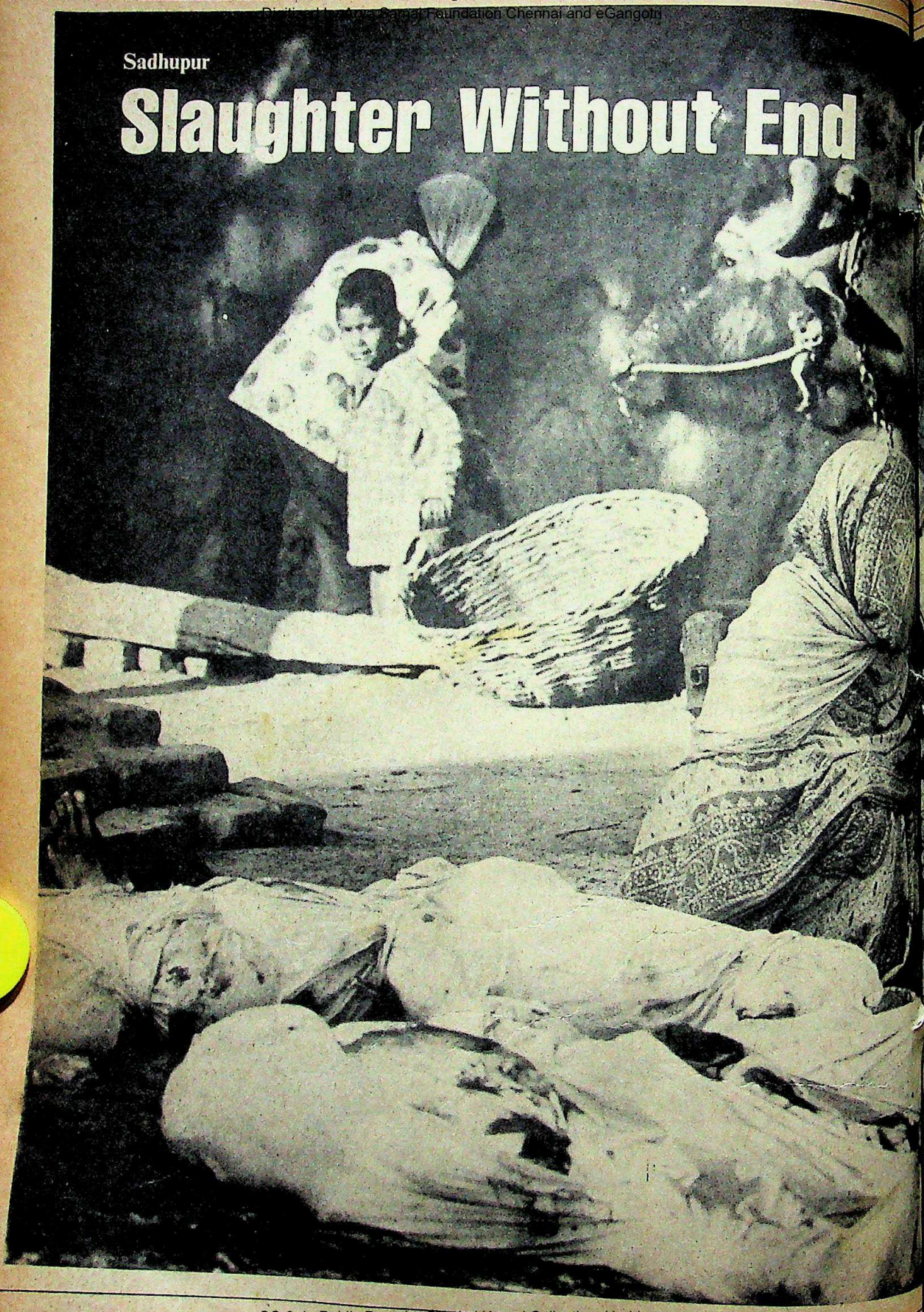
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Photo Feature by Prashant Panjiar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sadhupur

Slaughter Without End



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sadhupur's women mourning their dead: humanity's lowest ebb

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

MASSACRES have become as commonplace as village *melas* in Mainpuri district. Sadhupur did not fail to be a crowd-puller. Six weeks after Dehuli, history had repeated itself with ferocious disregard for the Uttar Pradesh Government's claims that law and order had been restored in its dacoit-infested districts. Just 5 km down a mud road branching right off the highway immediately after Makkhanpur, a good-sized town about 60 km from Agra, Sadhupur is much more accessible than Dehuli.

On the morning after the massacre, every human being in the region seemed to be heading for the site. The people who pushed and shoved their way into the *cul-de-sac* containing the five affected homes exhibited every sign of *mela*-goers. Peanut-sellers set up stands, and the inevitable truckloads of armed policemen who came in stood idly by, shooing on gawkers who tarried too long. The crush in the grief-stricken homes was unimaginable. Death had acquired vulgar currency.

Seemingly Senseless: Sadhupur is a predominantly jatav village, and at first sight there seemed to be no reason at all for the killers picking on the house of Salig Ram, Ram Swarup, Ram Bharose, Ramji Lal and Tokhmal. The three murderers had stopped two women leaving the village and asked for directions to the jatav quarter. The killings were random and senseless. If Dehuli had a Latoori Prasad who lost eight family members, Sadhupur had Ram Bharose and Ramji Lal, each of whom lost three.

But unlike Dehuli, there was no clue at all to the identity of the Sadhupur killers. When state Home Minister Swarup Kumari Bakshi and her deputy arrived at the village in the afternoon of December 31, they rashly pinned the blame on Opposition conspirators. There was little ministerial grief at Sadhupur. Instead, there was rage. "Why should the chief minister take any more vows?" asked Bakshi. When asked whether the Sadhupur victims' families would get any compensation, she mumbled vaguely: "The same... the same..."

Again, unlike Dehuli's Jatavs, Sadhupur's Jatavs were far more organised, and quite militant. When the police arrived at the village, four hours after the killers had struck at 6.30 p.m. on December 30, they wanted to remove the bodies for postmortem. But the Jatavs said they would [illegible] until the ministers came. Most [illegible] men had been closeted in a me[illegible] other side of the village, in M[illegible] Jatav's house. Mangal Singh is c[illegible] and heads a cooperative of about [illegible] making glass bangles. He went by [illegible] darkness to the Shikohabad police [illegible] relayed the first information of the [illegible]

When Bakshi came, the bodi[illegible] ready been wrapped in regulation [illegible] rouds and sealed with blotches of [illegible] After the VIPs had departed the bo[illegible] taken to Ferozabad for post-mort[illegible] taken back the same night to the vil[illegible] at this point that acrimony arose be[illegible] villagers and the authorities, who [illegible] cremate the bodies right then. Throu[illegible] night, the Shikohabad police station [illegible] ceiving wireless messages from the [illegible] intendent of Police of Mainpuri [illegible] Vir Singh, to cremate the bodies be[illegible] Minister V.P. Singh, Union Home [illegible] Zail Singh, and Union Minister of [illegible] Home Yogendra Makwana came to [illegible] the following morning. But the [illegible] firmly declined these requests, and [illegible]

A weeping Ram Bharose (above), Zail Singh and Yogendra Makwana (right) at Sadhupur: senseless tragedy

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

broke on New Year's Day, the bodies were neatly laid out in a village courtyard, with groups of stooping women racked with grief clustered around them.

It was a grim way to begin a new year, and the politicians who descended from the skies in their helicopters had perforce to squat near the bodies and pay their respects. V.P. Singh made a somewhat *filmi* speech, his eyes red-rimmed, and took an oath to avenge the deaths. Meanwhile, his cabinet colleagues and district officials were busy expounding their theories for the massacre. The sum total of it was that Sadhupur had been attacked by dacoit chief Anar Singh who, it was alleged, was very close to certain Lok Dal politicians, and it had all been done to embarrass the chief minister. But the Anar Singh-Opposition conspiracy theory seemed implausible when investigated (*see page 22*).

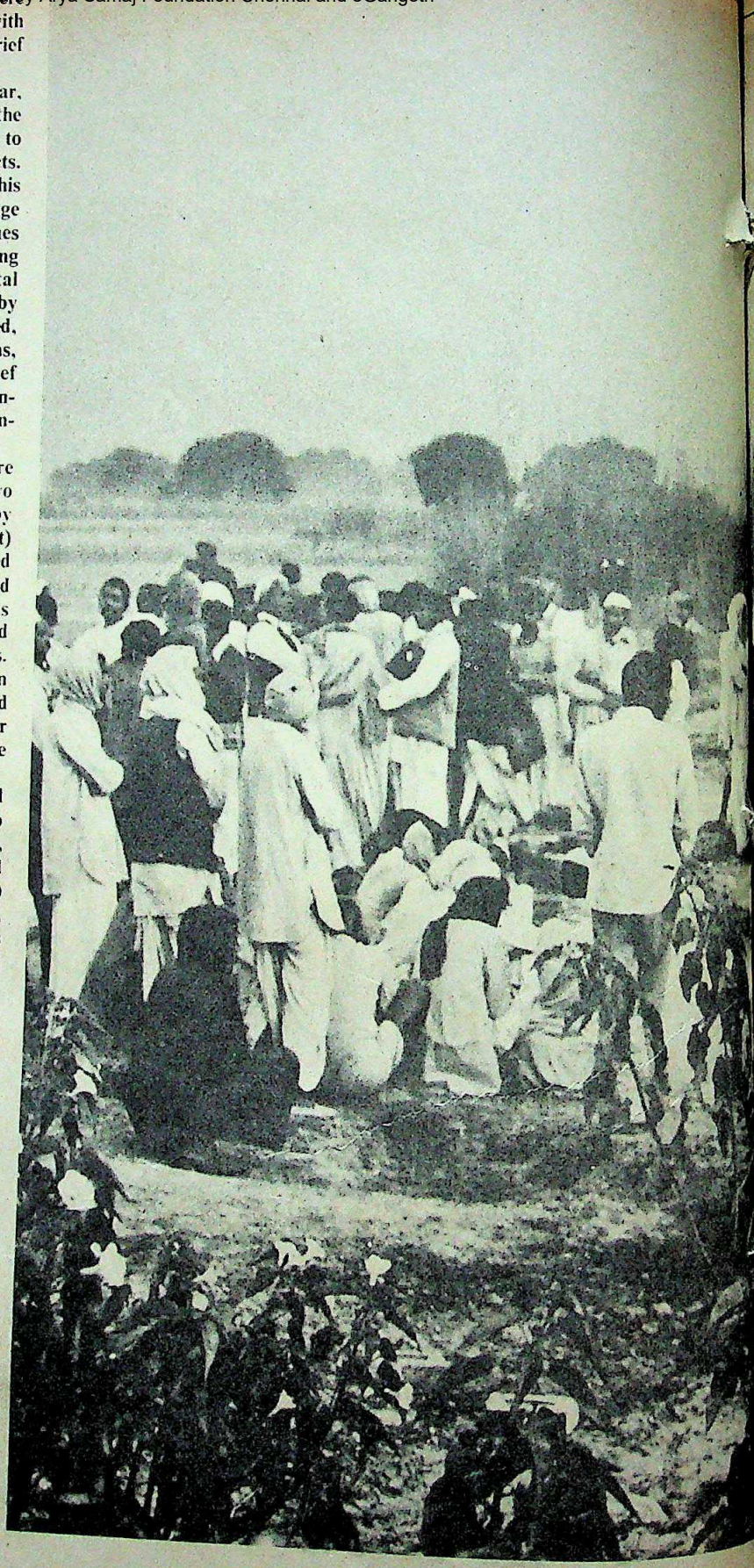
Likely Reasons: What did seem more plausible was the fact that there were two warring groups in the village, one led by Ramesh Chandra Misra (alias Nathi Pandit) with most of the Jatavs in it, and the other led by Jagdish Pandit, Komal Singh Thakur, and Suresh Nai. The Jagdish Pandit group was apparently linked to the Anar Singh gang and had another dacoit, Badshah, in its ranks. Badshah was killed by some villagers in September, and on December 8 Suresh Nai had been killed by the police after a tip-off. Anar Singh, therefore, seemed to have avenged these losses.

Opposition politicians, however, averred that the murderer was Radhey, the man who led the Dehuli killers. But from all accounts, with four of Radhey's 19 gang members killed and nine (including his lieutenant Santosha) arrested, that seemed to be unlikely. Radhey, it was said, had punished Sadhupur's Jatavs because they had shown too much solidarity with their brethren in Dehuli.

One stark fact highlighted police inaction: a few days before the massacre, two men alleged to be police informers, Kaptan Singh and Oblal Yadav, had been killed in nearby Seelampur, and the police reportedly had information that Anar Singh was in the vicinity. But no pre-emptive cordon was thrown around the area and although there were enough provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) and civil police in the area, no combing was carried out.

In the end, it was clear that Sadhupur had become a handy stick for both the Government and the Opposition to beat each other with. The dice, however, seemed to be loaded in the Government favour; and with no end to the Sadhupur riddle in sight at fortnight's end, it seemed as though Dehuli and Sadhupur were merely parentheses between which the Uttar Pradesh police had run amuck on a frenzied massacre of their own.

—CHAITANYA KALBAG in Sadhupur



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...cremation on New Year's day: a grim augury

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Uttar Pradesh

Peace Of The Graveyard

I know no one can do me no harm because happiness is a warm gun.
Yes it is.

—John Lennon, 1968

VISHWANATH Pratap Singh had cause to be happy on December 30. The prime minister herself had come down to Lucknow to pat him on his back and give his ministry a clean chit. Singh had, to all intents, successfully carried out his terrible vow of ridding Uttar Pradesh of its dacoit menace within a month. The peculiar thing, however, was that Singh swore to do so on November 23, five days after the Dehuli massacre. But the vast state he ruled had begun to throb with warm guns from November 18, the day of the massacre, when 12 people were killed all over Uttar Pradesh. In the 41 days that ensued, Singh's suddenly galvanised policemen hunted out and killed no less than 299 men who were alleged to be dreaded dacoits.

But Singh's gods had it in for him. About the time Mrs Gandhi was winging her way back to Delhi, 10 more defenceless Jatav Harijans were shot and killed in cold blood by a mysterious trio of assassins. Five of the victims were women, four children. This time the massacre occurred at Sadhupur, a village 25 km from Dehuli as the crow flies and in the same district: Mainpuri. When the news broke the following morning, it seemed as though a thunderbolt had hit India's very heart.

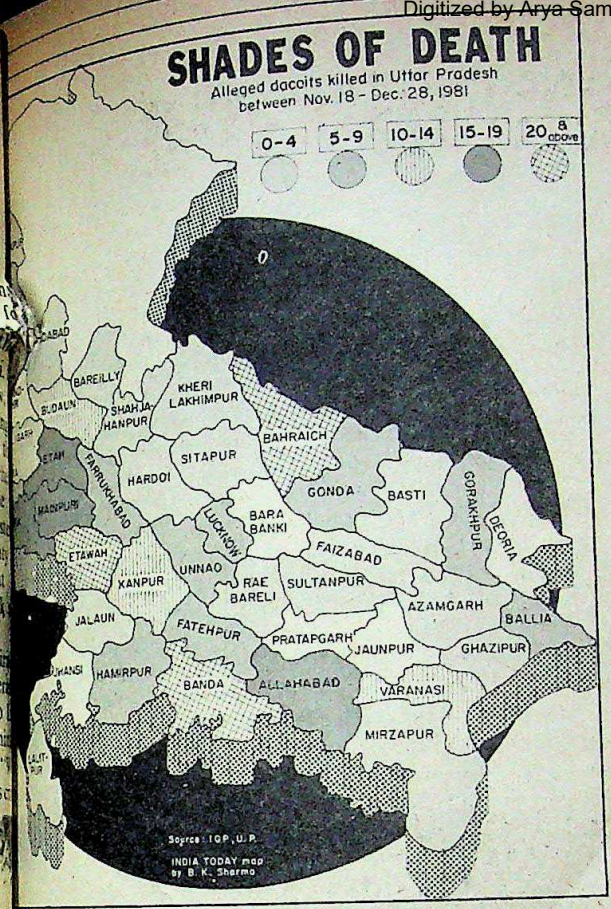
Arguments: Sadhupur couldn't have come at a more embarrassing moment for the state Government. After all, hadn't it been announcing gleefully that the dacoit menace had been wiped out? Immediately, the official machinery swung in[illegible] find excuses and scapegoats [illegible] Year's Eve massacre. Over [illegible] week, in Sadhupur, in Mainpuri [illegible] headquarters, and in Lucknow [illegible] reaucrat, police official and poli[illegible] litician echoed one another as [illegible] piled up. INDIA TODAY reach[illegible] pur within 12 hours of the [illegible] and when state Home Minis[illegible] Kumari Bakshi and her deputy [illegible] Tripathi reached the village at [illegible] December 31, they set to work [illegible] build up their arguments.

"It's a political conspir[illegible] Bakshi, "and it was done delibe[illegible] very day Mrs Gandhi came to [illegible] Tripathi agreed with her, and h[illegible] at nefarious opposition plots. [illegible] every man who perpetrated this [illegible]

A policeman turns over the body of a 'dacoit' shoot first, question later

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



...i, and when Tripathi tried to caution ...that Sadhupur was "the last flicker ...flame".

...ing the bumpy trail back to ...habad circuit house in a jeep, Bakshi ...Tripathi continued with their alle-...s. "None of the 299 men killed by ...during the last month was innocent. ...ere all dacoits," insisted Tripathi. ...our campaign will continue. It did not ...n December 24." As if to prove ...hi right, the toll rose to 325 by ...y 6.

...he facts, however, seemed to show up ...hi's ministry. The chief minister's ...a pratigya, as it was dubbed, had ...ed in orders from the top to every state ...man to embark on a manhunt. And the ...had cooperated enthusiastically. As ...y-count rose steadily (out of 1,480 ...acoits killed during 1981, 310 died ...d by a terror that had been experien-...ation drive.

Over-zealous: From the mass of evid-...it became apparent that the police had, ...d during the Emergency, become over-...s about their task. There were only a ...ful of big dacoits carrying rewards on ...heads in the list of those killed. More ...cantly, there had been no police casual-...t all, and this was suspicious because in ...counter with a dacoit gang, the police ...almost always suffered casualties. Well-armed and equipped with sophisticated communication equipment, the big dacoit gangs in any case have proved too elusive for the police.

Who then were the men killed during the 41-day war of attrition? The truth began to dawn on January 6 in Lucknow, when Tripathi gave INDIA TODAY detailed lists of the 28 major dacoit gangs in the 12 districts (Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Agra, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Kanpur (rural), Banda and Badaun). Out of 619 officially listed dacoits, only 293 had either been killed in encounters, or captured. Of the five biggest gangs (led by Malkhan Singh, Chhabiram Yadav, Pothi, Mahabira and Anar Singh) only 132 men out of a total listed strength of 256 had been killed or captured. "It is true we have not been able to smash the bigger gangs altogether," admitted Tripathi.

Gradually, as the evidence accumulated, it became clear that the police had been put under immense pressure to deliver their quotas of heads. In every town and village in the four districts most affected by the dacoit menace—Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad—people repeatedly said that the police had been told that the bigger their body-count was, the better would be their rewards. Each district's superintendent of police (SP) had reportedly ordered every police station under his jurisdiction to step up the manhunt as the chief minister's month-long vow began to near its end.

Casualty Figures: The official list of 'encounters' during the blood-spattered 41 days from November 18 to December 28 seemed to corroborate this. Out of 299 alleged dacoits killed during this period, the maximum—193—had been killed between December 7 and December 24, when V.P. Singh triumphantly completed his probationary period. The casualty figures had leapt dramatically into double digits during these days.

What was most shocking about this merciless period was the fact that the police had killed people in 44 of the state's 57 districts, in a swathe of blood that cut across from east to west and north to south. Only 119 'dacoits' had been killed in the 12 core districts, and the remaining 180 had been killed in other far-flung corners of the state.

The state opposition parties exhibited their helplessness by not providing figures of this massacre, a massacre that had been punctuated by Dehuli and Sadhupur. But they charged the Government with the killings of hundreds of innocent people. The Lok Dal, which is the second-biggest party in the state legislature, alleged that 90 per cent of those killed were innocent. The Government hotly contested this, and Tripathi said only four cases of false encounters had been detected during 1981, in Varanasi, Etawah, Gorakhpur, and Meerut, that the guilty policemen had been charged with murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), and that there had been

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

no false encounters during December.

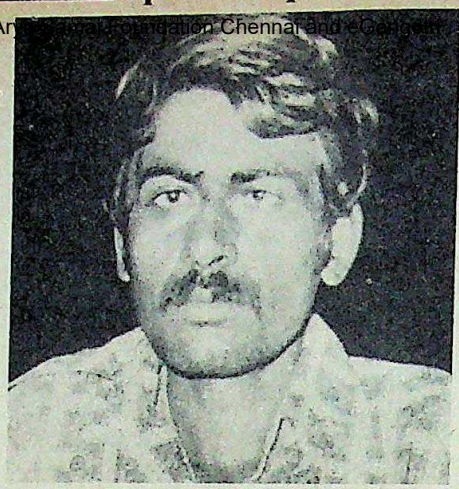
WHAT does happen if a policeman is found guilty of falsely killing an alleged dacoit? Nahar Singh of village Gattapura in the Fatehabad police station area in Agra district was called to police station Pinahat for interrogation on June 18, 1980. At 5 p.m. that day, he was shot dead by the police in an 'encounter' in the Pura Karkauli ravines closeby. The police are alleged to have removed Rs 3,000 from his person before killing Singh.

When an uproar ensued, Agra's then district magistrate Saibal Kumar Mukherjee investigated the case and charged the Pinahat station officer and four other policemen with murder under Sections 302 of the IPC. Nahar's widow was granted Rs 1,000 from the chief minister's relief fund—but only in November 1981. As for the guilty policemen, a CID enquiry is going on into the incident, but there is reportedly immense pressure to hush up the case.

Meanwhile, the Government was obviously determined to plug its conspiracy theory, and it stepped up the campaign. The Sadhupur killings were attributed to Anar Singh, a notorious dacoit, and Tripathi implied he was backed by certain Lok Dal politicians. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (Agra Range) Satish Kumar Mukherjee first said there could have been two warring groups in the village, and then said that Anar Singh could have been retaliating because of the police dragnet.

Important Letter: Behind this argument was a letter purportedly written by Anar Singh and left behind at Sadhupur, in which he swore continuing revenge. Tripathi had the letter in his Lucknow office on January 6, but was dissuaded from parting with a photostat copy by the state's Inspector-General of Police (IGP) Naresh Kumar Verma who said its authenticity was still being verified. Obviously, then, the state Government had no incontrovertible evidence for Anar Singh's involvement in Sadhupur. And opposition leaders had all along been charging that the letter was fake.

But Tripathi nevertheless distributed mint-condition photographs of the dacoit, and that very day the chief minister told a press conference that the district magistrate of Deoria and the DIG of police, Varanasi, had detected a conspiracy to massacre Harijans in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Political circles in Lucknow were buzzing with rumours that evening about an impending crackdown by the state Government on opposition politicians. Two weapons were at the Government's disposal: the National Security Act (NSA) and the anti-dacoity ordinance issued after the Dehuli massacre, which provided for detention of up to six months of dacoits and their harbourers without bail.



Anar Singh: culprit or scapegoat?

What was intriguing was the fact that the state Government had chosen not to use this ordinance during its month of death. Tripathi, who observers say is more powerful than Bakshi, let slip that the ordinance had not been used because the Opposition would then have attacked its use. But there seemed to be another explanation: use of the ordinance would mean physical detention of the suspects, and the state's ministers had consistently attacked the judiciary for granting too much bail. The ordinance would not have permitted the police to eliminate so many 'dacoits'.

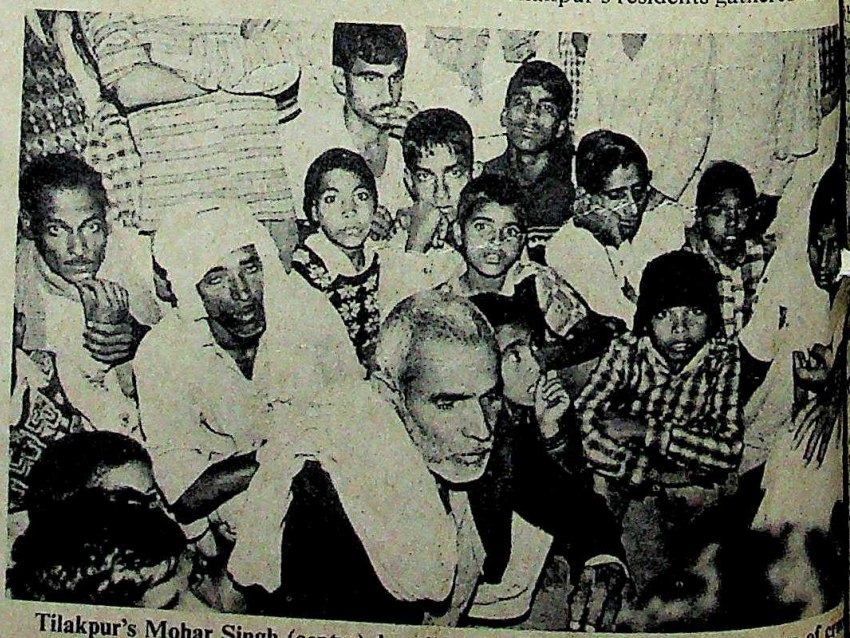
Innocent Deaths: When INDIA TODAY travelled through the dacoit-infested areas, it quickly became clear that there could have been many innocent deaths in fake encounters (*see page 27*). The police mostly seemed to have grabbed small-time offenders and petty crooks and then to have shot them in cold blood. Most of the reported encounters were in the night, but it is well known that the police rarely go out after dacoits after dark: experience [illegible] them that tracking down dacoits [illegible] ing in touch with each other in [illegible] suicidal.

It is not difficult to come acr[illegible] of people who have first-hand exp[illegible] relate about the local police's thre[illegible] some score by staging an encoun[illegible] was Nand Singh, for instance, wh[illegible] in an inky-black Etawah town str[illegible] ing a sheet of paper. It was a pe[illegible] Nand Singh was quaking with fe[illegible] local police, he said, had falsely cha[illegible] with murder, and when he was acq[illegible] lack of evidence, had beaten up [illegible] and brother; Singh had therefore f[illegible] against three policemen. Now, sa[illegible] the sub-inspector in charge of a po[illegible] had threatened to kill him.

Nand Singh is most certai[illegible] dacoit. But he is not entirely innoc[illegible] He is alleged to be a pimp, and a [illegible] crook. But the fact that the police w[illegible] him shows how far the law is prepa[illegible] Local sources say that the sub-in[illegible] out for his blood because Nand [illegible] fused to increase his regular brib[illegible]

Constant Terror: Subjected t[illegible] and arbitrary raids, the villages in t[illegible] live in constant terror, a terro[illegible] heightened by not knowing who [illegible] foe, because even dacoits dress u[illegible] uniforms. The Auraiya police [illegible] Etawah district best illustrates th[illegible] affairs. Two of the five fake e[illegible] investigated by INDIA TODAY were sta[illegible] the Auraiya police, led by their off[illegible] charge Balvir Singh Tyagi. How T[illegible] his men terrorised Tilakpur, a villa[illegible] area, makes for an ominous tale.

The darkness around Tilakpur [illegible] conceal armies of gunmen. [illegible] Tilakpur's residents gathered arou[illegible]



Tilakpur's Mohar Singh (centre) describing his experience: a random spree of cr[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

P. Singh

onitoring Death

SHWANATH Pratap Singh 50, as encountered rough weather ever e he took over the Uttar Pradesh ministership in June 1980. Moradad, Aligarh, Behmai and Dehuli mes that will always blot his copy- at the killing of 10 Jatav Harijans Sadhupur on December 30 seemed to e at a particularly inauspicious time Singh. That very day Mrs Gandhi had, ucknow, given Singh's administration lean chit and a pat on the back for ccessfully" carrying out the vow Singh k on November 24 to resign within a nth if the law and order situation did not rove. It was in these circumstances that gh agreed to meet INDIA TODAY for an clusive interview on January 3—four ys after the Sadhupur massacre.

The interview began in Singh's cknow residence late at night after a binet meeting, and ended nearly two urs later when Singh remembered that o ministers were waiting in the ante- om to see him. Seemingly indefatigable, I always go to bed and get up on the same y") very frank and outgoing, and ob- ously a man who does his homework and epares his arguments in advance, Singh ke to speak at length with Correspon- HAITANYA KALBAG initially off the rd before getting down to specific ssions. Excerpts:

Q. *What would you like to say about e Sadhupur massacre?*

A. It is clear there was no old enmity Sadhupur, no loot, nor any sexual olestation. There was obviously some her motive. The killers wanted to hit mething else: the Government, and the ngress(I). Because our anti-dacoity ve had been very effective. The killers anted to shatter my government's credi- ity and wean Harijan voters away from e Congress(I).

Q. *Who do you feel is responsible for e massacre?*

A. My own feeling is that it was Anar n; perhaps he was retaliating against pressure on his gang. We had infor- ation about his presence in the area.

Q. *Then you do not subscribe to the Opposition's conspiracy theory?*

A. How can I say? I have heard that Anar Singh is close to certain opposition aders. But even if it is a conspiracy then e have to fight it, not fall into the conspirators' design.

Q. *Are you considering any major cabinet or bureaucratic changes after Sadhupur?*

A. No major changes. We may sus- pend one or two thana in charges. After all, *bhai*, I had given this very machine a certificate only one week earlier!

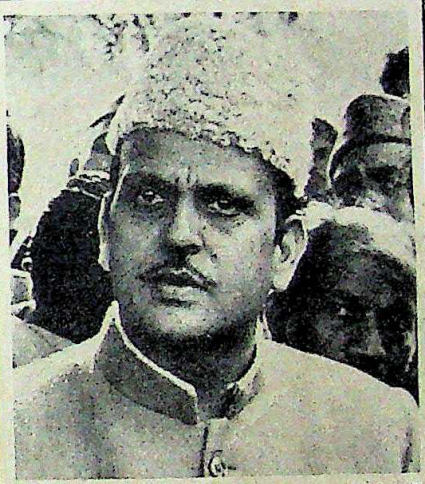
Q. *Are you giving yourself any more deadlines?*

A. No, but within a month you will see results.

Q. *Your critics say that you have offered to resign too often.*

A. That is nonsense. The press has multiplied things. I offered to resign only twice: once after Moradabad, once after Dehuli, and the latter was conditional. I did not want the party's interests damaged, I wanted its option to choose another leader to remain open.

Q. *Almost every politician, either ruling party or opposition, seems to be linked to some dacoit gang or the other.*



Singh: "I have been uncompromising"

A. Only in the major dacoit-infested areas, and that too much more in the case of the Opposition. I think politicians resort to dacoits because they can ensure delivery of votes in a particular area. I think this linkage is not unlike the politician-Mafia links in urban USA.

Q. *There are allegations that many Congress(I) ministers and legislators have criminal histories. There is one hijacker . . .*

A. If the Janata regime could have a man who had derailed 53 trains as a Central minister, what is odd about a hijacker becoming a legislator?

Q. *Considering the large number of people killed in encounters with police, particularly during the last month, don't you think there would be many fake dacoit encounters?*

A. Only three or four false encounters have been detected and the concerned policemen are being prosecuted for murder. I am fully aware that this machine can run amuck and am constantly monitoring every encounter death.

Q. *The consensus seems to be that your home minister is singularly incompetent and that her only credential is being a relative of the prime minister.*

A. How can she be incompetent? The maximum number of dacoits eliminated has been during her tenure.

Q. *The police seem to prefer killing dacoits to arresting them.*

A. That is not true. The police always kill in self-defence. But there is something insufficient in our laws. Out of 38,000 pending cases over 34,000 criminals have been granted bail. Our legal system allows easy bail. For the social structure in the dacoit areas there have to be special laws.

Q. *But wouldn't special laws amount to a licence to kill?*

A. Society has to make its choices. Even our fundamental rights have flaws. We have to pay a price.

Q. *What about the group within your party that is trying to topple you?*

A. There is no such dissident group. My tenure has been heavenly compared to the warlord situation in the past.

Q. *Everybody says law and order is deteriorating, but your statistics say it is improving.*

A. It is bad only in Mainpuri, Etawah, Etah and Farrukhabad districts. But these are only four out of 57 districts. What are four districts for me are a state for you. Abstractions like this play havoc.

Q. *The fake encounters allegation seems to gain weight from the fact that there have been no police casualties during the last month.*

A. If there are casualties then the people say the police are incompetent. There have been many police casualties during 1981.

Q. *No major dacoit gangs have been affected by your month-long drive.*

A. No major dacoit leaders have been killed or captured, but they have all lost men, and their strength depends on their numbers. Out of 19 major gangs 10 have been wiped out during 1981.

Q. *The common opinion about you seems to be that you are a good man, but too good to be a good chief minister.*

A. I may project a good image to the public, but the executive knows it cannot get away with nonsense. I have always been uncompromising. I am not beholden to any businessman.

I do not entertain any *sifarish* in vigilance cases. In December 1980, I blocked all transfers. Nobody can approach me and commit hanky-panky. I cut off electricity to Hindalco and Modi. A softy can't do all these things. And tell me, which recent chief minister has dropped four ministers?

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

fire and pushed an old man forward. His name was Mohar Singh, and he was once *mukhia* (headman) of the village. Tyagi and his policemen apparently believed that Tilakpur's people were aiding a local dacoit, Chandra Prakash. They descended on Mohar's house at 6 p.m. on December 24 and roughly asked Mohar's nephew Rajendra to summon his father Suvaran and uncle Sarnam. When they could not be located, Tyagi summoned Tilakpur's *mukhia* Jitwar Singh and told him that the police would wipe out the village and re-settle it with Thakurs if he did not cooperate.

At 3.30 a.m. that night, the police returned to Mohar's house, got the door opened, and proceeded to ransack the place, looting everything in sight. They departed with three people in custody: Suvaran, his son Rajendra, and Vijay Bahadur, a Harijan.

Desperate Petition: The next morning an angry crowd of citizens besieged the Auraiya police station and secured Rajendra's release. Mohar alleges that Tyagi had wanted to kill Rajendra, and then stage an encounter with Suvaran near Khanpur, a village just outside Auraiya. Their lives were saved because Mohar desperately petitioned all the district officials, and the SP then sent a motorcycle courier to order Tyagi not to kill them.

Catching the scent of a prowling journalist in his area, Balvir Singh Tyagi chose to avoid a meeting fixed on January 5 at the police station by disappearing to Etawah, ostensibly to meet the SP. He took all important station documents with him. It was left to his deputy, Sub-inspector Ram Niwas Tyagi, who began by pleading that he was "the wrong Tyagi", to answer questions.

The only records available were lists of cases pending against encounter victims, all written out on a scrap of paper, and Balvir Singh's encounter reports, written in purple prose. Every time there was a 'dacoit' death, Tyagi and his men claimed to have crept upon the fugitives in the dark and heard incriminating snatches of conversation. In none of the encounters had there been a police casualty, but Balvir Singh described them all as ferocious.

Ram Niwas Tyagi could not furnish details of when the dead dacoits had turned absconders, of post-mortem reports, or of the authenticity of the cases listed against the dead men. The sub-inspector said that Suvaran Singh and Vijay Bahadur were members of the Chandra Prakash gang and had been charged with "assembling to commit dacoity".

Harsh Punishment: In a region trapped in the dacoit-police pincer, villagers plead that they cannot refuse if a dacoit were to land up and demand to be fed and entertained. Yet, Section 8 of the anti-dacoity ordinance, which provides for harsh punishment for "harbourers" of dacoits, has been used freely and ruthlessly throughout the 12 districts, whereas the ordinance as a whole has not been used to arrest listed dacoits. Said Tilakpur's Mohar Singh: "No young person dares to venture outdoors after dusk here, because the police say that they want young and healthy victims." Every knock on the door seems to herald a gun-toting policeman. And, as villager Jabbar Singh put it: "There is no government in my region, and the local SP is the local dacoit chief."

But there has been very little organised protest against the fake encounters, outside of Lok Dal activism. Most of the state's opposition parties have no records of encounters and have not attempted to investigate them. The situation was summed up by four *mukhias* from Jalaun district in early 1981, in a petition to the chief minister. "We give you land revenue and irrigation tax, but you cannot protect us," they wrote. "Please therefore transfer us to the jurisdiction of dacoit queen Phoolan Devi. She is any day better."

AGRA, Mainpuri and Etawah form three points of a triangle. Somewhere within it is the confluence of five rivers, the *pachnada:* the Yamuna, the Chambal, the Kunwari, the Pahuj, and the Sindh. This is where the legendary ravines begin and continue southwards, a forbidding and yet romantic landscape of ridges and dips, ideal territory for the hundreds of bands of dacoits that roam its pockets. Dacoity has been an ancient phenomenon in this region, and from the 14th century onwards it has been an honoured custom to avenge wrong by taking a life and then becoming a fugitive. But the dacoits are not considered criminals by the

Prashant Panjiar

Sub-inspector Tyagi: side-stepping details

Mulayam and (right) Balram:

local population. They are called rebels, a term that has a ring of leg it.

It is no wonder, then, that dacoit gangs exist because they e siderable support from the people factor that has really hamstrung Government is the shadowy conn tween politicians and dacoits. T nections cut across caste and p Nearly half of Uttar Pradesh's have some kind of criminal case o pending against them. Out of 675 at least 300 have had to be pro armed 'shadows' as bodyguard Government. Nearly every major in the 12 dacoit-infested districts have overt or covert links with t Political survival itself seems to these links. But as far as the Co concerned, its particular links wi coits have proved to be its undoing.

Dacoit Power: In the Lok Sab tions in 1980, the Lok Dal lost so seats in this belt, where it had tra held sway. Yet, the party managed its overall lead. From all acco Congress(I) decided to do its utmo the Lok Dal stranglehold w Assembly elections came around 1980. The Lok Dal's Mahipal Singh leader of the Opposition in the Parishad, alleges that Sanjay Ga trusted the task to K.D. Sharma, DIG in the Allahabad headquarters.

Believing that Yadav and J officials would tend to support the L Sharma is alleged to have transfer 39 Yadav DSPs and 67 of 73 Jat DSPs Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri and Farru districts, and the police alleged intimidate voters. Significantly, Sha promoted six days before he re November 30 last year to the Additional IG, CID and since he co given an extension, has now be chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Corporation.

But the maximum damage was because Congress(I) politicians op listed dacoits' aid in booth-capturing intimidation and caste mobilisation five core Lok Sabha constituen

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Fake Encounters

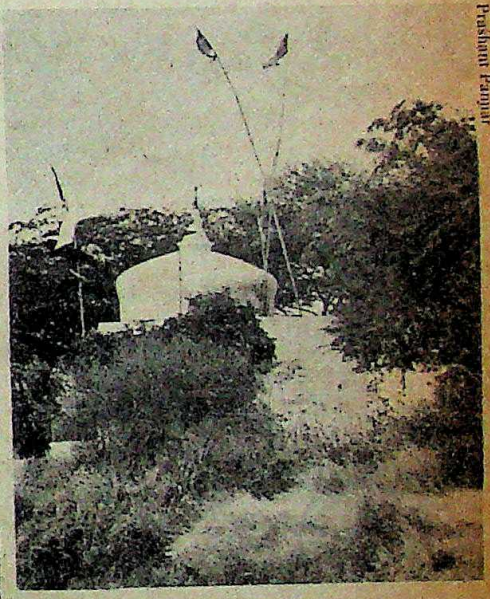
Five Brutal Tales

THE Uttar Pradesh police killed 299 alleged dacoits and captured 1,228 between November 18 and December 28 last year after Chief Minister V.P. Singh vowed to rid his state of its dacoit menace within a month. The police, under pressure to raise the grisly body-count, ran amuck, and countless innocent people or small-time crooks were killed in cold blood. The Government admitted that some people could have been wrongly killed during the year, but said all deaths during the period of Singh's vow were of genuine dacoits. Correspondent CHAITANYA KALBAG *investigated five typical cases in which alleged dacoits were found to have been killed by the police in fake encounters, and found that three of them occurred in December. His report:*

Very close to Khanpur loom the Shergarh ravines, and a little way into them is situated the Mangla Kali temple. This temple has come to acquire a terrible symbolism for the people of the region, for it is a favourite 'encounter' spot of the police. On December 7 the ravines claimed the life of Sarnam Singh, 25, a Kori Harijan from Panhar village.

Sarnam's father Kashiram testified that his son had been picked up by the Auraiya police from the village square for questioning on the evening of December 7. Later, said other villagers, Sarnam had been made to drink a lot at the police station and then taken to the Shergarh *behad* (ravines) and shot. His body was never found. The Auraiya police record showed Sarnam as a member of the Raghunath Mallah gang, and listed eight cases against him. Panhar's villagers had said that Sarnam, who worked as a labourer on a daily wage of Rs 5, did have a murder case against him, but that had an interesting story to it. Jagdish Pandit, ex-principal of the Juah Inter College, used to visit Panhar frequently. When his wife ran away with a Harijan, five years back, Pandit reportedly got her killed and then implicated Sarnam in the case. Pandit was a Yadav, a higher caste.

The Auraiya police also said that



Prashant Panjiar

Kashiram and (top) the Mangla Kali temple near which Kashiram's son was killed

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Inspector Balvir Singh Tyagi, along with seven sub-inspectors and nine constables, had come upon Sarnam and "some other dacoits" near the Mangla Kali temple after dusk on December 7. Significantly, the police said the dacoits were drinking and loudly discussing how they would kidnap a local contractor. The ensuing battle, said Balvir Singh Tyagi's encounter report, raged for five hours and ended at 1 a.m. The police had fired 123 rounds, a figure they had arrived at by counting the spent cartridges lying on the ground. How many rounds had the dacoits fired?

At this point, Balvir Singh's deputy, Ram Niwas Tyagi, said the dacoits were becoming very clever, and when escaping from an encounter, would take away all empty cartridges with them in order to prevent detection. "Criminals have become artistes," he said, "just as the police are artistes." Only one gun was recovered, said the police. There were no police casualties in this encounter too, although it seemed to have been ferocious. And as Ram Niwas spoke, he conjured up visions of bandoliered dacoits scooping up empty cartridges in the darkness and escaping with the 'evidence'. The police were indeed conjuring up 'artistic' explanations.

■ Munna, alias Muslim, son of Imami, resident of Khanpur village, just a few kilometres from Auraiya police station, was a construction worker. He had been employed as a daily-wage worker by two contractors, Kailash Chand and Anwar Ahmad, who were putting up an exhibition in Etawah town. And he had been away from home for six weeks. On the night of December 17 last year, while Muslim was returning from a film show with some friends, he was picked up by a party of policemen that had come in from Auraiya: Inspector Balvir Singh Tyagi, six sub-inspectors, and 12 constables.

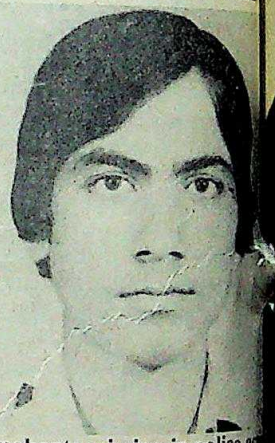
When he did not turn up the next morning, Kailash Chand lodged a FIR at the exhibition police outpost and sent telegrams to district authorities. But his efforts to trace him were futile. Muslim was shot dead by the Auraiya police near a brick kiln at Karampur, one kilometre from Auraiya. The police record of the 'encounter', which Balvir Singh Tyagi's deputy reluctantly read out, listed six cases against Muslim, named him as a member of the Mustaqueem gang, pointed out that he was in fact Mustaqueem's cousin, and said the action occurred between 10 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. Two 12-bore guns had been recovered from Muslim, said the police.

Muslim's family came to know about his end only when they read reports of the "dreaded dacoit's" death in a local newspaper. The family—wife Aneesa and Muslim's sister Noorjehan and five children—never saw Muslim's body. But some Khanpur boys were allowed by a doctor conducting the post-mortem to see the body. Three bullets had hit him at close range, in the palm, groin and right temple. The police suffered no casualties.

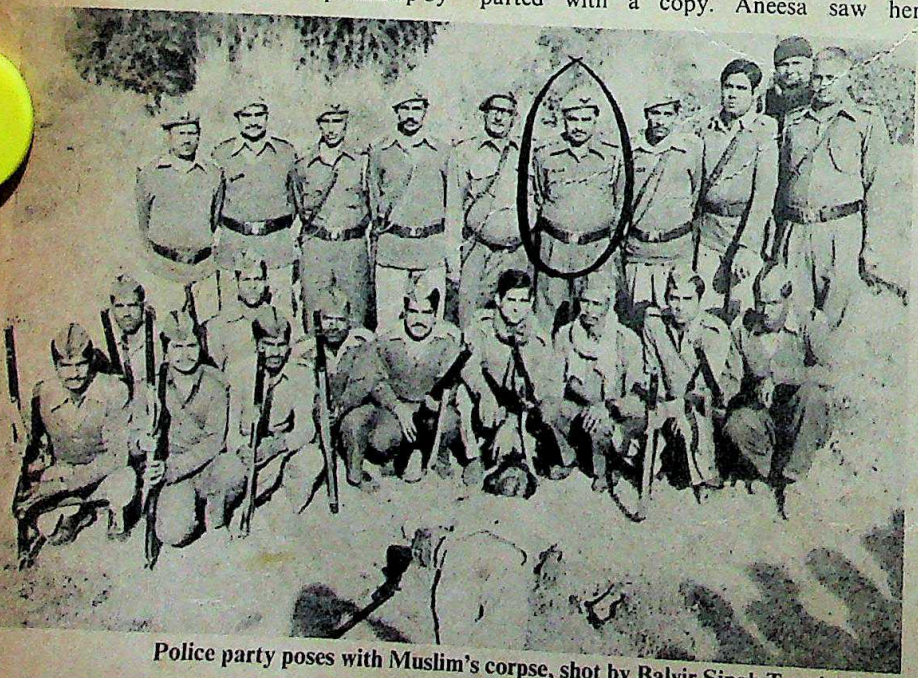
Muslim did have one old case pending against him, under the Arms Act, for possession of a pistol. If he really had been a member of the Mustaqueem gang, he would not have been working as a construction worker in Etawah. The police party that killed him got itself photographed with the body and made R.K. Studio in Auraiya hand over the negative of the picture. Every policeman in the station seemed to possess a copy of the photograph and one of them parted with a copy. Aneesa saw her husband's body for the first time photograph was shown to her on

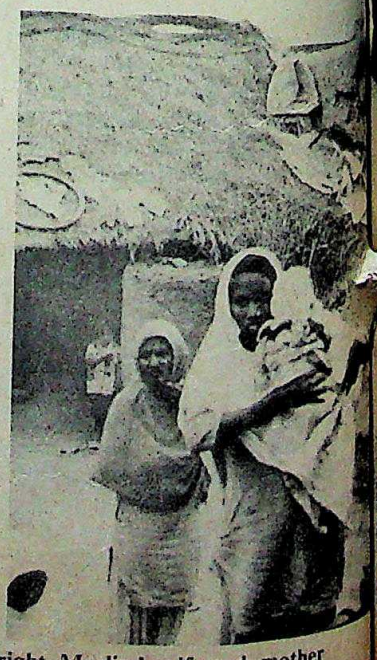
The SP, Etawah, had written Jalaun, informing him of Mus But the SP, Jalaun, wrote back Muslim was not a resident of The Auraiya police obviously show that Muslim was indeed named in police lists of dacoit person whose name appears Mustaqueem's. But that Muslim as Mustaqueem's brother, and Mus was a Qureishi Mohammedan. Khanpur's Muslim was a Mohammedan. Khanpur is a predo Muslim village, and none of its in said that Muslim had ever comm crime. But as far as Inspector T concerned, he had eliminated anot ded dacoit.

■ Even policemen's families are mpt from Uttar Pradesh's trigg police force. One such grieving m the tribe is Ramashankar Pathak



Ramakant: missing in police ac





Police party poses with Muslim's corpse, shot by Balvir Singh Tyagi (circled), right, Muslim's wife and mother

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the first time
own to her on
n. had written
him of Musl
wrote back
resident of
e obviously
was indeed
sts of dacoit
e appears
that Muslim
other, and Mus
Mohammedan
m was a
npur is a predo
none of its in
d ever comm
s Inspector T
iminated anot

's families are
radesh's trigg
ch grieving m
ankar Pathak

g in police a

mother

AY, JANUARY

The Body Beautiful ....

Possess it with Duco Jet Black

India's leading automotive paint manufacturer— ACCI, now brings you a black that is deep and lustrous, a black that is really black ... New Duco Jet Black for cars and motorbikes. With the highest gun-gloss to minimise burnishing and polishing.

Made by ACCI, with world-famous ICI paint technology, Duco Automotive Paints give you 15% more coverage, longer lasting gloss and greater resistance to water spotting.

Duco from ACCI
The leader and innovator in automotive paints for 30 years.

Made and marketed by
The Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited

'Duco' is the registered Trade Mark of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC U.K.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Make room for a quiet classic

The palest of the pales. The gentlest of the gentle. From the looms of Shyam Ahuja.

His dhurries have floored connoisseurs the world over. Subtle ivory. Harmonious yellow. Soothing ochre. Only the finest craftsmanship and detail could give you such muted shades. And each design is a Shyam Ahuja original. There are almost 25,000 on display at a given time. A choice of flat weave designs for dhurries, rag rugs, needlepoint, chain stitch rugs. Handknotted wool carpets.

Experience the pales. Once you've seen them, you've seen everything beautiful that exists in colour.

Designed in the studios of Shyam Ahuja. A Division of W.H. Deeth Private Limited.

Showroom: 'F' Block, Shree Niketan, Shiv Sagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 018.

SHYAM AHUJA DHURRIES

They're not for everyone.

HTB-WHD-6801

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

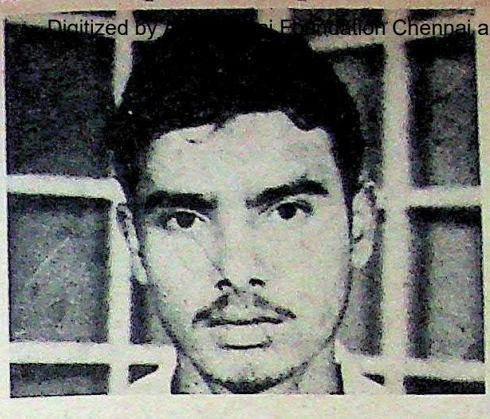
or posted in Motihari, Bihar. s wife Sushila and children nt, Ramakant, Sadhana and ta lived in Mainpuri town's Soutiyana At 5 p.m. on October 19 last year, or Premendra Singh, officer-in- of the kotwali police station, along ub-inspectors Motilal Yadav, R.S. Virendra Singh Verma and Mahavir five constables came to Pathak's ked Ramakant Pathak to ac- him to the office of Sheel Bhadra i, the town's Deputy Superintendent ce (DSP). At 6.30 p.m., Ramakant's tried to petition the District Magistrate h, and half an hour later when they d the police station they found kant sitting on a chair, surrounded by men. The family was assured that it routine interrogation.

About 6.30 p.m. following evening was tipped off by somebody that kant was going to be killed. She rushed police station with Patiram Sharma, rly neighbour, and found Ramakant taken away in a jeep. DSP Dwivedi told at the Superintendent of Police (SP) d to question Ramakant. Appre- g the worst, however, Sushila's son Umakant sent SOS telegrams off to now. That night, too, Ramakant did turn.

Late on October 21, Sushila was told Ramakant had been shot dead by the s the Isan river bridge in the town, i Road near the exhibition grou- ome passersby had witnessed the which had occurred the previous There was no trace of Ramakant's Ramashankar Pathak could get leave sh back only a week later. The follow- y, Umakant filed a First Information rt (FIR) charging the kotwali police n personnel with murder. Investigation ntrusted to DSP Shukra Pal Singh. No gs have emerged so far.

Ramakant Pathak was not a dacoit. He not a fugitive, armed to his teeth, ing the ravines and attacking villages. as taken away from his home, in broad ght, and he never returned alive. There been only one case pending against him, Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code to murder).

Narendra Singh, 22, had just stepped of his house in Bakewar village to urinate the night of December 17 when the police ped down and carried him away to the thana police station. Later that same , the Bharthana police handed him over the Ekdil police, and he was shot dead r the Dadora bridge near Ekdil in Etawah ct. His body was never found. His ly learnt from the newspapers that endra Singh had been a dacoit, and ector Hari Singh Yadav, officer-in-charge of the Ekdil station, had claimed credit for ridding the area of a menace.



Prashant Panjiar

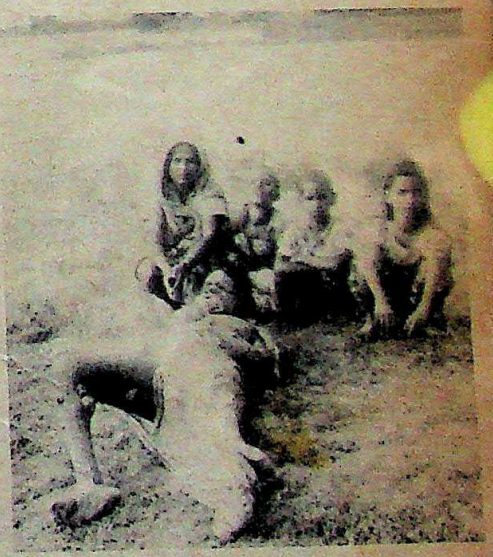
Narendra Singh (top) and Vimlesh Kumari with her child

Narendra Singh was a Thakur, and owned about 30 *bighas* of land. His wife Vimlesh Kumari, clutching her one-month-old son, broke into uncontrollable tears as she described her ordeal. Narendra Singh was not really a quiet farmer. He was a hot-headed young man, and eight months back he had had a case for rioting registered against him. But Narendra's fault seemed to be that he had been seen talking to the daughter of Munni Singh, a village tough, who along with Chhote Singh, Hom Singh and Vaikunth Singh had been making Bakewar's inhabitants' lives miserable. It so happened that Narendra was a Khushwaha Thakur, whereas Munni Singh was a Chauhan (and therefore a higher) Thakur. The insult Narendra had perpetrated on Munni's caste by accosting his daughter had to be avenged. And Vaikunth Singh, a Brahmin who is also an ex-wrestler and owns the Vaikunthnath Hotel in Bakewar, allegedly bribed the police to kill Narendra. And there was Narendra's name, in the official encounters list given to INDIA TODAY by Uttar Pradesh's Inspector-General Naresh Kumar, in a column headed: 'Names of important dacoits killed'.

■ More poignant was a petition written in bad handwriting and signed with a smudgy thumb-print. It had been sent to the high and mighty of the land by Gaduri, a Harijan resident of village Sethakoli, police station Rauna Par, Azamgarh district. Gaduri and her three children were left destitute and grief-stricken, said the petition, because her husband Chandradev had been killed by the police.

Sunset seems to suit the police most when it comes to staging encounters, although they never stir out after dark to hunt for dacoits. Chandradev was working in the fields, where he was employed as a labourer, at sunset on August 2 last year when the officer-in-charge of the Rauna Par police station came with a party of constables and asked him to accompany them to the police station for questioning. The superintendent of police, Azamgarh, wanted to see him, they said.

There was no sign of Chandradev that night, however, and Gaduri spent most of the following day searching for her husband. She finally met a passerby who told her that he had heard about her husband being killed by the police early that morning. It transpired that Chandradev had been bound hand and foot and taken in a police jeep to the Karakhiya Inter College playground at dawn that morning where he had been riddled with bullets. There were eyewitnesses, but nobody was prepared to come forward and testify. Almost 100 residents of Sethakoli had added their signatures to Gaduri's petition. She did eventually get her husband's body—it had been left lying in the playground. And her husband had been relegated to a crime control statistic.



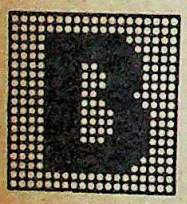
Gaduri, her children and Chandradev's body

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has stood the test of time for over 121 years in India.

For over 121 years Banque Nationale De Paris (BNP) has established in Indian and International business a unique tradition of trust, efficiency and friendly service. People in 77 countries look upon it as a pillar of financial strength and stability.



BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Head Office: 16, Boulevard Des Italiens.
75009 Paris. Tel. No. 244, 45, 46. Telex: 280605.

BOMBAY
French Bank Building, Homji Street,
Fort. Tel. No. 255943
Telex Nos. 011-2341, 011-5157.

342, Kalbadevi Road.

CALCUTTA
Stephen House, 4-A, Badal Benoy,
Dinesh Bagh East. Tel. No. 239841.
Telex No. 021-7353

Posta Bazar,
4, Kali Krishna Tagore Street.

Park Circus, 60, Beck Bagan Row.

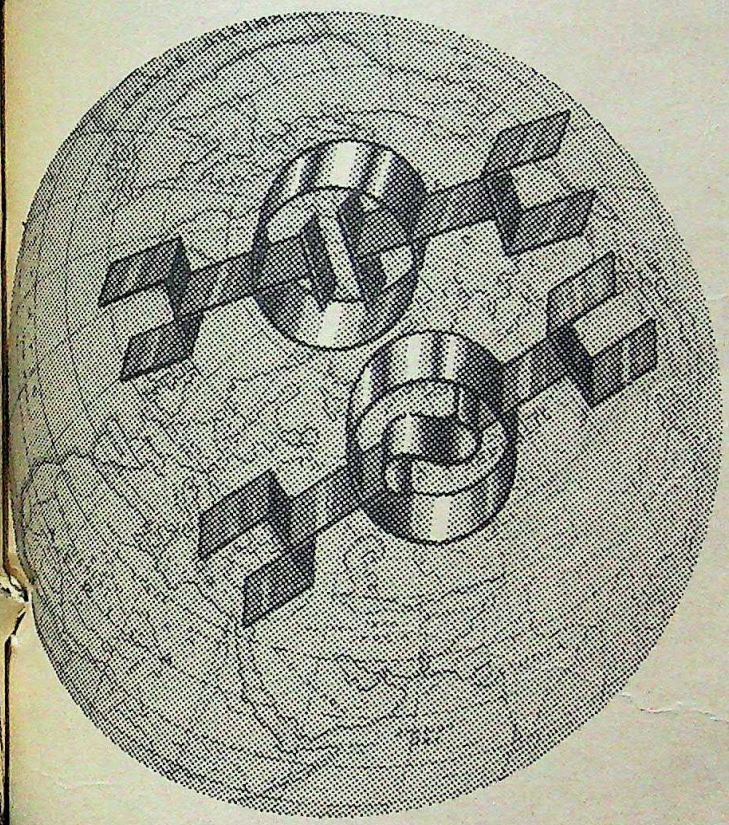
NEW DELHI
Representative Office:
Surya Kiran, 19 Kasturba Gandhi Marg.
Tel. No. 352656. Telex No. 031-3919

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Global acceptance

Kirloskar®



Kirloskar Electric Company. A name respected at home and abroad. For its innovative skills and the long tradition for highly reliable equipment.

Consultants the world over like Preece, Cardew & Rider, Binnie & Partners, Crown Agents, Taiwan Power Co. and Pernas Charter Management (Malaysia) as also approving authorities like Lloyds, have found the Company's team of expert engineers capable of meeting exacting specifications and job challenges, producing equipment to match specific needs.

Recognition of this capability comes by way of repeat orders from prestigious customers. A phenomenon helped by frequent exposures abroad like the Kirloskar Electric expositions at ELECTREX 1978 and 1980 in Birmingham. On the home front kudos have come, time and again, from leading consultancy organisations like DCPL, Engineers India, FEDO, MECON, Tata Consultancy Services and HOLTECH.

While on the move to serve the increasing global market, Kirloskar Electric continues to contribute to the progress of India in farms, factories, vital defence installations and atomic power stations.

OUR PRODUCT RANGE

AC Machines - Motors up to 1500 kW (2000 HP); Generators up to 1500 kVA • DC Machines up to 800 kW (1000 HP) • Machine Systems - No-Break Sets up to 400 kVA; Ward Leonard Sets up to 500 kW; Machine Tool Drive Systems • Transformers up to 20 MVA/220 kV in two windings; Auto-Transformers up to 50 MVA; HV Testing Systems up to 1200 kV • Welding Equipment, Accessories and Systems • Defence Equipment - Power Sources and Electronic Control Systems for Industrial Drives - HF Induction Heaters, Induction Tube Welders - Power Sources and Systems

Converting energy for the millions

KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC CO.LTD.

Manufacturing Units: Bangalore • Hubli • Peenya • Mysore

For further particulars please contact our office at:

Post Box No. 5555, Malleswaram West, Bangalore 560 055 Phone: 366771

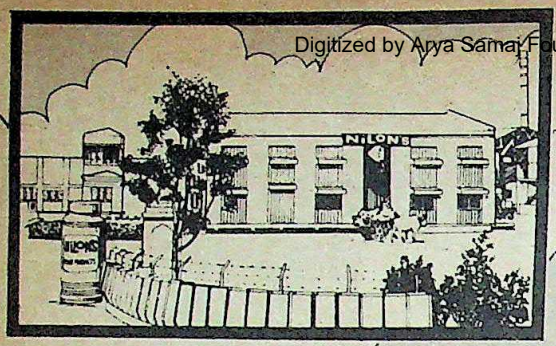
And other accredited Kirloskar dealers in your town.

® —Registered User—Kirloskar Electric Company Ltd. Bangalore

ASP-KEC-8127

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Nature's gift NiLON'S expertise

Fresh raw soury mango
juicy soury lovely lime
green hot pungent chilli
matured in fresh,
flavoury spices
Ah, delicious ! what a taste !!

NiLON'S PICKLES

NiLON'S special features

1) **Nilon's** factory is situated amidst orchards. The freshest fruits are being used in **Nilon's** pickles. This is just not possible for factories situated in cities.

2) The freshest fruits in **Nilon's** pickles are matured to just the right degree for full flavour and taste. And they are tested in a well equipped laboratory by highly experienced experts.

NiLON'S four tasty varieties –
• Mango • Lime • Chilli • Mixed

NILON'S pickles-Tasty pickles meet every taste

NILON'S FOODS PRIVATE LIMITED
UTRAN, JALGAON-425 001.
MAHARASHTRA

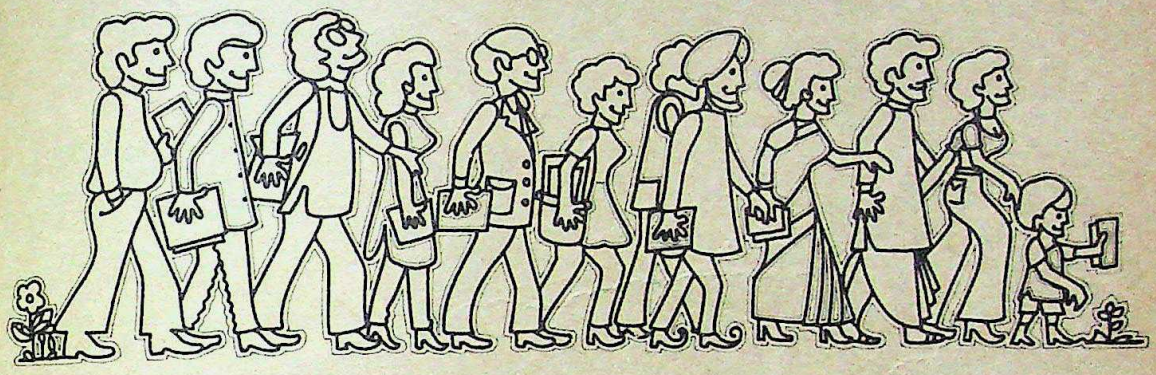
Distributors wanted in unrepresented areas

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BOOKS!

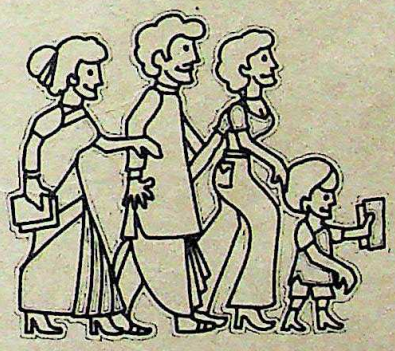
Every possible kind
On every possible subject
The biggest collection ever



Everybody is coming to

5TH WORLD BOOK FAIR

5-15 February 1982



You must come too!

Here's your chance to have the best of books from all over India and the world.

10% discount on all purchases.

Also colourful cultural programmes every day at the Fair grounds.

You know the place, don't you?

Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

National Book Trust, India

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Opposition

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Uniting To Divide

IN the last three weeks they ate over half-a-dozen dinners together. Afterwards they rushed to the press with statements pledging mutual loyalty. As the new year began, the leaders of the non-communist Opposition parties suggested and rejected alliances in the manner of a kaleidoscope, searching for an elusive unity. But by last fortnight, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Lok Dal, the Janata Party and the Congress(S) were united, if at all, only on one issue—keeping the Opposition divided.

Never has the time been riper for a united Opposition to challenge Mrs Gandhi and the Congress(I): the appalling law and order situation, corrosive inflation, and above all the growing dissidence within the ruling party add up to a favourable climate for Mrs Gandhi's battered political opponents. But because every splinter group of the erstwhile ruling Janata Party—not to forget the Congress(S)—has been projecting itself as the only viable 'national alternative' to the Congress(I), unity efforts have wallowed in jaded phrases such as 'honest coalition', 'revival of the 1977 spirit' and 'functional unity'. Muses Janata Party old-timer S. Nijalingappa: "The question today is who should merge with whom."

Secular Problem: The prime reason for the Opposition's all too familiar disunity is the failure of Lok Dal, Janata Party and Congress(S) leaders to come to terms with the BJP, or more accurately, with that party's links with the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS). Many leaders like Lok Dal General Secretary Madhu Limaye, Congress(S) chief Sharad Pawar, and Surendra Mohan and Madhu Dandavate of the Janata Party are still convinced that rubbing shoulders with an RSS-dominated organisation will soil their avowedly secular image.

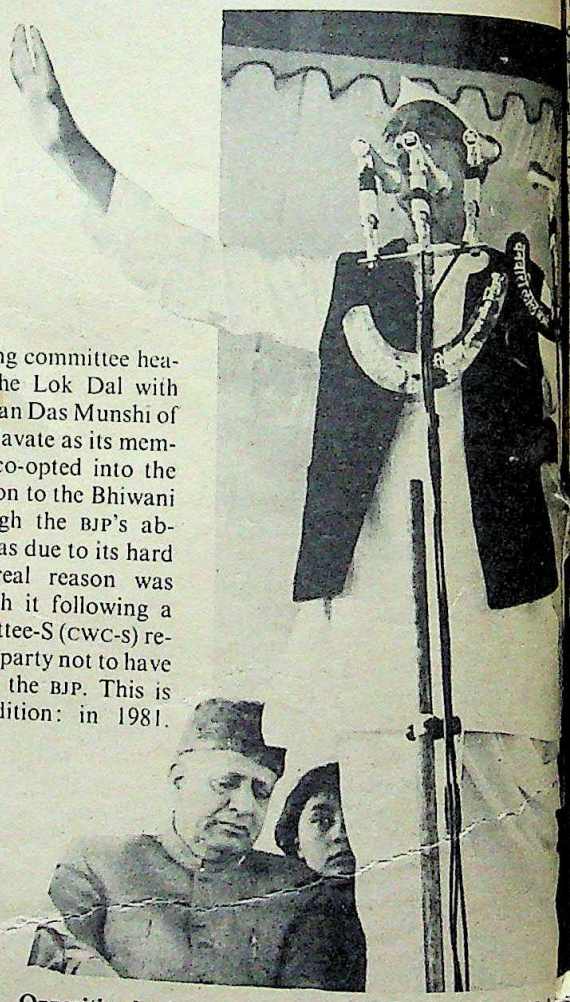
Even Lok Dal President Charan Singh, who has been pushing for unity vigorously, wrote a letter to BJP President Atal Behari Vajpayee while the unity talks were at their height, pointing out that the reported stand of RSS General Secretary Professor Rajendra Singh that "there was no danger to democracy in the country today and that all the political parties in the country including the Congress(I), were equal in their eyes . . . must prove very embarrassing indeed to the lovers of the country and democracy".

The tendency to treat the BJP as an untouchable gives rise to piquant incidents. For example, on December 21, the leading lights of the Janata Party, the Lok Dal and the Congress(S) broke bread with Vajpayee at dinner at his house and posed for photographs afterwards. They resolved to launch a united struggle against the Government's policies by jointly addressing public meetings, the first to be held at Bhiwani, Haryana. This endearing façade suffered its first crack when Pawar opted out of the proceedings, pleading other business. And a week later, the same crowd sans Vajpayee met at Charan Singh's house singing paens to the unity of the non-BJP Opposition.

Disdainful Attitude: At the same meeting it was also decided to constitute a four-member coordinating committee headed by Biju Patnaik of the Lok Dal with Devraj Urs and Priya Ranjan Das Munshi of the Congress(S) and Dandavate as its members. No BJP leader was co-opted into the panel, nor was the invitation to the Bhiwani meeting renewed. Although the BJP's absence was explained away as due to its hard anti-merger stand, the real reason was Pawar's refusal to sit with it following a Congress Working Committee-S (CWC-S) resolution which directed the party not to have any political alliance with the BJP. This is strictly according to tradition: in 1981, Janata Party MP Pramilla Dandavate did not invite the BJP to a women's conference in Delhi which she organised, and her party's president, Chandra Shekhar, organised a meeting of 200 intellectuals in Bombay and the BJP was again left out. A six-party front organised in June 1980 rejected the BJP.

Irked by the disdainful attitude of some fellow Opposition leaders, Vajpayee announced that he would not participate in any jointly-addressed public meeting unless specifically requested by Charan Singh. Said Jaswant Singh, BJP member of the Rajya Sabha: "Will it lead to unity if we changed our mind after every meeting? They have never been consistent in their approach." The others accuse the BJP of itself wrecking the unity move by insisting on maintaining its identity, although both Charan Singh and Chandra Shekhar in meetings with leaders pointed out the political necessity of outright merger as in 1977. While all Opposition parties acknowledge this, BJP has not.

The BJP's reluctance to burn its boat and hop into another's has been considerably bolstered by recent electoral successes, which show that it is running ahead of the other non-communist Opposition groups as far as the hustings are concerned. In the 70 by-elections held after Mrs Gandhi's triumphant return to power in January 1980, the BJP has gained one Assembly and one Lok Sabha seats, without losing any it held earlier. In comparison, the Janata Party has retained one Assembly



Opposition leaders Devraj Urs, Charan Singh, A.B. Vajpayee at a gather at

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

st another, the Lok Dal has retained ne Assembly seat, and the Congress(S) unenviably clean record.

ignificant Gains: The BJP's victories in a Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and ya Pradesh have enabled it to expand e: in the last two by-elections of 1981, e Sagar Lok Sabha and the Konta by seat in Madhya Pradesh, the BJP Sagar seat—a reserved scheduled stituency—by a slender but con- majority, and lost in Konta—a re- scheduled tribe constituency—by 103 votes.

Thus, of the major opposition parties, the BJP and the Lok Dal have inde- ent bases—the Janata Party contested ts and could save its deposit in only a ful—and therefore stand to lose in the of a merger. Charan Singh's personal l can ensure the victory of over 20 MPs ver 100 MLAs in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, shan and Haryana. The Lok Dal might be able to oust the Haryana Congress(I) ernment on its own. But, says Ram Bilas rma, chief whip of the party in iament: "We really want a united party we are prepared to make any sacrifices." ders from both the BJP and the Lok Dal trying hard for a combine because, with former's urban clout and the latter's l base, could pose a major threat to the g party in all the nine northern states. But because of its electoral successes, also faces opposition to the merger u rank and file. Vajpayee has re- edly been reconciled to a merger at a

gh, A.B. Vajpayee: ather at Bhiwani rally: the time is ripe

er stage, but leaders like Sikandar Bakht, mer Union minister and BJP general sec- tary, and the cadres of the Bharatiya ata Yuva Morcha (BJYM), the youth g, are totally opposed to any alliance h any of the non-communist opposition ties. For example, a resolution was pro- ed at a recent meeting of the BJYM national cutive which termed the unity move as the eath cry of evaporating parties".

The sniping at the RSS and Vajpayee continues: during the Parliament session Janata Party MP Subramaniam Swamy attacked Vajpayee, while his party MPs joined Congress(I) MPs in condemning the RSS for its role in the Jamshedpur riots. Fumes Professor Satya Dev Singh, acting president of the BJYM: "Where is the Janata's political base? The only political constituency of people like Limaye, Mohan and Swamy is the Delhi press corps in the Central Hall of Parliament."

BJP leaders contend that, barring one, none of the seats it has won in the by-elections would have been allotted to it in a united opposition party. The Sagar ticket would have gone to Narmada Prashad Rai, Janata Party candidate in 1977 and 1980—Rai belongs to the party's Socialist faction. Similarly, the BJP would have been denied two Assembly seats in Gujarat because earlier these were the domain of the Congress(O) faction. It is also felt that the present chorus for unity is led by the same factions which were responsible for the Janata Party's break-up in 1979. Comments a political analyst of Delhi University: "The Janata broke up in 1979 because the other constituents feared that Jan Sangh people would come to dominate the party and the Government. Now they feel that the BJP is likely to emerge as the top Opposition party, so its base should be frozen."

Realistic Stance: The decision to associate the BJP with unity moves was taken only after other opposition groups were convinced that without the active support of a cadre-based party, no serious threat could be posed to the Congress(I) whose one Indira Gandhi outweighs the combined appeals of Vajpayee, Charan Singh, Chandra Shekhar, Morarji Desai and Urs. The spate of defections from the Congress(S), the Lok Dal and the Janata Party added to electoral defeats brought about a more realistic attitude towards the Congress(I)—and the BJP. The unity ball was set rolling first by Charan Singh in mid-1981, and was later picked up by Chandra Shekhar who fought hard to get his unity resolution adopted at the Ahmedabad conference of his party in December last year.

It is not a coincidence that all those who were instrumental in the 1979 break-up have been kept away from the unity talks. Another notable feature of the Opposition's move is the determination of all the parties to shun smaller groups like H.N. Bahuguna's Democratic Socialist Party, Chandrajit Yadav's Janwadi Party and Babu Jagjivan Ram's Congress(J). Says a Lok Dal MP, "These parties are nothing but pocket organisations of compulsive party splitters and defectors. It is better to keep them away."

Though the chances of a united single party are dim the leaders are optimistic about unity and expect the birth of a viable and credible national alternative in the near future. Says Chandra Shekhar: "There may be differences here and there, but we have learnt enough lessons. If the Opposition leaders behave in the same manner we will fail in our mission. A united opposition party can provide a forum to mobilise the people against the authoritarian regime of Mrs Gandhi." Chandra Shekhar is optimistic about arriving at a common ideology if the parties ultimately come together. Says he: "If we have to serve the people, our ideology has to be left-oriented. If we want to remove income disparities and ensure their minimum needs to all, the economic policy will have to be the leftist one." Whether he can convince his rightist counterparts in the Lok Dal and the BJP only time can tell.

Joint Campaign: Despite their disagreement, opposition leaders achieved some success when they agreed to launch a joint campaign against inflation, atrocities on Harijans and corruption in public life. Leaders of the Lok Dal and the Janata Party responded to Vajpayee's call by joining the *padayatra* in Mainpuri district where 30 Harijans were gunned down in 40 days, and Vajpayee reciprocated by addressing the Lok Dal-sponsored meeting in Bhiwani. In addition the Lok Dal-Janata-Congress(S) front decided to form a combined legislative group in Parliament which would make Charan Singh the leader of the Opposition with Cabinet rank.

These moves, tentative as they are, have alarmed the ruling party. During the last three months, Mrs Gandhi and the Congress(I) have devoted much of their energy to ridiculing the as yet non-existent Opposition unity. The Youth Congress(I) convention in Bangalore was used for a frontal attack on the Opposition. The state units of the Congress(I) and its MPs were directed to organise public meetings to attack Opposition unity and expose its "evil designs". Said Rajiv Gandhi at Bangalore: "Basically the Opposition parties have worked in a destructive fashion. They have never worked in a positive, constructive way to move the country forward. That includes their term in the Government."

Despite such mocking disdain, Mrs Gandhi continues to vilify the Opposition at her public meetings. Retorts Patnaik: "She fears nothing but Opposition unity as she knows that a united Opposition will have the strength to replace her." Dandavate comments pointedly: "The level of her criticism only betrays her sense of panic at the prospect of Opposition unity." But perhaps the most pertinent observation on the prime minister's bugbear was made by Urs in a paper circulated to CWC(S) members where he said that there was no harm in repeating the 1977 experiment. Even if the mixture fails as before, "the failure might minimise the effect of multi-party politics in the country".

—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Filmotsav-82

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Confusion Confounded

It was the same story once again in Calcutta last fortnight when the city hosted, after a lapse of seven years, the international film meet which went by the name of Filmotsav-82. There was no deviation from the now set pattern of bungling at every point and distribution of favours to some selected people which left many others in the cold. Such was the efficiency of the organisers that many accredited correspondents did not get their invitation cards for the inaugural function at Rabindra Sadan which had been kept reserved for press and delegates. However, as the festival progressed, the audience was seen to include a large number of women and children who were obviously non-professionals and certainly did not belong to either category.

There were complaints of neglect from such eminent film personalities as the Dadasaheb Phalke award winner, Kanan Devi, and at least one editor of a leading newspaper: he got a letter from the festival authorities on January 2 stating that he must inform them by December 15 if he wished to attend the inaugural function on January 3—an invitation would then be sent to him. The editor did not reply and did not attend the function.

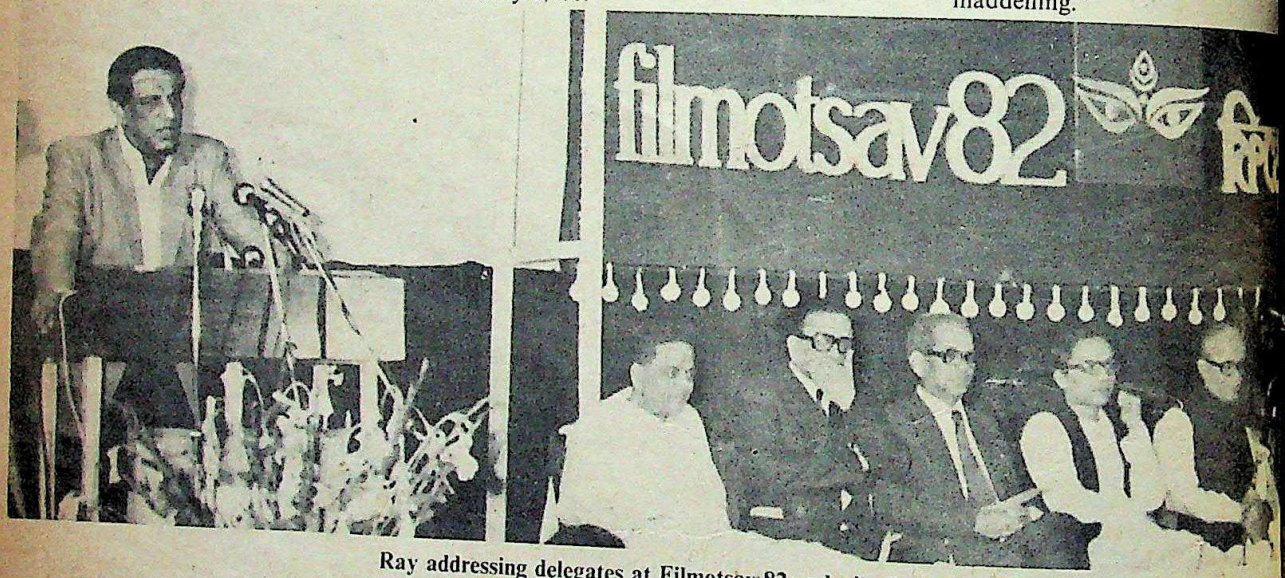
Customary Bungling: It was clear at the very outset that the organisers of Filmotsav 82 were not interested in giving the cinema-crazy people of this metropolis a chance to see the films. For the ordinary seats, the 'season' tickets cost Rs 140 which turned out to be Rs 10 per film—clearly an exorbitant price for the ordinary film-goer. Incidentally, never before had tickets cost so much anywhere in the country and, as for many other things, the organisers had no satisfactory answer for this price hike.

Besides, only 50 per cent of the tickets were sold to the general public, and of the rest, over 1,400 were kept reserved for 'delegates'—a description which seemed to apply to all those who had been able to soften up the organisers or were people who had to be humoured by virtue of their office. Many senior officials also became 'delegates', but their seats at Rabindra Sadan were always occupied by someone else. Such was the organisation that over 1,700 people, including the delegates, were given cards for the Sadan which has accommodation for only 1,100.

For the serious film-goer, Filmotsav-82 would have been a flop—content-wise—but for the foreign retrospectives, including that of Jean Luc Godard, and the Indian Panorama. In this case, too, the films were screened in only two halls and many had to miss them. This was hardly the way to treat a city where tickets for the Godard films were sold out within a couple of hours, despite the fact that Godard, as Satyajit Ray described him, is "one of the most difficult directors of the cinema today".

Missing Attractions: What was really missed at the Filmostav was the almost total lack of glamour—barring a brief appearance by Suchitra Sen. The inaugural function had little to distinguish it from the plainness of a school prize distribution ceremony. For the rest, the festival went on without the presence of any distinguished personality from the international film world. It was clear that no effort had been made to conv abroad that Calcutta was not re that some travel brochures made Even within the country, many from the festival and it appear whether Shashi Kapoor would present if he did not have a film the Panorama section. It was in range festival where, till the time such star attractions as Dilip K Kapoor, Zeenat Aman and a who others chose not to be present.

Of course, Roohi Bano Qur Pakistan was there and was mu after. Her position, incidentally somewhat ambiguous as she claime on a private visit and yet she was Even with all the attention she got film and television personality fro the border had some harsh thing about the festival: "I find the p friendly but the confusion i maddening."



Ray addressing delegates at Filmotsav-82: a lack of glamour

Others also suffered from this co which resulted in quite a number of fi missing the first screening of Ray's and *Sadgati* which marked the m entry into the arena of television. W any proper information being given. films were screened; most of the 400 who saw them carried chits from an director. When asked about this at briefing, a spokesman of the festival torate merely said: "We know these had no right of admission but how co disregard that request made by su eminent personality?" Incidentally, *Sadgati*, based on a Premchand story has scaled new heights.

Further Shortcomings: Filmots had been preceded by a prolonged st cinema employees. Though the West Government succeeded in getting it drawn, there was precious little th

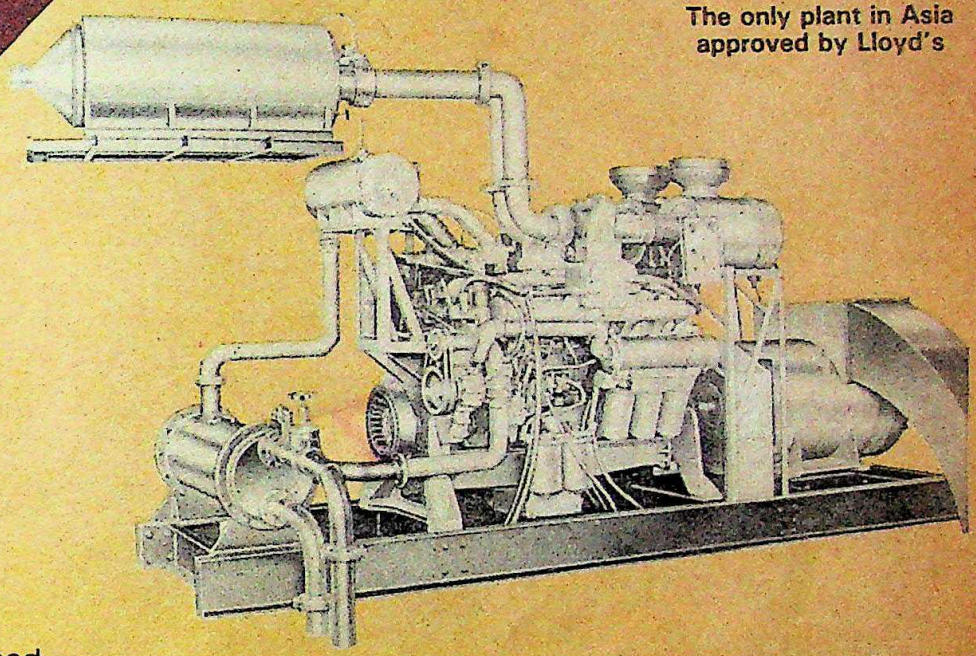
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Unique Kirloskar Cummins Gensets with Power and Steam.

Save up to* Rs 500,000/- per year

A1
The only plant in Asia approved by Lloyd's



*Where oil fired boilers are used

To cut power shortage losses still further, we've now stepped up the production of our VTA 1710 G engines ... (for 500 KVA, continuous duty gensets).

For the first time in India, Textile Mills, Chemical Plants are reaping the benefits of the unique Heat Recovery System developed by us, in cooperation with Thermax Private Limited to produce approximately 0.875 Kg steam (10.5 Kg/cm^2) per Kw at NO EXTRA FUEL COST

We've also started the production of KTA 2300 G engines for 720 KVA, continuous duty gensets. Larger plants up to 3.5 MVA are in use with parallel operation in many industries. Prompt after-sale service. NO NEED OF IMPORTS.

Beat your power shortage problems. Ask for ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS' list and Heat Recovery literature from Project Sales Manager.

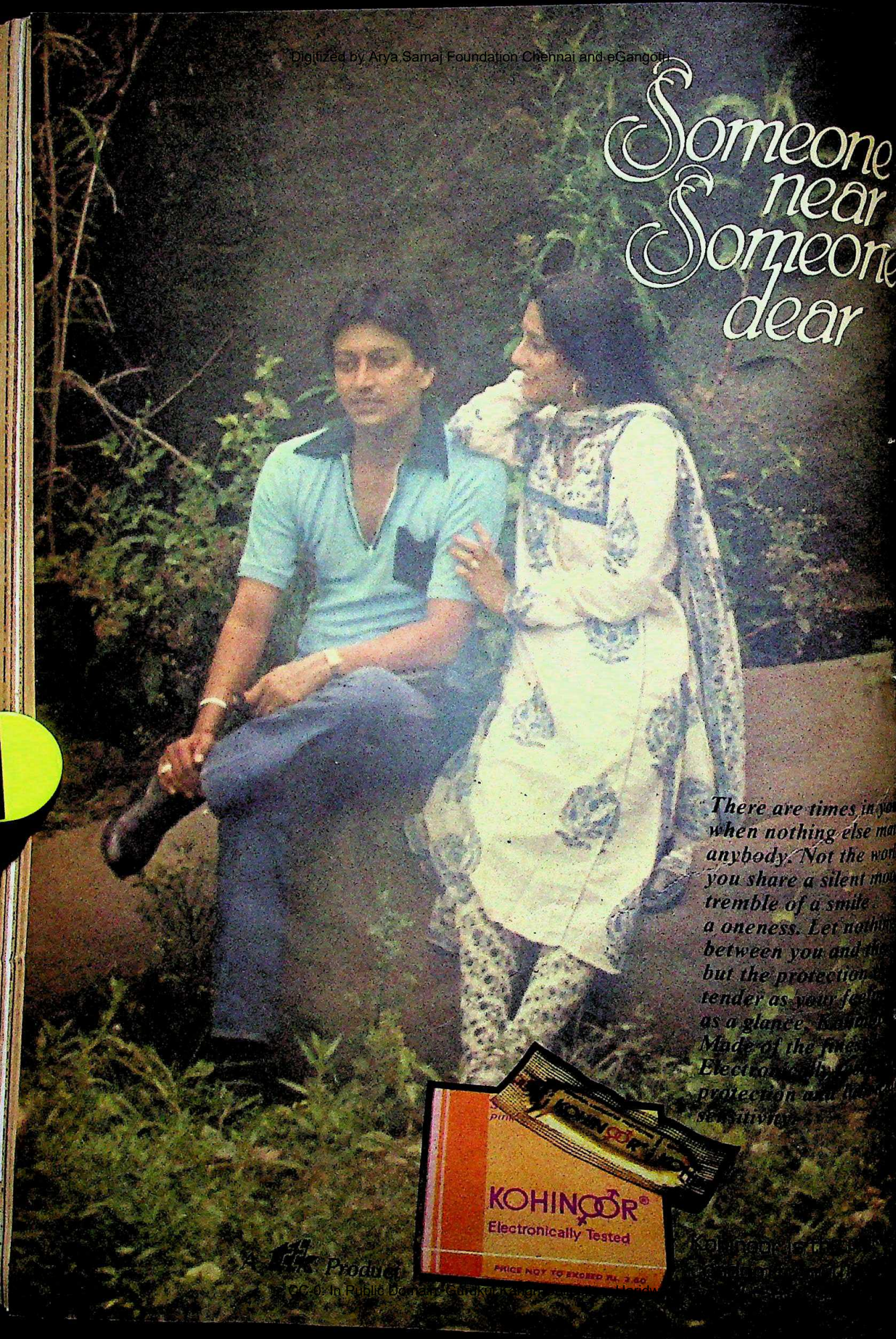
Kirloskar Cummins Limited

Kothrud, Pune 411 029 (INDIA)

Telegram: CUMKIRK Telephone: 55251-2-3 Telex No.: 0145-244

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

o get the shabby halls back in shape. From the dust and damaged seats, the ce also suffered considerably from or screening and at Society, where the f films were shown, the sound would way at times, much to the chagrin of ers.

any genuine film-goers had added to be angry as they had to buy their the black market—where the cha- around Rs 400 for a Rs 140 le make-up men of Calcutta rshan could be seen occupying seats bindran Sadan though they had no s to be there. None seemed to know d issued passes to them. Unanswered, ain remains the question: why had it not been possible to get the full quota of 108 films as originally envisaged?

The basic responsibility for the festival lies with the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), the Press Information Bureau and the Directorate of Film Festivals. State Government officials are quick to put the entire blame on them whenever they are confronted with the mismanagement. But as an NFDC official pointed out to INDIA TODAY: "We always have the state Government breathing down our necks whenever regional filmotsav are organised, and West Bengal has been no exception. Almost every day there are requests for passes and a lot of these have to be honoured."

That there have been occasions when the Central and state authorities came into conflict was evident from the complaint made by a senior spokesman of the festival directorate while briefing the press: "The local authorities are not cooperating with us," he said, but did not elaborate. While it remains a fact that there has been a flood of unreasonable demands from state Government officials and people representing the industry, one wonders why the festival authorities could not have been a little more firm and brought some order to Filmotsav -'82.

—SUMANTA SEN

Clubs

Cheers!

AFTER nearly four years of steadfast abstinence, the floodgates, it seemed, had suddenly been opened. When the Delhi administration announced the lifting of prohibition in Delhi's clubs as a New Year's gift on January 1, the "impact on the spirit of the members", according to one club secretary, "was tremendous".

"Jolly good show," muttered Brigadier Rachhpal Singh (retd), secretary of the capital's prestigious Delhi Gymkhana Club (DGC), as he surveyed smiling beer-swilling crowds in the central lawn of the erstwhile imperial retreat. Arrangements for 1,200 people had been made for the Sunday soiree but closer to 2,000 guests turned up, consuming an estimated 500 bottles of beer in a single morning. With an active membership of 3,100 the club had ordered 400 dozen bottles of beer for the month.

A similar crush was visible in all other clubs that managed to renew their liquor licences upon payment of an annual fee ranging between Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 depending on the number of members. 14 Delhi clubs had lost their licences when prohibition on drinking on their premises was introduced by the Janata government on March 31, 1978. The current response, even at the inflated, certain prices for liquor at club bars, however, remained enthusiastic at week's end. As Colonel Bhupinder Singh (retd), chief executive of Chelmsford Club, put it: "It's the biggest incentive for both clubs and club-goers in 1982."

Revival!: The Delhi administration's decision to revive club drinking had been pending ever since the Congress(I) Government softened its prohibition policy in general—there are only two statutory dry days in the month now as opposed to seven earlier. But this is also tied up with a major change in the marketing of liquor in the Union Territory. Since over a year, all retail outlets have come under control of the Delhi Small-scale Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC), with the result that clubs and hotels can no longer buy liquor at wholesale prices from the distributor but end up paying far higher retail prices.

Happy but costly

In addition, the excise duty has been jacked up—Rs 20 on a bottle of hard liquor and Rs 3 per bottle of beer—so that the club drinker of 1982 will end up paying more than double of what he did before prohibition in clubs was announced. A bottle of beer that cost between Rs 6 and 7 in 1978 is now worth Rs 15 at a club bar and a *burra* peg of Indian whiskey that cost about Rs 2.75 is likely to cost Rs 4.25 or more.

Clubs have been forced to cut into their own profit margin that varies between 30 to 40 per cent per drink and are jointly petitioning the excise commissioner to consider a reduction in excise fees. Says DGC's Singh: "We cannot be placed on par with luxury hotels for taxes. We have a totally different clientele, we are non-profit organisations and are catering to members who regard their club as a home away from home. In fact, despite the huge social rush last Sunday, drinking was somewhat subdued as compared to pre-prohibition days because of the new prices."

Complaint: Longstanding club members, keen to cash in on the renewed conviviality, share the grouse. Says an old *koi hai*; "While bringing back the booze will signal a major change in life-style with fewer people socialising in homes, the prices may prove a major dampener for the spirit—literally and metaphorically."

Club administrations also feel cheated on account of the extra staff they have loyally maintained since drinking days of yore. The Gymkhana Club alone had to mobilise about 20 additional bearers and bartenders in the last week to cope with the rush. Now they feel that their profits may not offset their cumulative loss of revenue since the bars closed down.

But these are small grievances that in no way affect the overall spirit of the New Year which is amply evident in the overflow at club bars. As even the doorman of one south Delhi club admitted: "At least there will be some sign of life here again. Otherwise, after the card rooms had been cleared out you couldn't find a soul or hear a sound—except for the howling of stray dogs."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Tamil Nadu

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Amma, The Red Menace

Stocky, grey haired and bespectacled, she can easily pass off as an elementary schoolteacher or a social worker. But Mrs Ananthanayaki is none of these. At 65, she is Tamil Nadu's only woman political prisoner and, perhaps, the country's oldest. She is, according to the police, a Naxalite convicted for a life-term for "criminal conspiracy to murder".

Since her conviction in February 1972, Ananthanayaki, a peasant woman of Ariyalur in Tiruchi district, has spent nearly nine years in jail. Before that, for about a year she was in police custody for "interrogation". Thanks to a Delhi journalist, who took up her cause and filed a petition in the Supreme Court, Ananthanayaki was released on December 23 from Madras Central Prison on a 30-day parole without police escort.

Ill Health: Ananthanayaki is suffering from diabetes, spondylities and cataract in one eye. The other eye, similarly affected, has been operated upon following an earlier court order. Though there is a provision in the Tamil Nadu Prison Manual to review the case of women life convicts above 55 and release them, the state Government has not so far acted in that direction even though the district medical officer, the jailor and the jail superintendent of Vellore, where she was originally lodged, had recommended her release. "The state Government has so far obstinately refused," she said.

After the latest petition was filed, the state Government informed the court that her case would be reviewed and the court has asked for the Government's decision by January 6. However as of going to press the state Government still had not conveyed its decision to the Supreme Court.

It was on the morning after her release on parole that INDIA TODAY met her. Matronly in appearance and extremely gentle and soft-spoken, she presented an image far different from that of a fiery, gesticulating Maoist revolutionary.

"I'm not a Naxalite," she asserted. "I have been implicated in the murder case. Should not a person who believed in a particular political ideology have any relatives? Should they be persecuted for his belief?"

Bombs: Widow of K.R. Viswanathan, former Congress MLA of Jayamkondan constituency in Tiruchi district, Ananthanayaki is the sister-in-law (wife's sister) of Kaliaperumal, a peasants' and workers' leader of Pennadam in South Arcot district.

Ananthanayaki: "no place for truth"

Ananthanayaki's travails began in February 1970 when there was an explosion in a room in Kaliaperumal's farm. Three persons were killed, and quietly cremated, while Kaliaperumal was injured. They were said to be making bombs. Ananthanayaki was present at the farm then on a routine visit.

"They were making bombs," she admitted, "but I did not know why." The blast was reported to the police a month later by Ayyamperumal, a landlord. That nightmare began. Because of her with Kaliaperumal, police beh Ananthanayaki must know his w and started questioning her.

Unable to bear police haras approached some Congress leaden even writing to Prime Minister Gandhi. Nothing came of it. Instead arrested within a year in connectio murder case. The murder Ayyamperumal in February 197 suspected that Kaliaperumal's la involved. Along with Kaliaperuma family, Ananthanayaki was soon and charged before the sessions Cuddalore.

Brutal Treatment: While in p tody, Ananthanayaki was p tortured—her lips were cut as they her with lathi straps. Asked if it was she was stripped and told to dri when she had asked for wat anthanayaki refused to elaborate will my village think about me if the are revealed?" According to her, two brothers and her near-blind fat brutally treated.

On the basis of circumstantial the court convicted all seven of the Kaliaperumal and his son were sen February 1972 to death (this w commuted to life-term). The fiv including Ananthanayaki, were aw imprisonment. They were all lodge ferent jails in the state.

In July of last year, after some lawyers and a journalist had filed p the Supreme Court asked the Tam Government to provide medical aid members of the family, who ha seriously ill. It was then that Anant was operated upon to remove a ca one eye.

Innocent Women: What has years in jail taught her? Pat came th "There is no place for honesty or tru me there are many innocent women From what I saw and read in jail, I h become aware. From what one read newspapers, the situation in this co pretty bad. When a country like which was more backward than progressed, we are still not able to even a spoonful of oil to rub into children's hair. You may say there is orship there, but where is the freedom A few people talk and write, but cares. We have freedom of expressio do the people have the strength to anything?"

Ananthanayaki found a "ray of in the changed attitude of the Supreme and the press in recent times. "There time when the courts were beyond th of the common man. The courts a coming nearer to the people." She c

Valambal, wife of Naxalite prisoner Kaliaperumal

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Judiciary In The Dock

JUSTICE Praful Bhagwati has attracted most of the flak for the Supreme Court's decision in the judges' transfer case. This is—as he himself puts it—because his long and complex judgment has been least well understood.

From the public's point of view, too, it is most baffling. For while, on the one hand, Bhagwati led the majority opinion which refused to secure to the former Delhi High Court Additional Judge S. N. Kumar an extension in office, he sided with the minority in declaring to be invalid the Patna chief justice's transfer to Madras—something that Chief Justice Chandrachud had himself recommended. In crude, lay terms, Bhagwati's judgment is in favour of the Government on the former issue and against it on the latter.

Informed analysts, who are nevertheless obsessed with interpreting the vagaries of the Court's decision in terms of a pro- and anti-Establishment line-up, are stumped by Bhagwati's apparent inconsistency. Ever since he penned his ill-advised and fulsome congratulatory message to Mrs Gandhi on her return to power in early 1980, he is seen as "a political judge", keen to establish rapport with the authorities. Such critics seek to explain away his anti-government stance on the issue of the chief justice's transfer by falling back on a somewhat naive and an altogether unworthy argument: naive because what they suggest he is after, cannot be easily attained under the Indian Constitution; unworthy because they are indulging in the unacceptable practice for any mature country of reading the worst kind of personal motives into a judge's decision.

They argue that, in his quest for the chief justiceship of India, which would normally come too late and for too short a period after Chandrachud retires in 1985, Bhagwati is keen to upstage his chief in the Government's eyes. Thus, according to this view, if Bhagwati has opposed the executive on any particular issue, it is not because he supports the Government less, but because he opposes the chief justice more.

Confronted by the rumour that he and the chief are barely on speaking terms, Bhagwati emphatically denies it. Not only are he and Chandrachud old colleagues from the balmy days when they both practised as advocates in the unbifurcated Bombay High Court, they continue to be the best of friends who, despite their judicial differences, often discuss contentious issues with each other outside court.

Turning to his verdict in the judges' case, Bhagwati animatedly points out its several liberal features that have been overlooked. Indeed, in a remarkable section headed "Concept of the Independence of the Judiciary", he has unfolded his entire judicial philosophy.

His critics, he feels, have not taken notice of the libertarian trends that underlie his conclusions. Thus the normal rule for the Government, he has held, should be to appoint permanent and not additional judges and the latter appointment, when deemed necessary, must not be short-term. The Court has a right to examine the Government's reason for the discontinuance of an additional judge, and the executive will not be allowed to plead non-disclosure on the ground of executive privilege. No judge, once appointed, can be transferred without his consent; even with such consent, he can only be transferred after full and effective consultation with the institutional authorities mentioned in the Constitution and only if the transfer is in the public interest.

Bhagwati admits, of course, that he has a distinct social philosophy and that his judgments are bound to reflect this. He once described his socio-economic approach as being left-of-centre, but with a thick overlay of concern for the individual's human and political rights. This, he argues, is precisely the philosophy of our Constitution.

He maintains that no judge in our times and particularly in our society (which is neither "stable" nor "static") can view issues except against the framework of some outlook, whether this is one that favours the status quo or one that seeks to give flesh to the spirit of justice-and-equality-within-the-rule-of-law that the Indian Constitution so uniquely embodies.

For Bhagwati, the Indian Constitution is a living document, one that rises above the needs and pressures of current politics. The Court's judgments must reflect the wisdom of the past; but they must also be imbued with the perspectives of the future. Sometimes, however—he seems to feel—judges, like other human beings, are too caught up in the maelstrom of the times to keep this transcendent role in view.

ne Court's decision to treat even a from a prisoner as a writ petition. ow that there is a possibility of Ananthanayaki is planning for the Although "too old and ill to do g actively", she wants to devote her s to uplifting the conditions of wo- nd to help eradicate the injustices ut to them, so that "they do not e". Although for her the future is Ananthanayaki's nightmare or- y soon be over. But there are still faceless Ananthanayakis still shing in jails, all hopelessly, painfully, ately waiting for the "ray of hope" stice.

—P.S. VAIDYANATHAN

ura

ibal Swaraj

The tribals of Tripura decided to fend for themselves. For the first time in India, elections were held last fortnight towards the formation of the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Coun- he council is expected to give tribals irst taste of dealing with their problems ad of relying on disinterested officials the plains, far removed from the pain- es of the governed. The council, the ld of Marxist Chief Minister Nri- akraborty, is expected to begin fun- ng from January 18.

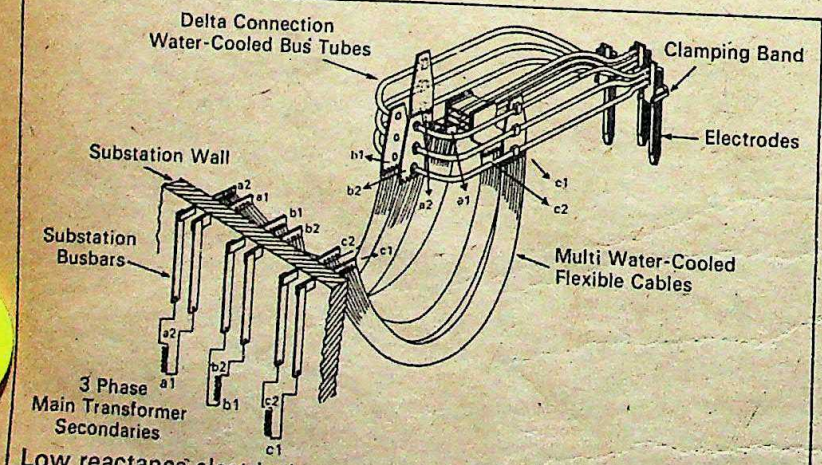
Nripen Chakraborty's close links with ribals date back to over three decades , as a member of the undivided Com- st Party of India, he shifted to Tripura began working among them—under his ership the tribals had even risen in revolt st the former Raja of Tripura and raborty came to be acknowledged by as their sole leader even though ethni- he was not one of them. No wonder that last year's bloody carnage, which n with an attack by tribals on non- ls had come as a rude shock to Chak- rty who, for a moment, felt his old links . However, never prepared to take ing down, the chief minister began e spell of campaigning among the s. The success of his efforts to win over majority was evident from last fort- r's election results when the ruling Left t secured an absolute majority in the embercouncil. The other seats went to Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS), ch has been accused by the state ernment of fomenting last year's distur- ces. The Congress (I)'s boycott of the t, on the ground that granting of any nomy to the tribals would lead to com- al tension, was of little importance as

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Trendsetters in Furnace technology

GEC first with Ultra High Power Arc Furnaces



Low reactance electrical connections for high-power arc furnaces.

By early '82, GEC will have commissioned for the Indian Railways Wheel & Axle Plant, two Ultra High Power Arc Melting units, with a melt-down time of 60 minutes. This the latest in GEC's growing list of 'Firsts' : The first indigenous arc furnace in 1963. India's biggest indigenously manufactured furnace 1976 (holding capacity 30/35T; power rating 12/14.4 MVA). To date GEC has supplied over 180 furnaces approximately 60% of the total number of furnaces installed in India. And exports to countries like Tanzania, Kenya and Srilanka are giving ample evidence of the international stature achieved by GEC India in furnace technology.

If it's engineered by GEC it's engineered to last

GEC The General Electric Co. of India Ltd.
Magnet House, 6 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 700 072.

TRADE MARK GEC PERMITTED USER—THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Minister Chakravarty: popular move

arty has no base among the tribals. influence: However, even while cele- g their electoral triumph the Marxists ot lose sight of the fact that the TUJS mues to enjoy fairly strong pockets of ence among the tribals, as was evident the victory of Harinath Deb Barma, had been absconding since last year's ion and who had just surrendered in a of law. The TUJS derives its support ly from the younger tribals.

A point in the Marxists' favour are the ing differences among the TUJS ers, particularly between Shyama- an Tripuri and Hrankhal. A Hindu, macharan does not share Hrankhal's asiasm for a joint pan-tribal movement Nagas, Mizos and Khasis, who are s. It was at Hrankhal's behest that acharan had sponsored the entry of vangelical Free Church of India to ura, only to note with dismay that they interested only in the Christians. The erican-financed missionaries have open- ctools at Darchoy, Kamalachora and tland only for Christians. Shyama- an is also reported to be in disagreement Hrankhal's extra-parliamentary tac- —his Tripura National Volunteer Force have reportedly joined Mizo rebels in densely forested Jampui Hills, adjoining pura and Mizoram. As the two fight it the Marxists hope to win back their lost and wholly with their programmes.

—SUMANTA SEN

ana

rt Cheap

If 18th century England could boast of a prime minister like Robert Walpole, Haryana has its own Bhajan Lal. Like Walpole, this trader-turned-chief minister believes that every an has his price. Bhajan Lal, like any od businessman, has a finely developed a se of the market. In terms of the monetary value of his favours, he can reckon that the discretionary allotment of a 500-square yard plot at Panchkula, near Chandigarh, or Faridabad, near Delhi, can mean a margin of Rs 1 lakh to 2 lakh over the reserve price. And he is a man who knows how to invest: one half-acre plot handed out to a party strongman is likely to fetch him far more benefit than he would get from dispensing a few thousand house-sites to labourers.

However, not everyone appreciates the chief minister's astute commercial instincts—particularly in view of the fact that the favours which Bhajan Lal allegedly trades are not from his personal bounty but the resources of the state. Recently, three petitions have been filed contesting the out-of-turn allotment of 502 plots in Panchkula and Faridabad by the chief minister. While the market rate for residential plots in Panchkula is Rs 400 per square yard—Rs 425 per square yard in Faridabad—the recipients of discretionary quota allotments got their land at the reserve price ranging from Rs 62 to Rs 76 per square yard. Dr D.C. Saxena, a Punjab University teacher, has pleaded in the Punjab and Haryana High Court that "the allotments were wilful, arbitrary, capricious and violative of the principle of equality enshrined in the Constitution." Saxena contends that the plots were allotted to VIPs.

A second petition filed by a Chandigarh trade union leader, O.P. Dogra, challenged the *vires* of the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) Act and its regulations and a third petition filed by a former Haryana minister, Hardwari Lal, charged that the HUDA Act made no provision for any discretionary quota and alleged that the chief minister and urban estate minister had contravened the regulations

Bhajan Lal and (right) Khurshid Ahmed

and misused their authority in allotting plots. On January 7, the Supreme Court stayed further allotments as well as all further actions by the state Government and HUDA.

Who's Who: The list of allottees reads like a Who's Who of Haryana. Out of 23 ministers in the Bhajan Lal cabinet, 15 have been given plots. Deputy Home Minister Sardar Khan managed to wangle two plots for himself, Shiv Ram Verma, minister for animal husbandry got one for himself and one for his son and Cooperation Minister Thakur Bir Singh and his wife each got a plot. Lesser ministers had to be content with one plot each—these went to state Home Minister K.L. Poswal, Deputy Speaker, Vijaypal Singh, Minister of State for Education Shanti Rathi, Education Minister Des Raj, Revenue Minister Sher Singh, Health Minister Gajraj Nagar, Agriculture Minister Tara Singh, Public Works Minister Ram Pal Singh, Deputy Labour Minister Lal Singh, Transport Minister Jagan Nath and Minister for Local Self-government, Mange Ram Gupta. Out of the 18 judges of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, 11 have benefited from Bhajan Lal's discretion. (The two Justices, H.C. Mittal and S.S. Kang, who heard the petitions were not in the list of allottees.) Eighteen MLAs, including four Opposition members and two MPs have been also favoured along with four former MPs and MLAs. Among the VIPs favoured are Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, former chief minister of Haryana, presently Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Deepa Tapase, the daughter of Haryana's present Governor, former prime minister Charan Singh, Gurdip Kaur, daughter of Union Home Minister Zail Singh, and Indira Hathi, wife of a former Governor of Punjab. And since charity begins at home, Bhajan Lal has allotted one to himself, one to his wife, Jasma Devi, and another to his daughter Roshani Devi.

Since two Chandigarh newspapers, *The Tribune* and the *Indian Express* gave front-page coverage to the allotments in their issues of December 2, 25 and 26, considerable public outcry has broken out over the issue. Bhajan Lal has stoutly defended his discretionary powers and blamed the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and those who could not be favoured for raising the furore. "It is the RSS behind this deep-rooted conspiracy to sully my image and malign the Government. My predecessors, Bansi Lal, B.D. Gupta and Devi Lal used their discretionary powers in the same manner. The Punjab chief ministers have been doing the same thing. There is a discretionary quota with the Delhi Development Authority," he said.

Apart from the argument that "everybody's doing it" Bhajan Lal told INDIA TODAY that he should not be blamed for discrimination since several opposition legislators and politicians had got plots and the 5 per cent quota reserved for government servants had been given exclusively to them. Said he: "Discretion is Government's right and I have no plan to surrender this right."

—GOBIND THUKRAL in Chandigarh

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If only...

Instead of regrets, may we suggest prevention.

In India, fire destroys property and goods worth Rs.3 crores every day. Over a thousand people die and several lakhs are injured or incapacitated every year.

Apart from the loss of life and property, equipment and material lost take time to replace. Production is badly affected, the market is lost to competition, workers face unemployment and goodwill of business developed over years is suddenly jeopardised.

The sad part of it all is that most fires are preventable. They can be foreseen and their damage potential minimised.

Make Loss Prevention a way of life. At home, on the road, in the factory and office. We, at LPA, are committed to the prevention and minimisation of losses. But we can only offer our help. You must act.

Prevent losses; promote prosperity.

LPA

सुरक्षैव समृध्दये

LOSS PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF INDIA LTD.

(Sponsored by the General Insurance Industry) Warden House, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay 400 001.

CASLPA-34

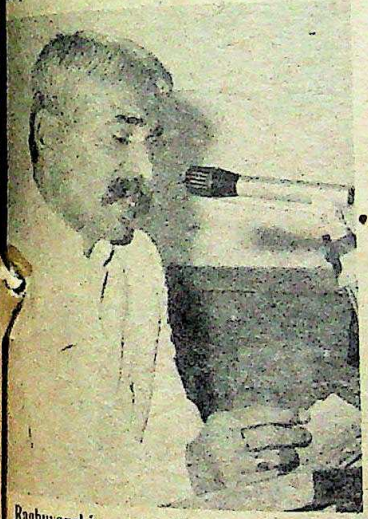
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

hya Pradesh

udal Feuding

The arrest of three dozen men in a murder case would by itself be a sensational piece of news. But when one of the arrested is an influential former MLA, the charge is pressed in a home er's constituency, and there are tions of political vendetta, it acquir- the ingredients of an unseemly versy that any administration can do ll. Madhya Pradesh's Minister of State Home, Hazarilal Raghuvanshi, disco- this for himself recently in the wake of rest of Kunwar Singh Mandloi, a ord of village Sheopur and former which lies in Raghuvanshi's con- ency of Seoni Malwa in Hoshangabad



Raghuvanshi: pursuing a vendetta?

ict (Area: 10,016 sq km; population: 10).

The arrest for murder has created a ore, with allegations that Raghuvanshi out to destroy his political opponents. war Singh, a former socialist who later ed the Congress, has been Raghuvanshi's l rival, at the local level, for the best two decades. But, says Raghuvanshi, seeming innocence when answering to charge of plotting a political vendetta: "I been a minister since last year. Why uld I suddenly decide on a political detta now? Many people voted against many people worked against me. Does t mean that I will try to go after each of m? How would that help me?" ghuvanshi may appear convincing, but re is no getting away from the fact that ve than four dozen charges have been ped on the Mandloi family ever since ghuvanshi became minister.

Seoni Malwa (population: 16,000), a tired and dusty town, lies 120 km south west of Bhopal. Sheopur, a large village of 4,500 people, is another 20 km away on a dirt track. According to the First Information Report, (FIR) on the night of November 6, two men of the village, Sardar Singh and Hari Om Lohar—both allegedly of the anti-Kunwar Singh group, though Sardar Singh is distantly related to Kunwar Singh— were travelling from Seoni Malwa to Shivpur on a motorcycle. They were attacked by a group of about three dozen people in a tractor-trolley. Sardar Singh died of his wounds a few hours later while Hari Om was admitted to hospital. The case was pursued by Sardar Singh's cousin, Ganeshi Lal Mandloi—the Mandloi family in Sheopur is large and divided—who is believed to be Raghuvanshi's man. Early next morning two truckloads of police arrived to swiftly arrest the alleged murderers.

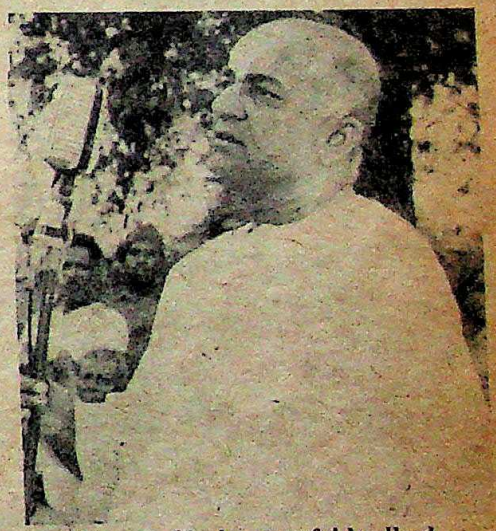
Puzzling Circumstances: But an assembly of Kunwar Singh's supporters in Sheopur feels that the FIR tells a story that is full of holes. On an unlit road, they ask, how could Hari Om recognise all the men who were allegedly beating him up? If indeed Kunwar Singh wanted them assaulted, he is rich enough to have hired hoodlums. Why would he be present himself? There are two tractor-trollies in Sheopur—one is with Kunwar Singh and the other with Ganeshi Lal. And Kunwar Singh's is lying, cobwebs and all, in a state of disrepair. Why has the bullock cart owner, who supposedly carried the two victims to the nearby village of Chapragarhan not yet been identified? Why was Sardar Singh cremated quickly without the presence of his brother, who teaches in a school just 57 km away? The list of unanswered questions is endless. Says Raghuvanshi irritably: "I'm taking a firm stand on law and order and now the press is after me. But it doesn't bother me. I know all about Kunwar Singh and landlords like him. India became independent in 1947 but Sheopur is yet to be liberated." While Raghuvanshi can be accused of exaggeration, the spirit of feudalism is alive in Sheopur's market place and within the high walls that encircle Kunwar Singh's massive mansion; it is apparent in the awe with which villagers refer to Kunwar Singh and in the contempt with which landlords of neighbouring villages refer to Harijans. That, however, does not detract from the fact that some of the cases against the Mandlois appear awkward even to the layman. Three examples:

► Ram Dayal Mandloi, 63, a retired school teacher, says he was attacked and beaten on October 15 by more than half-a-dozen youngsters in Sheopur. None of them have been arrested; instead Ram Dayal has suddenly four cases against him. He asks: "Why these cases of assault against me? Do the police think I, an old man, would attack those ruffians?"

► Kunwar Singh's mother, Panchkalibai, who is in her eighties, has two complaints against her: for allegedly obstructing and threatening villagers from using the temple and the lake freely. But like other women of her age, she is far from active. Says she: "I rarely go out of the house, I can't see properly. Raghuvanshi and his men want to destroy the family."

► One of the Mandloi children is 14-year-old Mrigendra Singh, a student of class ten. He is also charged in the Sardar Singh murder.

Hoshangabad district has also been subject to a very high number of police transfers. Ever since Raghuvanshi took cha-



Kunwar Singh: powerful landlord

rge of the home portfolio six months ago, the district has already seen three superintendents of police. (In his defence, Raghuvanshi says that transfers of gazetted officers are the prerogative of the chief minister and not his own.) In Sheopur, at least six station house officers—the police strength in the village is nine—have come and gone in the 18 months that Raghuvanshi has been minister (he earlier looked after irrigation). These are not facts that can be dismissed easily. His critics allege that police are transferred the moment they pose a problem to his supporters.

While Raghuvanshi dismissed the criticism as unjust in Bhopal, said a shopkeeper in Seoni Malwa: "The arrests have severely affected the minister's standing in his constituency, whatever the facts of the case. He is lucky the recent by-election was in Konta and not in his town."

—SREEKANT KHANDEKAR in Sheopur

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

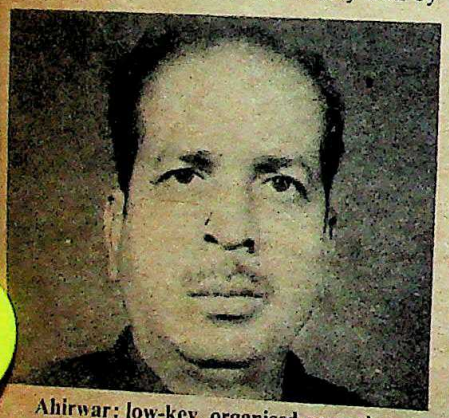
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

By-elections/Madhya Pradesh

Waves On The Wane

FOR Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh, the year could not have ended on a more unpleasant note. While the rest of the country was wondering how to live it up on New Year's eve, Singh was probably trying to figure out what had gone wrong with the last. The victory of Bharatiya Janata Party's (BJP) Ram Prasad Ahirwar, 45, by 4,100 votes in the Sagar Parliamentary by-election is an event the Congress(I) rulers would like to erase from public memory. The party's incredibly narrow win by 103 votes at Konta in the simultaneously held Assembly by-election in Bastar district was cold comfort. "It is incredible that we should have lost a reserved constituency—and that too to the BJP," lamented a Madhya Pradesh Lok Sabha member.

Sagar was more important than Konta for more than one reason. Apart from the fact that it was a Parliamentary seat, it has by and large sided with the Congress in the past. In eight elections to this seat to date, the Congress has lost only thrice—twice to the Jan Sangh, and once to the Janata Party in 1977. In one wave the Janata Party won by



Ahirwar: low-key, organised campaign

69,000 votes and in another one 23 months ago, which went the other way, the Congress(I)'s Sahdara Bai Rai won by 72,000 votes. But this year there was no "wave" and such total reversal of public opinion in just under two years is not something that can be easily ignored.

Prestigious Seat: What was even more significant was the fact that Ahirwar, a former MLA from Khurai in Sagar district, won although a half-hearted attempt to sponsor a common Opposition candidate failed—a failure that was expected to severely hamper the BJP's performance. It probably did to some extent but other Opposition candidates—those of the Lok Dal, the Republican Party and Janata—together polled less than 18,000 votes.

In retrospect, Congress(I) leaders probably wish that they had underplayed the Sagar by-election. But they didn't. The election was—to use a cliché—a prestige issue. Well over a dozen of the state's ministers landed at Sagar and Singh, temporarily taking his mind off his government's performance, campaigned for close to a fortnight during which he addressed anywhere from 50 to 100 public meetings. The Government's helicopter and plane came in handy, and there were serious allegations of the misuse of a fleet of government vehicles; former dacoits were invited to campaign; the state's 500,000 bidi workers—a large percentage of whom reside in Sagar—were given a wage hike three days before the voting. Virtually every trick in the book—and outside it—was used.

The Congress(I)'s trump card, Rajiv Gandhi's tour of the district, was finessed, and the visit probably did more harm than good. In the first place, voters did not seem sufficiently impressed by the heir apparent. Secondly, during his two-day stay, Congress(I) workers were more concerned with wooing him rather than the electorate.

Throughout, the stress was on money power and flashing personalities. Admits a very senior minister: "Apart from the disillusionment of voters, we just didn't try hard enough organisationally." By contrast, the BJP's campaign was low-key and organised. Apart from 3,000 to 4,000 local workers who worked part-time, a fortnight before D-day 200 workers—who worked full-time—from outside the district were introduced. The number of these workers ultimately swelled to 700.

Poor Record: Four by-elections have been held in the state since the installation of the Arjun Singh Ministry 18 months ago. While Congress(I) retained the Assembly seat at Narsinghpur, it lost Indore to the BJP. Two losses out of a total of four contests so far is not an exactly encouraging record.

The by-election has probably proved again that tall promises and large advertisements of progress don't mean victory. A sorry example of voters' frustration was that even as Congress(I) bosses campaigned in Sagar, voters were forming long queues to purchase firewood. The Congress(I) Government has never really worked and the result was Sagar.

The result has greatly boosted BJP morale—particularly at the state level—and weakened Arjun Singh's position in the party further and the dissidents, who have been quiet since the sacking of V.C. Shukla, are bound to start making trouble again.

—SREEKANT KHANDEKAR in Bhopal

HAIR TRANSPLANT FOR BALDNESS

AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

A permanent surgical cure for baldness. The transplated hair grow exactly like the normal hair.

HAIR TRANSPLANT CLINIC

M-75 (1st Floor) Connaught Circus (Opp. District Fire Station, Near Super Bazar) New Delhi - 110 001
Phone: 351137 and 581137
(5.30 to 8 P.M.)

708, PADMA TOWER I (7th Floor) 5, Rajendra Place Pusa Road, New Delhi - 110 008
Phone: 581137
(9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.)

DETAILS SENT FREE ON REQUEST

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ackersey's colourful range of 2x2 and high twist fabrics makes it simpler for you to find the right match for any sari

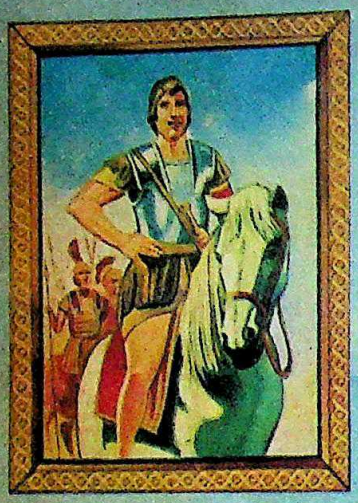
hackersey's 2x2 and high twist cambrics

HINDOOSTAN MILLS, 16, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay 400 023.

TF • Retail Showrooms at: ☐ 58, World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400 005 ☐ Dr. Anandrao Nair Road, Bombay 400 011

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Important arrivals and departures from India



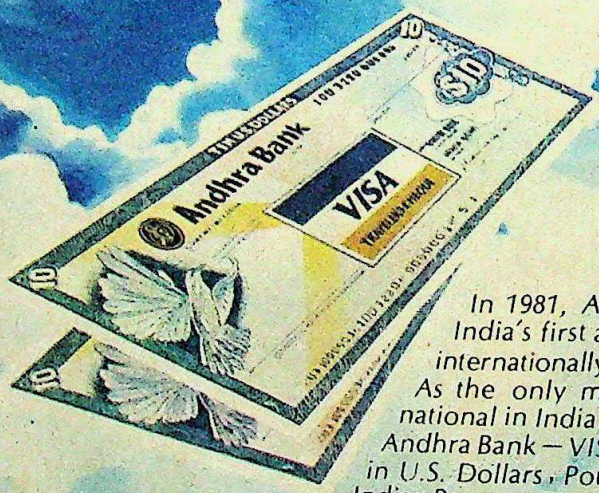
Arrival: 327 B.C.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

One of the earliest "arrivals", Alexander, master of the largest empire the world had yet known, entered India through the lofty passes of the Hindu Kush....

Departure: 1981 A.D.

India's first and only Foreign Currency Travellers Cheque. Issued by Andhra Bank.



In 1981, Andhra Bank became India's first and only bank to issue internationally valid Travellers Cheques. As the only member of VISA International in India, Andhra Bank issues the Andhra Bank — VISA Travellers Cheques in U.S. Dollars, Pounds Sterling and Indian Rupees.

Honoured Worldwide.....

- VISA International assures complete acceptance and refund capability in more than 120 countries.
- VISA merchant coverage quite simply outstrips any other travel system globally — supported by over 11,000 financial institutions.
- Available at selected branches nationwide.

May we wish you 'Bon Voyage'.

ANDHRA BANK VISA TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Andhra Bank: Your direct connection with VISA... and its worldwide network.

Andhra Bank (A Govt. of India Undertaking) Central Office : Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.

COME WITH US TO PROSPERITY

ACIL-037

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Thorny Road

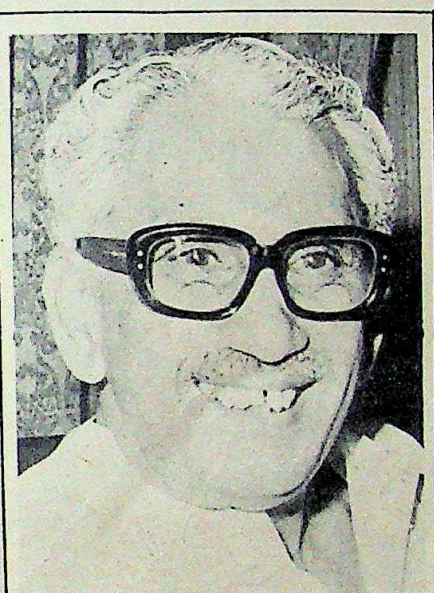
The formation of a Congress (I)-led ministry has not brought peace to Kerala. There have been demonstrations against the ministry ever since December 28, the day it took office. The Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) which led the previous ministry is bitter about the turn of events and is spearheading the agitation against the new Government.

The resentment against the new ministry led by Congress(I) stalwart K. Karunakaran has manifested itself in the old ways. In Quilon, agitating CPI-M workers set fire to three buses and stoned others. Quilon has also been the scene of clashes between the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) and the CPI-M, the like of which were exploited so skilfully by the Congress(I) when it was in opposition. One CPI-M student R. Sreekumar was killed in these clashes. Says T. K. Ramakrishnan, the former home minister: "The Nayanar ministry fell on the question of law and order. Today there is precious little Home Minister Gangadhar Chandy can do about it."

Uncertain Majority: The Opposition parties are particularly peeved because the Congress(I)-led United Democratic Front (UDF) has yet to prove its majority in the Assembly. Governor Jothi Vencatachellum permitted the UDF to take office even though its majority was not certain.

Congress(I) leaders, however, seem sure of themselves. Says K. M. Chandy president of the Kerala Pradesh Congress (I) Committee: "We have the necessary support to form a government. On January 29 we will prove it on the floor of the Assembly." There may be good reason for this confidence. According to reliable sources three Janata MLAs have given written promises to Karunakaran that they will stand by him.

Speculation has also been rife about Mrs Gandhi's recent trip to the state. Former chief minister E. K. Nayanar, claims that her visit was solely to ensure that the Karunakaran ministry got majority support. Nayanar also defends his ministry against



Karunakaran: no time to relax

K. Karunakaran

The Last Laugh

KARUNAKARAN, 63, the first Congress (I) chief minister of Kerala, is astute, shrewd and powerful politician as well versed in the art of manipulation. His first term as a chief minister was aborted after a month after he committed perjury in the Rajan case. Karunakaran has always stood with Mrs Gandhi through thick and thin and today he has emerged as the most powerful Congress (I) leader in the state. The main moving force behind the collapse of the Left Front in October last year, Karunakaran spoke to INDIA TODAY's *SREEDHAR PILLAI at his Uloor residence on the outskirts of Trivandrum. Excerpts:*

Q. How do you feel getting back the chief minister's post, after a gap of 30 months?

A. At the moment I don't have time to relax and gloat over the achievement because the Opposition is breathing down my back. As a chief minister, my first priority will be law and order, then the economy should be put back on the wheels.

Q. Is your Government a minority government?

A. This can only be shown when the Assembly reconvenes later this month, I will prove my majority there. As it is, I have 68 legislators with me as against 67 of the Marxists.

Q. How will you get a majority without the Janata Party's blessings?

A. Wait and watch, we are going to have the last laugh. For tactical reasons I cannot elaborate further.

Q. The Marxists allege that you are trying to split the Janata Party by engineering defections?

A. If I want I can get enough defectors from the Marxist party itself for a price to prop up my ministry. But I would not stoop so low. Take it from me, the Janata would never vote against my Government.

Q. Do you think your ministry can survive?

A. If I want, it can survive the full term.

Q. Have you any special reasons for forming this ministry?

A. This ministry is a test balloon of like-minded democratic parties fighting against Marxism and terrorism. More than that, all like-minded Congressmen in Kerala have come together for the first time.

Q. When will the merger take place?

A. The ball is in Antony's court. I do not want to rush him. We on our part will treat them like long lost brothers and they would never be humiliated.

Q. It is rumoured that a section of your partymen in Kerala would not like to share power with Antony and his men.

A. What I say goes in my party. There is no dissidence among Congress(I)-men in Kerala.

Q. Is it true that Rajiv Gandhi doesn't see eye-to-eye with you?

A. These rumours are manufactured in Delhi. So far I have not discussed politics with Rajiv but we are best of friends. The next time I go to Delhi I will be officially inviting him to visit Kerala.

Q. It seems you have an allergy to Youth Congressmen right from the Sanjay days. Today Vasudev Panickar, AICC general secretary, and Mullapally Ramachandran, the Kerala Youth Congress president openly criticise you.

A. Of course, Sanjay had some difference of opinion with me. But later we patched up. Rajiv is a more sober and polished man. Panickar was sent to Delhi by me and Ramachandran was sponsored by me. They are young and rash and have messed up their own political careers and they know they will be finished if exposed to high-level party work.

Q. What about C.M. Stephen?

A. At the moment, we get along pretty well.

Q. What have you to say about the Marxist allegation that law and order has worsened after your ministry was formed?

A. They are spreading terror among the people in Kerala. We will put it down ruthlessly at the earliest.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Once again!
The mystique of ghazals and the magic of a live performance

Jagjit & Chitra live at Wembley, London.

The long wait is over. HMV brings back the irresistible duo—Jagjit and Chitra in an exclusive album of ghazals. With six new tracks, including four solos by Jagjit Singh, to delight the heart of every ghazal lover. "Live in Concert at Wembley" carries all the excitement, all the magic of a live performance. And all the enchantment of eloquent ghazals sung as only Jagjit and Chitra know how. It's an experience you wouldn't want to miss.

Lyrics in a special insert.

- ☆ Kal Chaudhvin Ki Raat Thi: *Ibn-e-Insha,*
- ☆ Der Lagi Aane Me Tumko: *Andleeb Shadani,*
- ☆ Saun da Mahina (Punjabi geet). *Chamanlal Chaman,*
- ☆ Umr Jalvon Men Basar Ho: *Khamosh Dehlvi,*
- ☆ Ismen Koi Shikwa Na Shikayat: *Iftkhar Imam Siddique,*
- ☆ Babul Mora: *Traditional.*

Available on stereo LP and musicassette at your nearest HMV dealer.

Other Jagjit and Chitra Singh Stereo LPs and Musicassettes:
Come Alive, The Unforgettables and A Milestone.

The best entertainment. Only from HMV

HTC-GCI-4477

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...Gandhi's accusations of financial ...ment. While the battle rages, A. K. ... the leader of the Congress (S) which ... the Marxist-led ministry, simply ...ment the unity of all Congress parties ...ve a common culture." Karuna-...'s first term as chief minister was ... aborted after only a month, ... praying for the same thing.

—SREEDHAR PILLAI

...taka

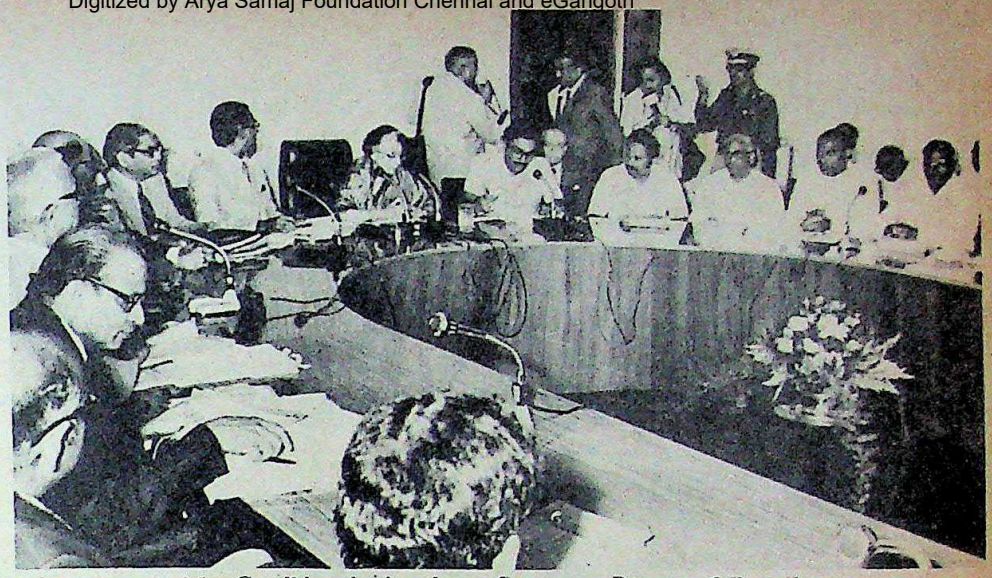
...ndu Rao Grabs ...e Show

Karnataka's burly Chief Minister Ramarao Gundu Rao must be a happy man these days. Not only did Prime Minister Indira Gandhi give him full marks for his two-year ...nce in power when she visited ...ka last fortnight, but, also, he en-... himself to Rajiv Gandhi by carrying ... Youth Congress(I) convention held in ...re without any hitch.

...ating that he has regained much of ... ground, a cocky Rao announced in ... last week that he would be ... his ministry before the month-...ent which he has been talking ... for several months. Rao also men-...ly, so that all could hear, that he ... Delhi to attend a Congress(I) ...entary Board (CPB-I) meeting. Only ...nths ago the dissidents in the state ...ly revealed that Rao had not been ... for several CPB-I meetings, indicating ... High Command was displeased with

...Rao seems to be making a come-... with a vengeance. His two years ...rd rule seem to have consider-...ed him. Gone are the days ... spoke brashly against anything and ... under the sun. An example of his ... was his recent press conference ... was asked, off the record, what was ... behind his controversial interview ...-known journalist Arun Shourie ...ed in a Calcutta-based magazine. ..., diplomatically evading the ques-... it was off the record, which caused the ... Normally, Rao would have re-... angrily and mouthed his favourite ... that journalists should be drowned in ...ian Sea. But these days he talks ... only to his confidants.

... hardly surprising that the dissidents ...ka, headed by former minister S. ...ppa, are looking somewhat or-... They seemed to have cut no ice with



Mrs Gandhi reviewing the performance: Rao gets full marks

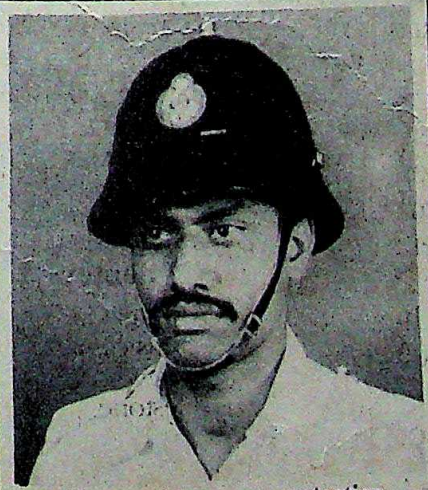
Rajiv, and although there were reports that they met him, Rao's camp claims they never even got anywhere near him during last month's convention. When asked whether he met any dissidents Rajiv tactfully answered: "I met everyone," thereby keeping the guessing game alive. In fact Rajiv left every section of the state party bewildered by his verbal acrobatics. Observed Rajiv at the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee(I) (KPCC-I) office: "Mr Gundu Rao is a strong chief minister." But he coolly added: "When you have a strong chief minister like Mr Gundu Rao the party organisation tends to suffer."

This seemed like a victory for KPCC(I) President K.T. Rathod who had been complaining that Rao had given him short shrift. But on Rathod's lengthy eulogy on the party's activities Rajiv rudely commented: "Mr Rathod has painted a rosy picture of the party in the state. But sometimes even a beautiful picture when hanging on the wall looks crooked."

Bangalore

Going 'Bobby'

THE Bangalore city police have decided to abandon the cowboy look, hanging up their 'five gallon' hats and donning the more functional, British bobby hats. "What a unique way of keeping up with the times by changing hats at the drop of a chief minister," mused a city wag. The khaki coloured cowboy hats—deceptively nicknamed as slough hats—bore the imprimateur of the former chief minister Devaraj Urs. Urs had ordered his police force to ditch the *desi* turbans six years ago and adopt the American hat. It was a time when the youth had fallen for blue jeans and long hair. The cops did not lag far behind with their cowboy hats and to add a little bit of flair, some even opted for bell bottoms.



The new hat: more protection

Not to be outdone in the game of sartorial one-upmanship by his predecessor, the current chief minister, Gundu Rao—known for his flamboyance has decided that his cops should go 'bobby'. From next month, Bangalore's 1,164 head constables and 4,443 constables will don the new deep blue or white bobby hats. Says A. R. Nizamuddin, the police commissioner: "It will make the constables look more presentable and perhaps distinctive." The reasons cited for the change of hats was that the slough hats had become "unmanageable", lost shape very easily, and did not protect the nape of the neck from the sun. An order has been placed for 6,000 bobby hats with a city manufacturer at an estimated cost of Rs 6 lakh.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Choose MELTRON Super Acoustic Cassettes

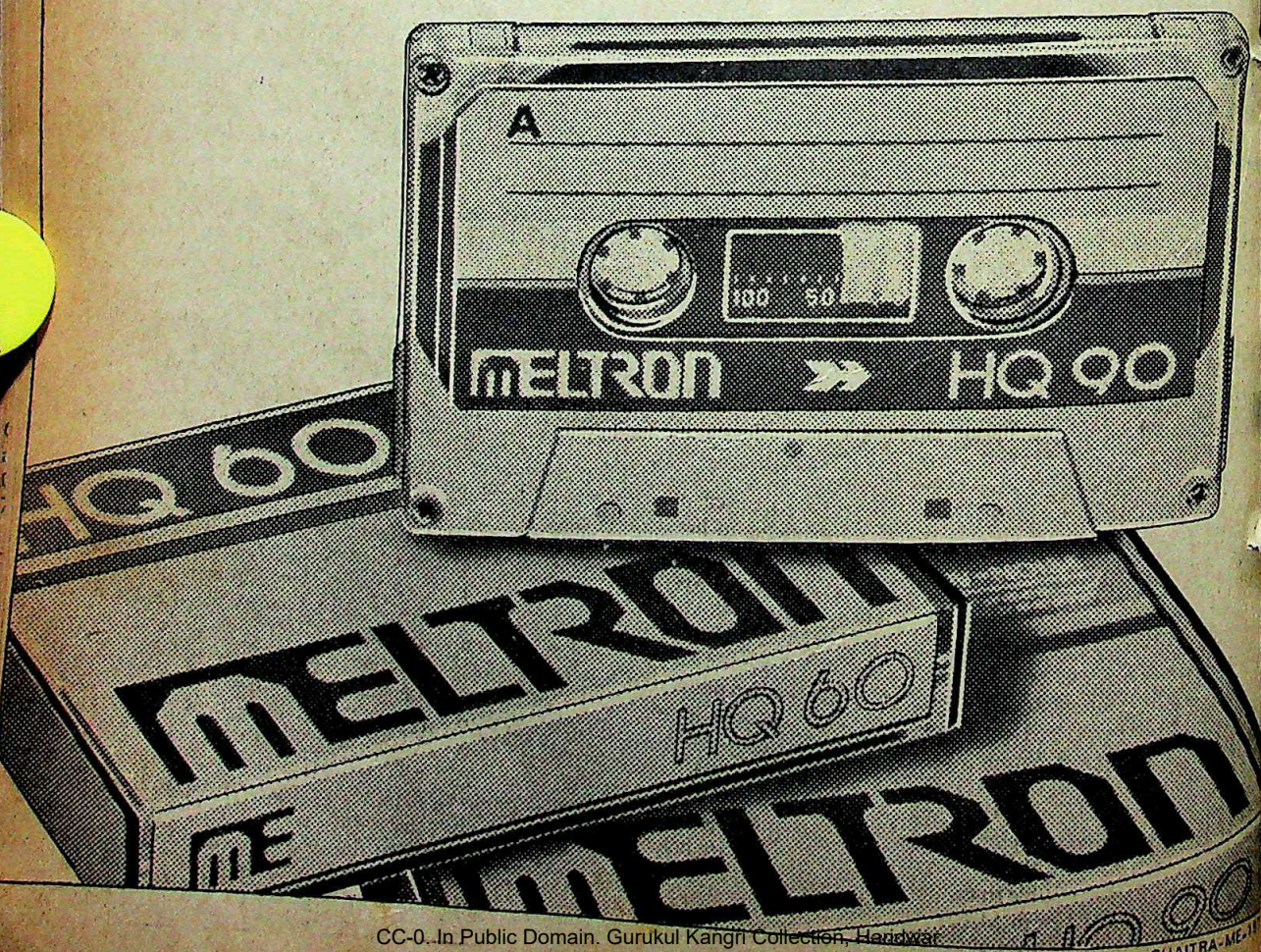
—Super-sensitive, strong tape that will not snap or tear. Guarantees superb sound.
—Precise mechanism and perfectly balanced rollers for smooth tape running.
—A choice of running lengths—C-60, C-90 in cassettes.
—Competitively priced—and freely available.

MELTRON

Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited

- Plot No. 214, Backbay Reclamation, Raheja Centre, 13th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021. Phone: 240538 Telex: 011-6817 ME Cable: MELTRON
- 7 A, Hansalaya, 15 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001. Phone: 40641 Telex: 031-2815 MELN
- 55, Rama Nivas, 10th Cross, West of Chord Road, II Stage, Bangalore 560 010. Phone: 80772

SOUND VALUE
SOUND QUALITY
SOUND REPRODUCTION



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

widely accepted in political circles has emerged better off after the the Congress(I) divinities. Asked ...'s performance Mrs Gandhi un-...ly replied: "It has been a good ...ce. The economic situation is de-...ter than in many other states." ...term poll chances in the state she ...e chief minister." The ensuing ...'s face was enough to blind all ... Initially, a mid-term poll was ...reat by the dissidents, but today it ...o is keen on going to the polls. His ...ppears to be to nip in the bud ...ief minister Devraj Urs' campaign ...ng support within the state. When ...ed the state recently he reportedly ...ge crowds at his meetings. Rao is ...Urs does not get enough time to ...winning majority. Fortunately for ...Opposition is in total disarray and ...to unify the Opposition parties is ...ctify at the national level.

...has caused divisions in the ranks of ...ents by recently appointing chair-...several boards and corporations. ...in the past, Rao is using these posts ...support for himself as many di-...have their eyes on these plum jobs. ...Minister of State for Railways, ...Sharif, a Rao opponent, has lately ...nobbing with the chief minister, ...the chagrin of other dissidents.

...posed cabinet expansion is cer-...ster Rao's position within the ...also gained a moral victory re-...when former minister Renuka ...n, who resigned from Rao's cabinet ...ing charged with defrauding a youth ...,000, was acquitted. Renuka is likely ...nstated soon. Rao, for once, looks ...d as his build.

—RAJ CHENGAPPA

...Bengal

...l Politics

How impartial is the office of the Chief Election Commissioner or to what extent is S.L. Shakdher immune to pressures from high-ups in the Union Government in...? Perhaps, the prime minister herself? ...ese questions uppermost in the mi...of West Bengal's ruling Left Front ...than fortnight as the word went round ...Industries Minister Pranab Mukherjee ...ured his party colleagues in Calcutta ...they could come up with even some ...the evidence of errors in the electoral ...then we in Delhi will be able to get Mr ...not to agree to polls in March". ...body doubted that Mukherjee enjoyed the blessings of the prime minister as a few days earlier she herself had urged her partymen in West Bengal to spare no efforts to find out the lapses in the electoral rolls. It was clear that the central leadership of the Congress(I) had decided to stand close by the unit in West Bengal which had all along been crying hoarse about the impracticability of holding the general elections with the Left Front in power but had been unable to prevent the Election Commission from publishing the electoral rolls.

With the ruling Left Front formally demanding elections in March, instead of the scheduled June, the Congress(I) has only one course left to it by which it can prevent the polls taking place two months later and that is by getting Shakdher to order a review of the rolls. Such an announcement, according to Left Front leaders,will be unwarranted "as so far the chief election commissioner's office has given no indication that there are any gross discrepancies which may merit a total review". However, the Front leaders are aware that despite the supposed impartiality of his office, the chief election commissioner does not operate in a vacuum and have chalked out a programme of agitation in February which will be launched if their demand is turned down.

Shakdher (left) and Basu: scoring a point

Pre-emption: For the time being the Front leaders have scored a major point over the Congress(I). By demanding early polls they have pre-empted any move to topple the ministry as that would make the Congress(I) appear in an even poorer light. Even Mrs Gandhi seems to have finally made up her mind against dismissal of the ministry as, during her recent visit to West Bengal, she was reported to have told partymen here: "I am not prepared to turn the Marxists into martyrs which is exactly what will happen if they are thrown out of office now. We will see that the elections are held in June as scheduled so that you get sufficient time to prepare yourselves." At this stage it seems quite certain that Mrs Gandhi will not budge from her stand and that the 1982 elections, whenever they are held, will take place with the Left Front continuing to be in office.

But with all her political maturity, it did appear last fortnight that she was not fully conversant with the state of her party in West Bengal. The All India Congress Committee(I), had nominated Ajit Panja to analyse the shortcomings of the electoral rolls and what did he do immediately after the prime minister urged partymen to find out the mistakes in the rolls? He promptly issued large advertisements in two leading dailies of Calcutta, appealing to people to approach the Congress(I) office in case their names had been deleted from the rolls. It was a curious move on the part of a political party which claims widespread mass support for itself as it clearly indicated that the party itself did not have the organisation to do the job on its own and had to spend Rs 16,000 on an appeal which is hardly expected to be of any use.

So accustomed has the party become to spoon-feeding from Delhi that, at a press conference on January 4, its leaders made this pathetic admission: "It is not possible for us to find out the flaws in the electoral rolls and the Election Commission must do the job." The question that naturally arises is: if the party does not have the human resources for a house-to-house survey, then how does it hope to face the elections, whenever these are held? The candid answer from a young and militant Congress(I) leader was: "Left to ourselves we will not be able to bag more than 10 seats. Our only hope lies in dismissal of the ministry, President's rule and all that it means for a year and then the elections under Delhi's supervision."

Unobliging: But for the party there are no indications at present that Delhi will agree to oblige. Apart from her refusal to turn "Marxists into martyrs", Mrs Gandhi reportedly has other considerations that weigh heavily against such a move. Well-informed sources told INDIA TODAY last fortnight: "The prime minister is disturbed at the renewed moves for opposition unity, particularly in the context of the present economic chaos and rising discontent. In this situation she will refrain from doing anything that will antagonise the Marxists and create further difficulties for her." Past records show that in the face of any concerted attack from the non-communist Opposition, Mrs Gandhi has always been able to keep the leftists neutral and she is unlikely to take any move that will force them now to throw in their weight with the others against her. She is also unlikely to be bothered overmuch if her partymen in West Bengal feel ditched, as for her, thestakes are much higher. Mrs Gandhi did give a piece of her mind to some West Bengal Congress(I) leaders during her recent visit when, after expressing her disgust at their in-fighting, she was reported to have dismissed them with the final reminder: "Keep this in mind that I can do without the West Bengal unit (of the party)."

—SUMANTA SEN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

SAI-SC-39

SHARP SHARP SHARP SHARP

SHARP®

INTERCOMS WITH EXCLUSIVE FEATURES.

Mfd. by: ASSOCIATED ELECTRONIC & ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES,(BANGALORE) PVT. LTD. BANGALORE 560 001

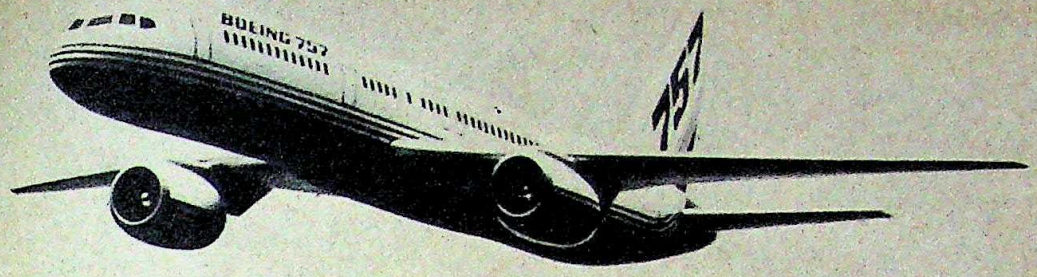
Sold & Serviced by: SYSTEMS COMMUNICATIONS

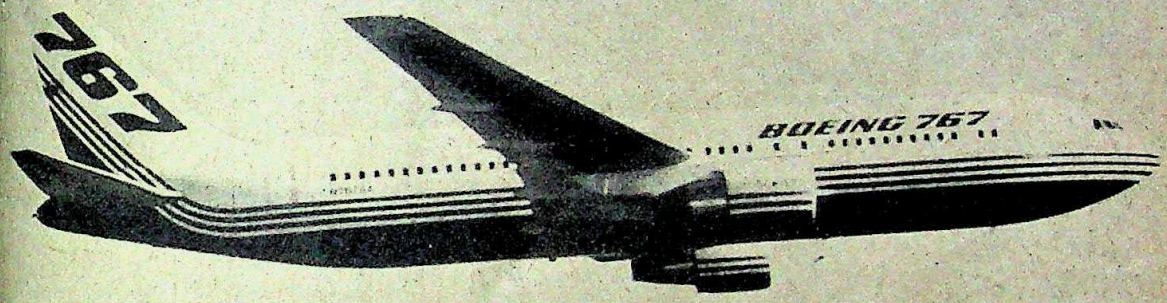
SHOWROOM : Zaveri House, 64, Hughes Road, Bombay 400 007 Tel: 355318/357100.
SALES OFFICE : 204, Tulsiani Chambers, 2nd. Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-400 021 Tel: 242247/231946/221456
SERVICE CENTRE: 127, Mittal Tower 'B' Wing, 1st Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021 Tel: 243778

The Boeing 7
ines the mar
They have ide
et, fuel efficie
uel economy
reased comfo

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri





The Boeing 757 and 767 are the most efficient new jetliners in the world. When used as companions, they give lines the market versatility to meet a wide variety of short- to medium-range routes.
They have identical digital flight deck systems. They are crew-interchangeable. And they are equipped with et, fuel efficient engines. All adding up to the world's most advanced, new generation jetliners.
Fuel economy isn't the only story. These new additions to the Boeing family will also give India's passengers reased comfort and appeal.

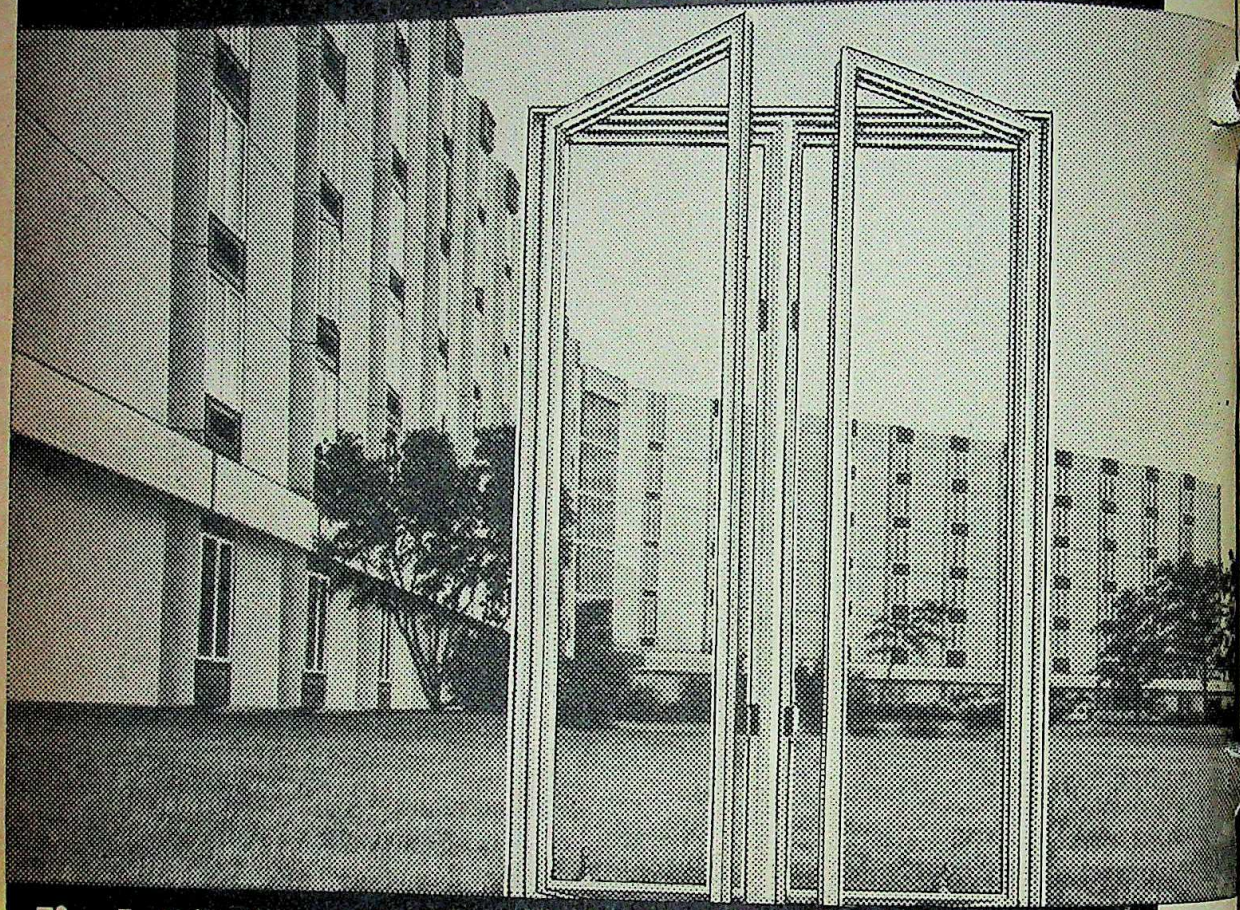
FUEL SAVING IS A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BOEING
Getting people together.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WHEN ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATIONS ARE MADE



Jindal is involved

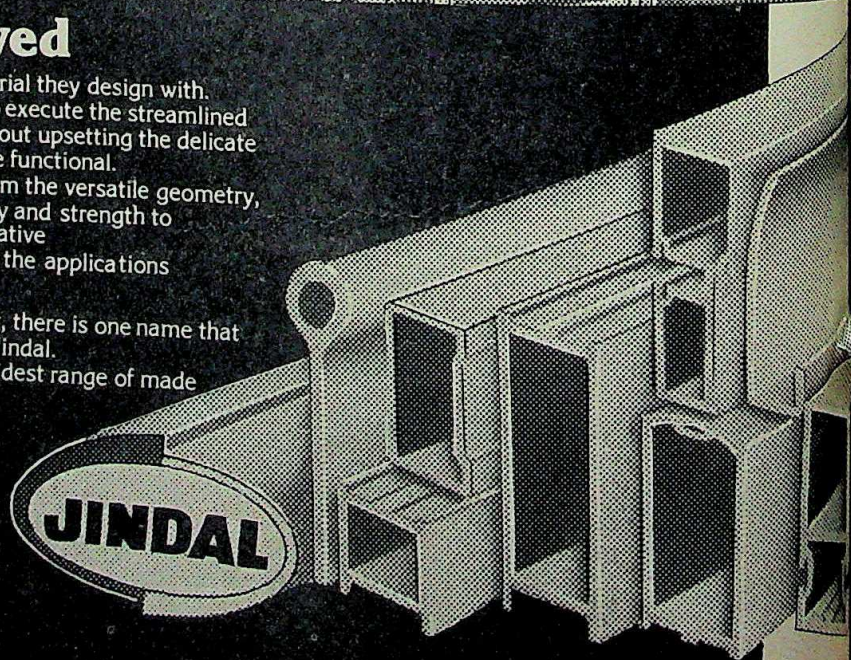
Architects need flexibility in the material they design with. Flexibility that gives them freedom to execute the streamlined modular trends of today's design without upsetting the delicate balance between the aesthetic and the functional.

Jindal aluminium extrusions give them the versatile geometry, the colours, the textures, the durability and strength to innovate with. Doors, windows, decorative beading, even pre-fabricated houses– the applications are unlimited.

In aluminium extrusions in India today, there is one name that spells total capability and expertise—Jindal.

What Jindal offers is not merely the widest range of made to order extrusions, but the absolute assurance of impeccable quality.

Better dimensional tolerances, a more uniform microstructure, better surface finish and flatness are reasons why leading industries bank on Jindal extrusions.



Jindal Aluminium Ltd.

16th Km., Tumkur Road, Bangalore-560 073

Sales Offices: Bombay • Delhi

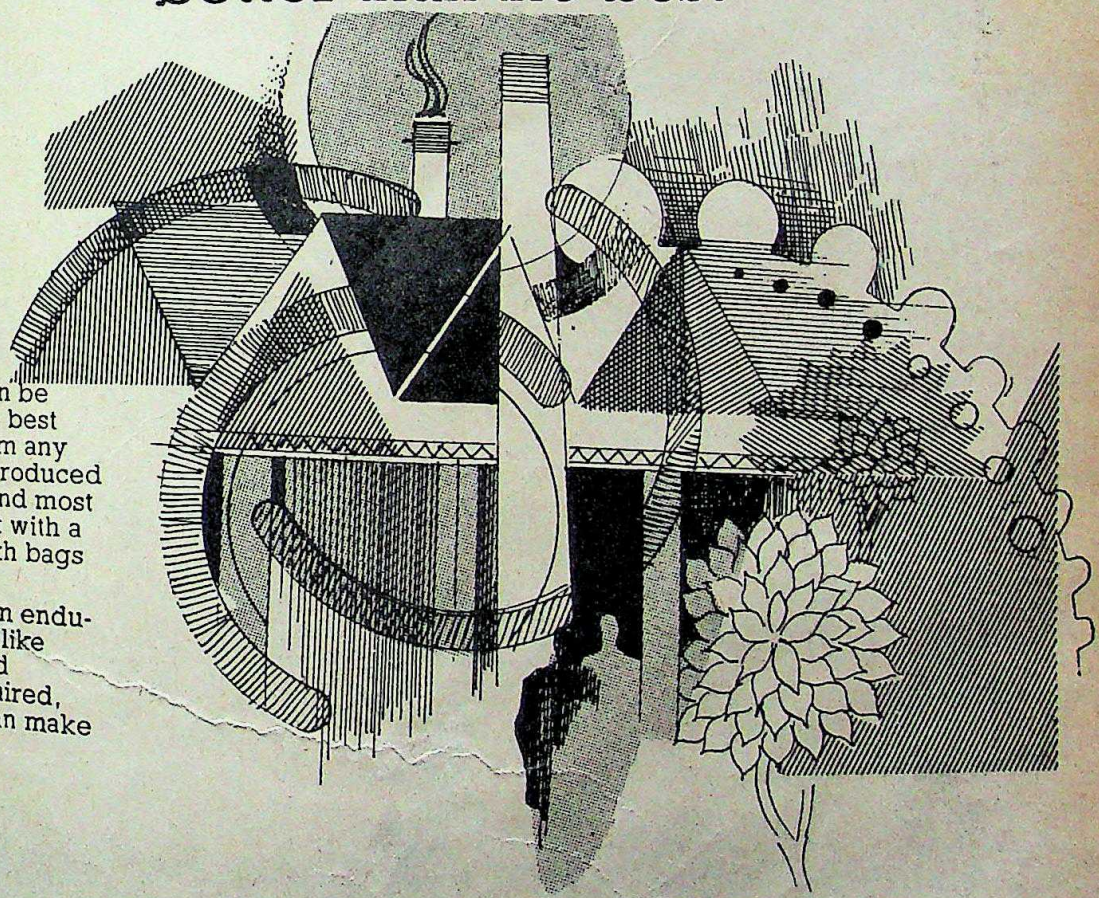
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In National Construction

CHUNAR CEMENT

makes the Scene

....because it is better than the best



Chunar Cement can be compared with the best quality cement from any part of the world. Produced in Asia's biggest and most sophisticated plant with a capacity of one lakh bags per day.

Undoubtedly, when enduring constructions like dams, bridges and buildings are required, Chunar Cement can make all the difference.

UPSCC — Building up solid foundations for national prosperity

U.P. STATE CEMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(A U.P. Govt. Undertaking) Regd. Office: CHURK Distt. Mirzapur (U.P.)

Interads

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Judiciary

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A New Year's Resolution

NO new year gift could have been more unkind to the giver. On December 30, before a packed court No. 2 of the Supreme Court, the majority of a seven-judge Constitution Bench delivered a judgment which sealed the fate of independence of the judiciary and offered a *carte blanche* to the executive to hire, fire and toss around like shuttle-cocks the men in robes. For the 'learned profession', it was the beginning of a process of learning some very tough lessons.

The 1,486 pages of judgment, packing in some 500,000 words of wit, humour, scholarship and self-pity, held by majority verdict that the Union Government was correct in dispensing with the services of Additional Judge S.N. Kumar of Delhi High Court even though the Chief Justice of India, Y.V. Chandrachud, was opposed to it. Its implication: in any future case when the constitutional authorities differ on the appointment, re-appointment or confirmation of a High Court Judge, the voice of the Government must prevail. The more portentous rider was that even if the constitutional authorities agreed on the issue, the executive, obviously in the name of the President, would have the last word. "Hurrah! We've won the battle, and the war too", piped in a front-ranking member of the Congress(I) lawyers' cell as he jauntily walked out of the court room after the delivery of the judgment.

Judicial Sanction: He was exaggerating a bit, but not much. The "war" involved obtaining judicial sanction for packing the benches with nominees of the ruling party, and it was obviously obtained. But the executive authorities, acting at the behest of the Congress(I), lost at least one "battle": the majority of the judges held that the transfer of Justice K.B.N. Singh, the chief justice of Patna High Court, to Tamil Nadu, the move which had been initiated by Chandrachud himself, was correct. Upheld by a precarious margin of four-to-three, the decision threw a spanner in the works of many Congress(I) zealots who were hoping that it would denigrate Chandrachud, who was appointed the chief justice of India during the Janata period, to such an extent that he would be forced to resign.

It was partly a court case, partly a rip-roaring media event. Ever since the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Keshavanand Bharati case in 1973, a milestone in legal annals which held that there were certain unchangeable basic features to the Constitution, no case at the Supreme Court has evoked so much speculation in public. At least a dozen of the country's best legal brains were at work with a battery of about 150 advocates helping out the front-liners with records, documents, and back-up support. The national dailies all editorialised on the case, before and after the judgment, while the community of the country's registered legal practitioners, 150,000-strong, took sides as passionately as club-fans at any Sunday soccer match.

Backbiting: The case also acquired significance—if not a certain measure of notoriety—for the extent of backbiting the judges indulged in against each other. And, in the process, the legal marathon dragged in two involved bystanders—Chandrachud, and P. Shiv Shankar, the Union law minister. The pronouncements eroded the credibility of both, and the substance of the judgment stripped the judiciary of much of its aura of respectability. Commented *The Statesman*: "After this judgment, the judiciary can never be the same again."

The judgment turned on three thorny issues. The first was the Congress(I) Government's refusal to extend the two-year term of Kumar, who had been appointed to a temporary vacancy by the previous Janata Government and was generally known for his anti-government stances. The second was raised by the transfer of Singh from Patna to Madras; it asked whether a High Court judge or a High Court chief justice could be transferred by the executive without his consent. The third set of issues was whether Shiv Shankar had acted within his brief to issue a circular to chief ministers asking them to obtain consents from additional judges in the high courts to being transferred anywhere the Government wished to transfer them. The circular, issued on March 18 last year, was greeted with widespread consternation; Justice V.D. Tulzapurkar, a member of the Constitution Bench, who dissented on this issue from the majority, smelt in the circular "an odour of executive dominance and arrogance".

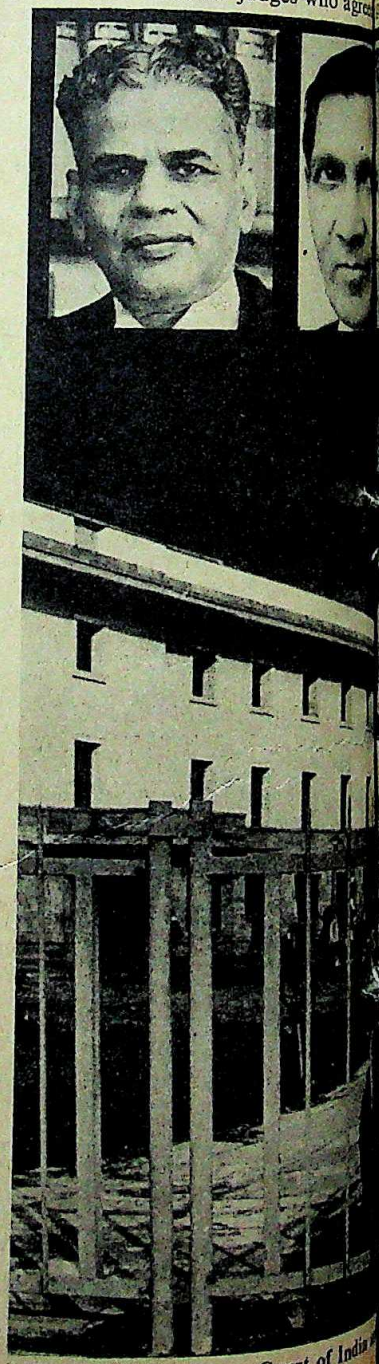
The Bench spoke with a forked tongue on each of the basic issues, and thus could hardly straighten out the general confusion prevailing outside the court-room. The judges were split as precariously as four-to-three on most of the issues, though the goddess of justice—as an anti-Congress(I) lawyer angrily remarked—had been "blind enough" to tip the scale almost always in favour of the ruling party.

The nuggets of decision contained in the epic judgment are as follows:

► A majority of four judges, Justices P.N. Bhagwati, D.A. Desai, Murtaza Fazal Ali, E.S. Venkataramaiah, held that not extending Kumar's term as additional judge of Delhi High Court was valid.

► Four judges—Justices A.C. Gupta, R.S. Pathak, Tulzapurkar, and Venkataramaiah—held that Singh's transfer was order.

► The same four judges who agreed



The Supreme Court of India

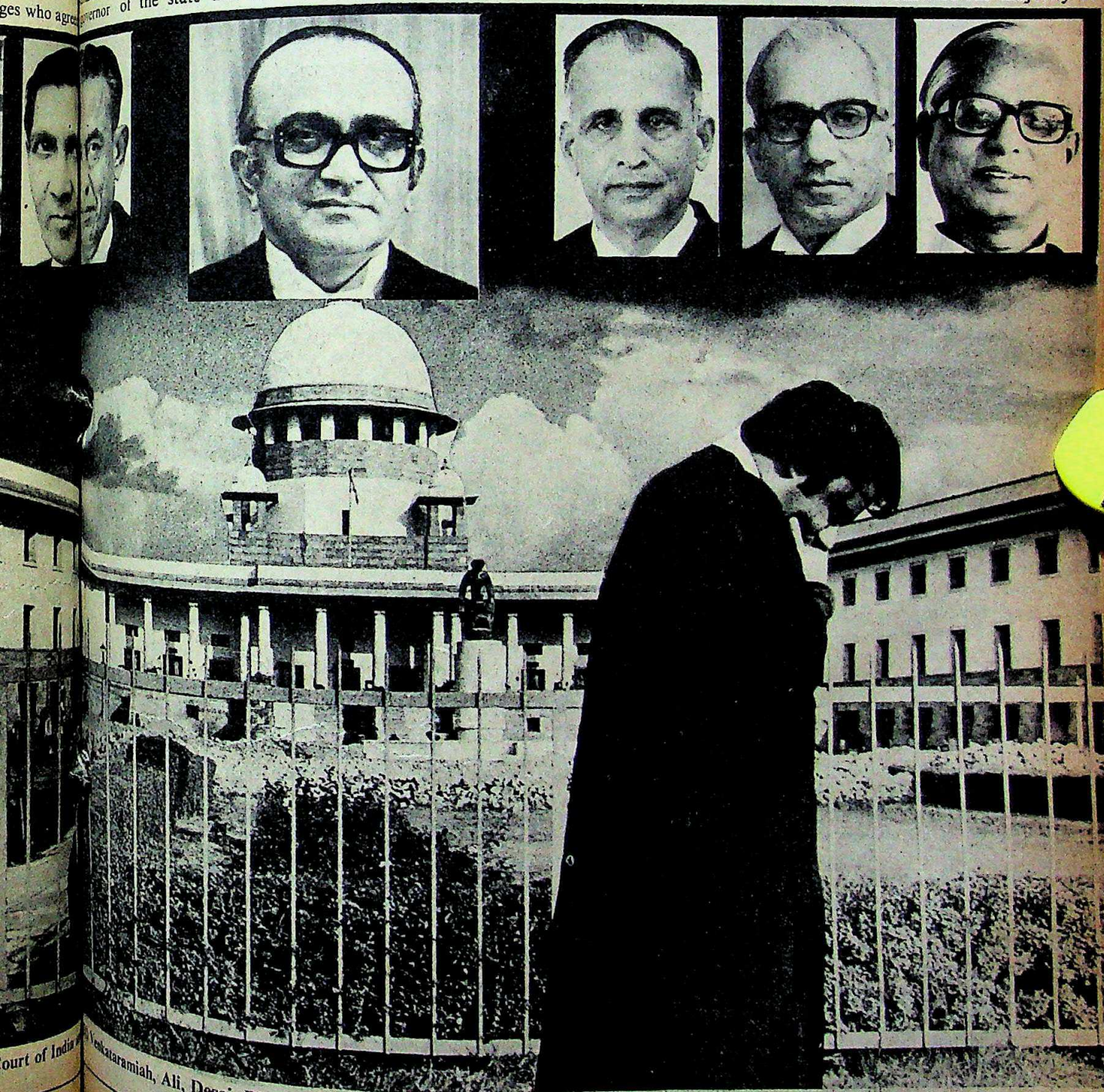
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Kumar decision held that Shiv Shankar's
Kar too was valid.
The judges unanimously gave their ver-
that all petitioners in the two cases had
Mandi to raise the issue.
Of all the decisions, the one on
Kar's case is fraught with the most far-
ing significance. It re-defines the limits
of 217 (1) of the Constitution which
the norms of appointment of High
ges. The article says that the
(that is, the Central Government)
power to appoint High Court judges,
such power is exercisable only "after
ation with the chief justice of India,
governor of the state and the chief justice of the High Courts". The petitioners in the Kumar case had contended that of these three "constitutional functionaries", the chief justice of India had a distinct advantage, his primacy arising out of his *pater familias* status in the Indian judiciary.

However, the majority verdict stands this contention on its head, blowing to bits the petitioners' argument that the chief justice of India was indeed entitled to a front seat among the three. In a ringing paragraph, Bhagwati turns the tide of argument irreversibly and with devastating effect. He writes: "It is difficult to see on what principle can primacy be given on the opinion of one constitutional functionary, when clause (1) of Article 217 places all the three constitutional functionaries on the same pedestal...and does not make any distinction... It is true that the chief justice of India may be figuratively described as *pater familias* of the brotherhood of judges but the chief justice of a High Court is also an equally important constitutional functionary".

At Odds: So, it goes round and round a mulberry bush... if the chief justice of India and the chief justice of the High Court are co-equal, and the governor too is not to be left behind, whose voice should prevail then? "The President"—answers the majority of

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Venkataramiah, Ali, Desai, Bhagwati, Tulzapurkar, Pathak and Gupta: a majority decision favouring the executive

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

judges. Said a young Supreme Court ad vocate: "The President means the Congress(I), under the present circumstances. This is a scandal. From now on, the ragamuffins of the ruling party will have the right to decide who will be a High Court judge, or even its chief justice".

The judgment's striking upshot is the lowering of the stature of the chief justice of India. Chandrachud, has for sometime now been the anathema of the Congress(I). Since Mrs Gandhi came to power in 1980, Chandrachud has quietly but strongly been thwarting the moves by the ruling party to pack the Bench. While the Janata Government was able to fill 115 vacancies in the High Courts and five vacancies in the Supreme Court during its 29-month tenure, the Congress(I) regime could scrape together only 37 candidates for the 100-odd remaining vacancies in its 24 months; in its first year, it could not fill any. Chandrachud's reservations about the Government's choices have forced it to leave eight High Courts of the country without permanent chief justices for over six months.

Chandrachud's track record shows him to be consistently at odds with Mrs Gandhi's Government, except for a brief period during the Emergency when he upheld the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), that too with the "diamond-hard, diamond-bright" hope that it would not be abused. To many a Congress(I) zealot, he came to symbolise the last stumbling-block left over by the *ancien regime*. Mrs Gandhi no doubt had the Janata appointees to the Supreme Court on her mind when she said, on March 18 last year: "The former Janata regime had made a lot of appointments in the judiciary on political basis . . . a dilemma faced by us was whether these persons appointed on political basis in the judicial services should be allowed to continue; and if they are continued, how can we expect justice from them? What is their credibility?"

Piquant Situation: The situation became all the more piquant when judges themselves took the cue from Mrs Gandhi, and began posing the same questions about the chief justice of India with Bhagwati, the seniormost of the Constitution Bench and number two in the hierarchy of Supreme Court judges, leading the chorus. On January 15, 1980, a day after Mrs Gandhi was sworn in, Bhagwati wrote to her: "May I offer you my heartiest congratulations on your resounding victory and triumphant return as prime minister of India . . . today the reddish glow of the rising sun is holding out the promise of a bright sunrise."

Since 1980, Bhagwati has never concurred with Chandrachud on any judgment. In May 1980, a bare five months after the political 'sunrise', while delivering his order on a case regarding the take-over of the Minerva Mills in Gujarat, Bhagwati fired his first salvo at Chandrachud: he put it down in his judgment that the chief justice was guilty of not fulfilling a judicial requirement and had not circulated his own judgment among the 'brother judges'.

Circulation of copies of the judgment prior to its delivery is a legal ritual which has to be fulfilled by every Constitution Bench. Bhagwati's remarks in the Minerva Mills judgment delivered in 1980, was lapped up by Shiv Shankar who said in public that the judgment (which did not suit the Government), which was "not preceded by a proper judicial conference", reflected merely "personal opinions" of the judges.

The truth is otherwise, and the judgment was well circulated among members of the five-judge Bench. Two members of the Bench, who subsequently retired, had left with the chief justice of India written notes saying that Bhagwati's opinion was not correct and that there had indeed been a proper judicial conference. Their statements were backed recently by Justice A.C. Gupta, who retired on December 31 last year: "The judgment was circulated to me at least."

And despite Bhagwati's well-publicised complaints, prior to the delivery of the present judgment, there was hardly a judicial conference worth the name—the responsibility for which should squarely be borne by the seniormost judge of the Bench, Bhagwati. The full judgment was not circulated by Bhagwati among the other six members.

Rare Criticism: In judicial ethics, examples of digs such as Bhagwati is used to having at the chief justice of India are rare. In the annals of both British and American jurisprudence, no judge of the highest courts has ever complained in his judgment against the chief justice. But Bhagwati emulated his own precedent once again when he directed his poisoned arrows again at Chandrachud, this time in the case relating to Singh's transfer.

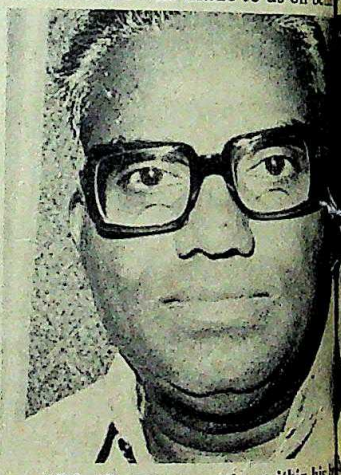
In his judgment, Bhagwati picks on the affidavit filed by Chandrachud stating that he had discussed with the President the matter of Singh's transfer, and that "every relevant aspect of that matter was discussed". The opportunity for it was provided by a counter-affidavit filed on behalf of the President saying that the chief justice of India had no discussion on the issue with the President in person. It is obvious that the wily law minister, operating from behind the name of the President, was aiming at a quibble over the word "President", substituting the constitutional connotation of the term as being any responsible and concerned member of the executive, with its literal denotation.

Since Bhagwati held the transfer of Justice Singh not in order, it provided him with a fine opportunity to lambast the justice of India, who had initiated for Singh's transfer by writing a le on December 7, 1980, that he transferred to Rajasthan High Co justice.

In a few stinging paragraphs, makes his intentions clear and pu nches as he hits out at the chief India. Excerpts:

► "Now admittedly, the chief India had not mentioned anything proposed transfer to Chief Justice Singh prior to making his propo December, 1980. This was rather might say almost inexplicable—be judgments of chief justice of I Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in Sa Sheth's case have clearly laid dow the duty of the chief justice of Indi and ascertain, if necessary by asking the judge concerned, all relevant relating to the judge. . ."

► "Did the chief justice of Indi the matter (as claimed in the affida the President personally, though, a statement was made to us on beh



Shiv Shankar: acting within his

President that he had no discussion chief justice of India in this respect discuss with the prime minister o discuss with the law minister?... affidavit which is made by the chief and the affidavit must contain not constitutional incantation but facts particulars stating with whom discussion . . . The statement made affidavit is delightfully vague".

Bhagwati, in his judgment, accused the chief justice of India of suppressed the contents of his dis with Singh to the executive authorit vitiating the process of consultation the chief justice of India, the e authorities and the judge-to-be-tran The consultation—which should be effective—is necessary under Article of the Constitution.

Direct Criticism: He too

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...chud even in the Kumar case, and ...is clear that the chief justice of India ...ved the true legal position when he ...nded extension of S.N. Kumar for a ...of six months in order to enable him ...carefully into the charges against ...kumar." He called Chandrachud's ...constitutionally impermissible", ...a substantial part of his judgment ...devastating *obiter dicta* against ...figure of the Indian judiciary. ...-swipes at Chandrachud would ...ed in better had the majority ...Singh's case gone in favour of the ...The affidavit filed by the President ...gave away the Congress(I) ...ment's insidious intention to get ...chud into a trap. The affidavit me-...bbled over the fact that ...chud had not had consultation with ...ent in person, overlooking the con-...connotation of the term "Presi-...which means any responsible and ...part of the executive. The ...I) plan, if it had succeeded, would ...ified a move initiated by the chief ...of India for transferring a high court

...ing within his

...chrachud: at odds with Mrs Gandhi

...no discussion ...n this respect ...he minister ...minister?... ...de by the chief ...contain not ...tion but facts ...ith whom ...tement made ...vague". ...judgment. ...ce of India ...nts of his ...utive authorities ...consultation ...India, the ...dge-to-be-transf... ...ich should be ...under Article ...: He

...justice on the ground that the chief ...of India had not complied with the ...ments of the Constitution. It would ...cast doubt—on the ground of the ...'s affidavit—on the integrity of the ...ice of India. The upshot of all this, ...tional experts agree, would have ...ounting demand within the ranks of ...(I) legislators for Chandrachud's ...ment and subsequent removal. ...attempt by the Congress(I) to ...e the chief justice of India and make ...capital out of it merges in the ...background of the anti-judiciary ...whipped up by Mrs Gandhi's ...The circular letter of Shiv ...was a manifestation of the same ...resolve to hold the judiciary on a ...leash. As Tulzapurkar put it in his ...The circular letter has been ...by the law minister...at about the time when politicians and persons occupying high positions had been...treating every court decision adverse to the Government as a deliberate and motivated attack on the executive. A chief minister of a prominent state had described it as the 'dictatorship of the court' while a Cabinet minister in the Central Government had bracketed the judiciary with the opposition parties."

Open Divisions: In the bargain, however, the deep fissure running through the highest court of the land came to the fore for everyone to see. It reinforced the perceptions of Supreme Court judges as teams of black-robed gladiators fighting out their political battles at court. The now familiar pattern of four-to-three or three-to-two divisions on all major issues; the diametric divergence of views expressed by the judges; the whispers of political affiliations of individual judges—all these lent credence to the view. Said a Supreme Court advocate: "The judges are predictably divided now. With one look at the Bench you know which way the wind of judgment is going to blow. Judgment has lost all its mystique—because you now know which judge is going to pronounce what."

Nothing could be more ironic than the fact that the Supreme Court judges still address each other as "brother". Last fortnight, when Gupta retired from the Bench, his friends took particular care to invite him to dinners where Bhagwati was not likely to be present. Gone is the traditional *bonhomie*, the Sunday golf meets and Friday luncheons. Recently, at a symposium in Bangalore, two stalwarts of the Supreme Court Bench read out their addresses for a couple of hours; they shared the platform without as much as exchanging glances. They also had made sure that they checked into different hotels.

As Pran Nath Lekhi, Bharatiya Janata Party leader and prominent advocate, said: "Threat to the independence of the judiciary has been coming from within as well as outside the Bench." Still, the threat from "within" is likely to prevail over the threat from outside, exposing the judiciary to the stresses and strains of the world of politicians. As a constitutional pundit put it: "The judiciary can brave the storm raging in from outside as long as it sticks together. If it doesn't you only need heave a deep breath at it, and it falls like ninepins."

Dangerous Portents: Even the present members of the Supreme Court Bench can see the ominous clouds gathering in the sky. Desai, who stuck with Bhagwati on the two major issues—non-extension of Kumar's term and transfer of Singh—nevertheless gave vent to a shared feeling of uneasiness. He wrote: "If independence of judiciary is threatened...it would be corroded by the actions of the members of the judiciary itself."

Desai was referring to the actions of the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, Prakash Narain, who recommended against the extension of Kumar's term in a letter to Shiv Shankar but requested the latter not to show it to the chief justice of India. Desai was joined by five other judges of the Constitution Bench in an unequivocal condemnation of Narain's action. Only Bhagwati's judgment—which gave a clean chit to the Delhi High Court chief justice—stuck out like a bandaged hand at a dinner table.

However, this united stand by the judiciary on at least one issue is but a lone bright spot on a saga of gloom. The Union Law Ministry will no doubt reap the richest possible harvest from the judgments in the Kumar case which arms it with judicial sanction for appointing additional judges at high courts disregarding opinions of either the chief justice of India or the chief justice of the concerned high court. The posts of judges could well be parcelled out from party offices, and the mutual trust that binds the judicial fraternity together will be a thing of the past.

A section of lawyers still does not give up hope. They pin their faith on a rider to the judgment that appointments and transfers of high court judges will always remain justiciable. That is, the chief justice of India can at least constitute a bench to look into the propriety of the case, even though his power may merely be ritualistic after the shifting of real authority into the hands of the executive.

Implications: The case has provided a gilt-edged opportunity to the Centre to shake the dust off a Law Commission report which suggested that one-third of the judges of a high court should be from outside the state. Shiv Shankar has already referred to this report in his controversial letter to the chief ministers, but took care to hedge in his bets by attributing lofty ideals to it, such as national integration and abolition of caste feelings.

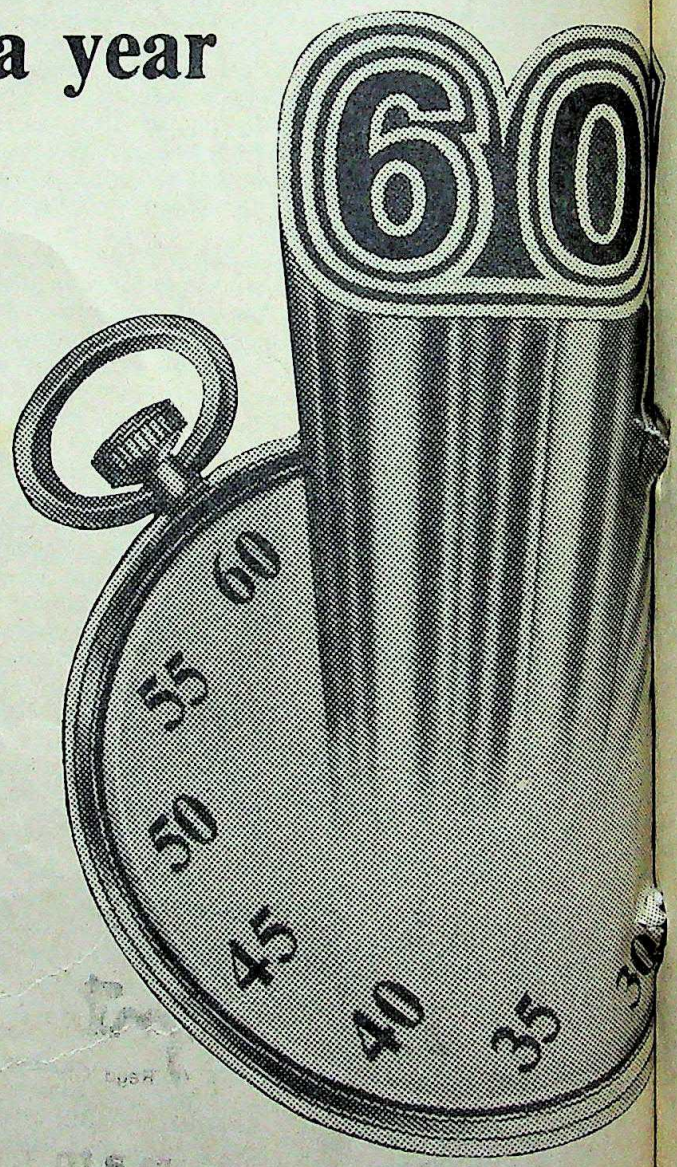
Under a cloak of pious intentions, the Government will now drive the judiciary from the backseat by applying the traditional carrot-and-stick principle. Only for carrot read confirmation and for stick read transfer. Shiv Shankar, however, would still prefer to put his bitter pill in a sugary coat. Soon after the judgment had come, he told a meeting of the Delhi Pradesh Congress(I) Committee legal cell: "We have total faith in the independence of the judiciary; otherwise, society would go in a lopsided manner." He said the Government would undertake a "careful, seasoned and analytical view" of the judgment and follow the tenets laid down by the Supreme Court. But then as one lawyer remarked: "A predator often takes a careful, seasoned and analytical view of its quarry."

—SUMIT MITRA and PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

60 Seconds spent reading this ad could bring home more than 60% return on your investment in less than a year



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

J.K. Synthetics Convertible Debentures

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Capital Appreciation: Allotment of 2 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of only Rs. 10 per share.
2. Conversion: On 1.1.83—in less than a year.
3. Assured Returns: Interest @ 13.5% p.a. or more.
4. Safety: Fully secured.
5. Liquidity: To be listed on Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Stock Exchanges.

YIELD

1. Investment in One Debenture		Rs 160/-
2. Profit after conversion from 2 Equity Shares between the market value of Rs. 60/- and conversion price of Rs. 20/-	Rs. 80.00	
Plus: Interest on Investment @ 13.5% for nine months	Rs. 16.20	
Total return in eleven months	Rs. 96.20	

Return—60.12% in 11 months, i.e. 65.59% on an annual basis.

Jaykaylon®

J.K. Synthetics LTD.

Regd. Office: Kamla Tower, Kanpur

where results are a true measure of performance

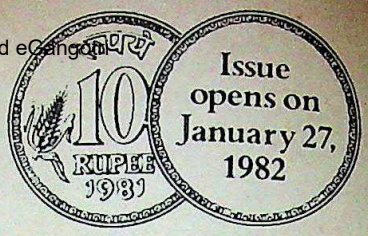
Issue opens on 3rd February, 1982

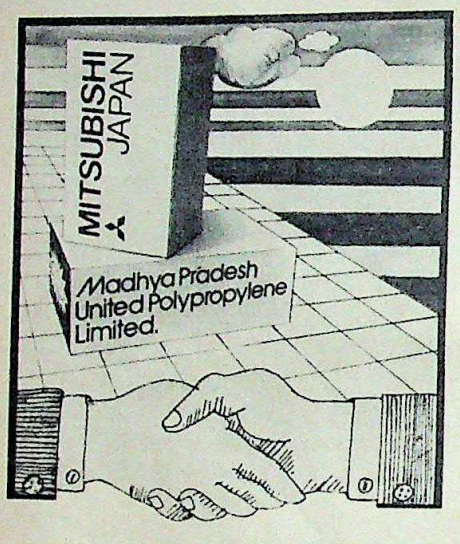
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The United Group The United Group, a progressive group of companies has a 16 year track record of success in world-wide building, medical diagnostics, precision engineering, electrical conductors and chemicals.

Where ideas become profit centres.





Mitsubishi and MPUPL come together

It's a premium 'shareholder combination'

Madhya Pradesh United Polypropylene (MPUPL) in collaboration with Mitsubishi of Japan brings India BOPP (E). An exclusive product with a vast and ready market.

Mitsubishi, the legendary Japanese pioneer is one of the few companies who have developed the technology to manufacture BOPP (E).

It's an ideal 'shareholder combination'. A combination that makes India Asia's 2nd and the world's 5th manufacturer of the product.

"What is BOPP (E)?"

BOPP (E) or Electrical Grade Biaxially Oriented Polypropylene is a plastic film developed to replace paper as a dielectric in electrical capacitors.

BHEL approves the product!

BHEL and India's other major buyers have tested and approved BOPP (E).

That's because this product, which is currently imported from our collaborators, reduces the cost of a capacitor and increases its efficiency. Power losses are reduced from 2.0 to 0.2 watts/KVAR.

"Should I invest in it?"

We believe you should. Because when you invest in BOPP (E) you are investing with the fastest growing Indian Industries: The electrical and electronic industries.

BOPP (E) today is the best dielectric for a power factor capacitor.

Talk to your Financial Consultant or Sharebroker. They will tell you more about us.

Madhya Pradesh United Polypropylene Limited

Another breakthrough from The United Group

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

design workshop/ug/mpupl-1

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...nistan

...inging On Tightly

There is mounting evidence that the Russians in Afghanistan are running into foul weather in the wake of determined attacks from the Mujahideen. The latest incident in an unbroken ... three Soviet Novosti news agency journalists were abducted in Kabul last fortnight ... were abducted in Kabul last fortnight ... Mujahideen guerrillas operating in the capital. Diplomats report that the ... journalists were captured in the ... of Karga Lake, some 10 kilometres ... the city centre and perhaps no more than ... hundred yards from the garrison headquarters of the Soviet 16th motor rifle division. ... the three newsmen have yet to be ... declared missing, diplomats in ... believe that the ... Government ... Soviet advisers ... attempting negotiations with the major ... groups ... in the Kabul ... and at least ... maintains ... bribe as ... has also ... did.

The abductions ... of the tenuous ... that reigns in ... two years after ... moved into ... on a cold ... night in December ... The vast presence of Soviet soldiers, armour and aircraft ... not – in the ... they have ... this landlocked central Asian ... in any way either made the iron ... Russian authority more acceptable or ... accustomed to the hostile Afghan ... Whereas the Communist governments of presidents Tarakki (1978-September 1979) and Amin (September ... December 1979) survived for a total of ... months, the present regime of Babrak ... is indelibly tainted forever by the ... support it depends upon. It would not ... one day if that were to be with-

...ly: Both President Karmal himself ... prime minister, Sultan Ali ... have Russians as their personal ... Several Afghan ministers have ... live in Russian housing complexes where they share the security of Soviet guards and armour. Even President Karmal's father, a former military general and governer of Herat province, has moved into a small flat on one such estate. Clearly, the present Afghan Government cannot entrust its safety to its own countrymen.

Every night there is curfew in Kabul from 10.00 p.m. to 4.00 a.m. But, the streets are bare after 7.00 p.m. After dark, Soviet soldiers, tanks and armoured personnel carriers control the city. It is only during the limited 10 hours of winter daylight that Afghans feel free to walk about their own capital. Yet, despite the curfew and the tanks, and despite the three Soviet divisions and perhaps two more Afghan army divisions known to be positioned in Kabul, Soviet soldiers are stretched to maintain order and in particular protect their own kind. The Mujahideen resistance has not and probably will not defeat the Soviet army, but they have successfully kept the entire Soviet military machine in Afghanistan in constant battle readyness and relentlessly aware that danger is never far away.

A rebel trains with automatic weapons: determined onslaught

Every night the sporadic staccato of rifle fire reverberates through the silent Kabul hills as Mujahideen guerrillas and Soviet soldiers shoot at each other. Diplomats report that in mid-December, a posse of Mujahideen guerrillas in a taxi stormed the Microrayon Russian housing complex near Kabul airport and fired rockets into the buildings. A month earlier, a senior Soviet defence adviser was kidnapped by his own driver and handed over to the Mujahideen.

Cross-fire: As a consequence, the families of the 10,000 Soviet civilian advisers, said to be in Afghanistan, prefer the safety of numbers. In Kabul, they shop in groups, travel in army jeeps and are never out of rifle distance from their accompanying Soviet guards. And, Afghan shopkeepers treat them with studied indifference or even, at times, open hostility. Yet Kabul is said to be the show-piece of Soviet control. If reports from Kandahar, Herat, and Ghazni are to be believed, the grip of the Soviet army on these cities is significantly less secure.

Diplomats from one of the two foreign consulates in Kandahar report that for three weeks in December, the Mujahideen had taken over the country's second biggest city, forcing the governor, his administration and the security forces to shelter in the city's historic fortress. Other reports speak of a fledgling attempt at a parallel administration by the Mujahideen and of foreign legations being, caught in the frequent cross-fire between government and guerrilla forces. Shells are said to have landed within the premises of the Indian consulate and its walls are reported to be marked with bullet holes.

– The Russians have accepted the hard logic imposed upon them and they are now in Afghanistan to stay. Military barracks, depots and units are being constructed in all the major garrison towns as the Soviet army prepares itself to settle down. At Karga Lake and near the airport in Kabul, in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Ghazni, Kunduz, and Pulekhumari, residential complexes of two or three-room apartments are being constructed and some diplomats believe that the families of officers and senior soldiers will soon be flown out from Russia to join their husbands and fathers in Afghanistan. The Russian occupation forces could, therefore, soon be domiciled in Afghanistan and there could be moves afoot to create a self-sufficient and autonomous Soviet army in Afghanistan, to whom soldiers and officers will be sent on two-year postings from the parent body across the Amu Darya river border.

As an Afghan observer sadly but fatalistically stated: "If the crisis in Poland, if Reagan and an American economic embargo, if the vote of 116 countries in the UN including practically the whole Third World, and the hostility of the entire Afghan nation cannot drive the Soviet army out of Kabul, nothing will. And in the face of their implacable determination to stay, and their capacity to do so, the activities of the Mujahideen, themselves weak, unorganised, poorly armed and divided, are of little consequence. The life-blood of the Afghan nation has always been in the control of its cities, and that, with a few aberrations, the Soviets have. The rest never did matter. And it still does not."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Youth Congress(I)

Sycophancy Unleashed

IT was democracy—Congress style. The 'decisions' were all taken earlier, the 'choice' had really been made—it only needed a crowd to put a ritualistic seal of approval, to punctuate the pre-programmed computer-tape with a few 'live' cheers. No issue was at stake; no programme needed to be thrashed out.

Of course it could not have been otherwise in the Congress (I), a party which is free to choose its leader only from one family. In a whole decade, the party had witnessed no internal election, no conference to sort out issues through open debates. It meets only to rubber-stamp decisions taken at the top.

The eye-catching pageantry at Bangalore made debates and disagreements irrelevant. The 50-feet paper board cut-out of Sanjay flanked by those of his mother, brother and Man Friday Gundu Rao, the weighty Karnataka chief minister scowled hard at the busy traffic down Queen's Circle. Along the 12-kilometre route from airport to city, loudspeakers blared forth taped greetings of 'Rajiv Gandhi *Zindabad*'. By all reckoning political sycophancy had come of age.

No Santa Claus could have offered so much allurement, loaded in one stocking, to the late Sanjay Gandhi's pocket borough, the Indian Youth Congress(I). In one blockbuster national convention, the first in the 80s so far, the long-forgotten 'Sanjay brigade' leapt back into the glare of the arc-lamps. To the 40,000 delegates who thronged the convention arena at the lavishly decorated Bangalore palace grounds, renamed Sanjay Nagar, it was like a reunion of old school buddies; the months in the wilderness, when they had drifted apart, could do nothing to undermine the school badge and the school colour. They only needed to sing 'auld lang syne' to the popping of champagne corks.

Rajiv alighted at the airport to a flourish of the traditional Kerala drum, was greeted by a bevy of 11 Kannada beauties (the number is auspicious), donned a turban, sported a *tilak*, and graciously waved away a boat sent to fetch him by Rao's alter ego F.M. Khan and decorated—thoughtfully—like an aircraft. "Making a leader to order": the *Indian Express* headlined a stinging editorial-page article on the convention.

Succession Drama: For the faithful, it

Flanked by Azad (left) and Gundu Rao, Rajiv led in a cheering procession to town: a reunion of old friends

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection

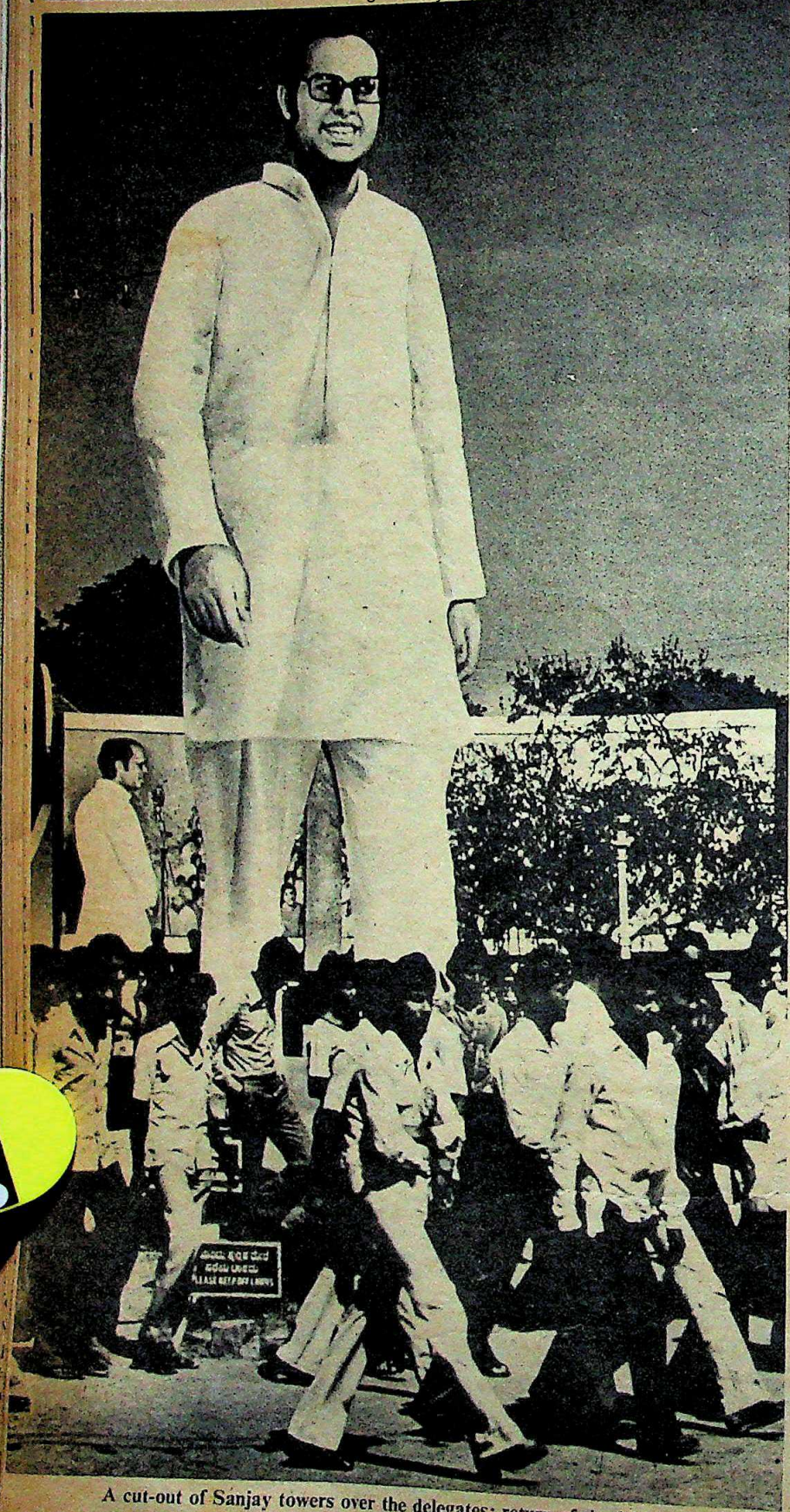
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

for another apostolic succession. Said Nabi Azad, 33, the cherub-faced of the organisation, and the party's of the times: "It is in the fitness of things Rajiv has agreed to lead our organi- after Sanjayji. This will help us in the unfinished tasks of Sanjayji." clared tasks include Sanjay's Five-Point Programme with one rider piggy-backing on the Boy Scout chore—blood donation camps. However, the undeclared task of the convention was to reactivate the nine-day wonder of youth power to launch Rajiv to a safe and high orbit.

There was no dearth of men willing to play the chorus to the glittering succession drama. Nor was there any lack of nostalgic throw-backs to the 1976 Gauhati session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) where the younger 'son' rose, "stealing", as the mother then said, the party's "thunder"—or whatever was left of the thunder. At Bangalore, said Sitaram Kesri, the rubber-stamp AICC(I) treasurer: "Rajiv

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Raghu Rai

A cut-out of Sanjay towers over the delegates: return of the faithful

too has stolen the thunder." Kesan
have run out of phrases, but still po
the shrewdness of street-wise pol
which told him which way the wind

The business of stealing thunder
nated the Bangalore show. It certain
the thunder of the parent AICC(I). N
ction recently organised by the AICC
Pradesh Congress Committees-I (PC
any of the front organisations attra
much media interest and public atten
the Bangalore convention did. Rao e
lished his credentials as a fund-grabber
single-handedly helped the organisers
nearly Rs 1.5 crore for the function.
VIPs present included 18 members o
Union council of ministers, over 60
government ministers, three chief mi
besides Rao, four AICC(I) general secre
200 MPs and over 900 MLAs from all
the country.

Big Arrangements: It was hard-
the way. Nine special trains conver
Bangalore with ferryloads of 'delegates'
heavyweights were all put up at fiv
hotels and guest houses, where they a
course dinners after handing over fre
pons. Others were kept at comfortable
dotting 800 acres of the sprawling gre
the main pandal, which covered 4,800 s
metres, closed circuit TV sets added th
touch of "competence" and "effective
to the scene—the things that Rajiv is
to value. The odd man out was Nar B
Bhandari, the 37-year-old chief minist
Sikkim, who crossed two mountain
ges—the Himalayas and the Vindh
to attend the convention because he
was "our duty".

The first 'duty' of the delegates w
course to Rajiv; the Youth Congress(I)
the AICC(I) came much later. The 18 spe
at the convention spoke in one voice
Rajiv; he was the Indian version o
"great helmsman" who was often refer
as the "only ray of hope". Rao, who
perfect sense of melodrama, brought
own variation when he first urged the
to shout 'Rajiv Gandhi zindabad' and
after a pause, yelled into the microp
"Now shout louder and still louder, til
Gandhi can hear you sitting in New De

Nobody present at the convention
any doubt about Mrs Gandhi's
intention—to get an endorsement by
Youth Congress (I) of her son's new poli
status. And nobody was in any app
disagreement with her view on the subje
was an army of robots, with their elect
brains pre-programmed to sing hos
only to the Gandhis. Jagdish Tytler
bearded president of the Delhi Pr
Youth Congress Committee(I) who is
working overtime to get rid of his S
man image and gain Rajiv's favour,
nounced donnishly: the Congress has
year history of which 70 years belong

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Ghulam Nabi Azad

"We Want Rajiv"

BORN in Kashmir but elected to the Lok Sabha from Maharashtra, 33-year-old Gulam Nabi Azad was appointed Youth Congress (I) president in November 1980. Azad, a science post-graduate and a law graduate, joined the Congress politics in 1974 when he was inducted as president of the Jammu & Kashmir Youth Congress. In 1978, he was promoted as one of the general secretaries of the organisation. Though he had hardly a political base in his own state, Sanjay Gandhi rewarded him with a parliamentary seat outside of J & K because of his unquestionable loyalty. After Sanjay's death, Rajiv Gandhi also chose Azad to reorganise and activate Sanjay's outfit. With a solid support from the top leadership Azad has succeeded in keeping the organisation intact in the wake of heavy odds. In Sanjay Nagar, Azad spoke to INDIA TODAY *about his organisation, ideology and future programme. Excerpts:*

Q. ***How do you explain the sudden revival of Youth Congress now?***

A. When Sanjay died in June 1980, Youth Congress workers remained grief-stricken for many months. They were left without a leader. They wanted a new leader and the work to be done by them. When I took over in November 1980, my basic objective was to bring them back into the limelight and I think we have succeeded in that now.

Azad: firm loyalist

Q. ***What is the difference between the Youth Congress (I) status now and during Sanjay's time?***

A. Sanjayji was instrumental in getting Youth Congress (I) the social and political status. There is no change in that situation now.

Q. ***Do you think that Youth Congress (I) has been given prominence again for providing a platform for Rajiv Gandhi?***

A. Rajivji does not require any platform. He is already in the forefront. He has been elected by the people. He is known to everyone in the Congress (I).

Q. ***If that is true then why is the Youth Congress(I) being used to project his image?***

A. We want him to provide his leadership and guidance to the organisation. Formal office bearers like me are temporary. We come and go. But Rajiv is a permanent leader.

Q. ***Do you think that Rajiv Gandhi is being groomed to take over the leadership of the party so that Mrs Gandhi can concentrate on the Government?***

A. If Rajiv Gandhi looks after the party affairs it will definitely help the Prime Minister. Moreover, his active involvement will also energise the organisation.

Q. ***What are the objectives of your organisation? Do you want to replace the Congress(I) leadership ultimately?***

A. We don't intend to replace anyone. But it's a natural process that young people replace the old ones. We have no eye on any specific office. My basic job is to revitalise the organisation of the Youth Congress(I).

Q. ***Do you consider yourself the backbone of the parent body?***

A. We are trying to provide a permanent cadre to the party. The party was without any committed cadre. We should have an organisation which can fetch *votes* on its own at the local level. We have the national leadership but at the state and district level there is no leadership worth the name. We want to create a situation where the organisation should not depend on the party's government for survival. Sanjayji succeeded in doing that. We could fight the Janata government.

Q. ***What is your immediate aim?***

A. At the moment we have to combat the opposition propaganda against the government. By spreading baseless rumours they are demoralising the people. We have asked our workers to go to the cities and villages and fight them politically. Once our village level samitis are constituted it will not be difficult to beat the opposition at their own ground.

Q. ***Will the Youth Congress(I) do the same job as it did during the emergency?***

A. We have already told our boys to implement Sanjay Gandhi's five point programme. We have to ensure that anti-social elements do not get into our organisation. Every membership will be screened at the state level.

Q. ***What is future role of the Youth Congress(I)?***

A. We have to keep ourselves ready for doing any job which is given to us by our beloved Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and our leader Rajiv Gandhi.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ophancy, he was completely at ease throughout the session, wearing his typically fresh, white khadi kurta pyjamas, a starched Gandhi cap perched on his head. But the dais was the closest the delegates got to him. Far from emulating his brother and mingling with the masses, Rajiv kept an aloof distance shuttling between Kumara Krupa, the Karnataka Government's sprawling guest house where he stayed, and Sanjay Nagar, with occasional detours for meals with the chief minister—and one public procession and meeting. Among those basking in reflected glory was Bangalore's Police Commissioner A.R. Nizamuddin who was seldom more than a whisper away from Rao and his distinguished guest. Delegates who hoped he would tour the encampment were disappointed, as were the crowds at the Kantheerava stadium public meeting.

No audience sits still for long, and there was a distinct note of unease in Rajiv's neat homily to emulate the spirit of the Independence movement in the fight against poverty, when he saw sections of the audience emptying out. No practised orator, Rajiv was handicapped by having to speak in English and have his words translated, point by point, into Kannada.

The budding politician had a better rapport with the convention audience whom he addressed once—first in Hindi and then in English. The brunt of his message was no great revelation: apart from the customary invocation to emulate the struggle for Independence, Rajiv's main concerns were to get the Youth Congress involved in Mrs Gandhi's 20-point programme and Sanjay's 5-point programme and to counter what he saw were the Opposition's efforts to destroy the nation. Rajiv took the inherited programmes only one step forward when he told the Youth Congress(I) that the '80s were the decade of rural development. It was, however, his press conference which showed Rajiv off at his somewhat controversial best. He was curt, arrogant, witty and even, on occasions, rude. A smile played constantly on his lips and he seemed to enjoy the banter and light digs at the press. And it was little surprise that except on a few occasions, the city's newshounds were no match for his rapacious wit or his ability to leave everything unsaid.

THE fundamental question is, of course, why the Youth Congress(I) needs a messiah to deliver itself? Why does it bend over backward to enlist Rajiv as its supremo when it has its own national council and president to turn to for leadership? Or, is there something phoney about the authority supposedly enjoyed by Azad and his six-man secretariat? Is there a problem of identity which the organisation cannot solve without invoking the weighty name of a Gandhi?

Debaprasad Roy, the articulate general secretary of the Indian Youth Congress who speaks with a candour quite unchar-

Gundu Rao and Azad share a joke

Opinion
Faithful

THE Congress(I) extravaganza inevitably attracted a horde of top-flight politicians and huge teams of media men. But it also attracted more than 40,000 party workers from all over the country who came to see, hear and to make their little contribution to history.

Each had different reasons for coming and each had his own views on the Congress(I) and the events that unfolded before them. Predictably few had anything critical to say about the Congress(I). Equally predictably all of them approved of Rajiv Gandhi's entry into politics. INDIA TODAY *spoke to some of the ordinary party workers at the convention:*

"Rajiv Gandhi is going about it the right way. He is picking thoroughly active workers and organising this all-India convention. Sanjay was a speedy, dynamic leader. Rajiv is a polite, intelligent and systematic leader. The convention will help us come in contact with our leader and exchange ideas and programmes with others."

—**A. Periyathambi**, 30, unemployed in Madurai

"I actually wanted Rajiv to become leader before Sanjay because he is the elder brother. But Sanjay was an important person. He could lead India because he knew it better than Rajiv. Rajiv was only a pilot and does not know the politics of India. After Sanjay's death the Youth Congress was sleeping but Rajiv has awakened it."

—**Abdur Rehman**, 24, teacher from Calicut

"After Sanjay died the Youth Congress did not have support, but with Rajiv coming up, it's different. Rajiv is a nice person but you can't compare him with Sanjay. Sanjay came up fast and he lost fast also. Rajiv has a peaceful way of speaking while Sanjay used to speak forcefully."

—**P.N. Srinivasan**, 28, train examiner from Bangalore

"The Youth Congress is always developing. After Sanjay's death there was no change in its activities. Sanjay was an active man in politics. I hope Rajiv becomes like him. I hope Rajiv will become the next prime minister. He has a pleasing personality. Sanjay looked like a politician but Rajiv looks like a gentleman."

—**Yusuf Sheikh**, 23, self-employed in Bombay

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Raghu Rai

Union Minister A.P. Sharma: happy

share a joke

which the org
out invoking
hi?
articulate ge
Youth Congr
ur quite unc

ence of the Congressmen of the Sanjay-era, admitted: "We've no identity about the Gandhi family." His look suggested that it was a painful admission, almost a confession of failure. He gently added: "There've been rebels galore. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi and Ambika Soni, both former presidents, who thought that they could do without Mrs Gandhi and her family. Where are they now? They can reach, at best, a few thousand people. And that's all. But you reach the millions only if you're with the Gandhis."

Roy's practical wisdom, though shared by almost everyone at the convention, was nevertheless buried under piles of obsequious phrases, such as *desh ke naujavanon ke dil ki dharkan Rajiv Gandhi*—the heartbeat of the nation's youth, Rajiv Gandhi. And Rajiv's own reaction to such blatant acts of toadyism was nonchalant, verging on a practised acceptance, in sharp contrast to the diffidence of his political weaning.

Back-slide: For the Youth Congress(I) hard core, which was handpicked by Sanjay, being consecrated again by Rajiv was something like receiving manna from the heavens. After Sanjay's death in June 1980, many of his cronies—often ridiculed as 'Sanjay's orphans'—slid back into backwaters of politics. One of them, Sarabjeet Singh, a former Youth Congress(I) general secretary, now runs a small printing press in New Delhi's Connaught Circus. Another luminary of the Youth Congress(I), Akbar Ahmed, who was regarded as Sanjay's closest 'personal friend', now spends his time looking after his family farm in Nainital.

Right from the beginning, Rajiv—th Mr Clean—sought to surround himself wit a *cordon sanitaire* against the Sanjay-me who carried a lot of baggage with them fror the Emergency days. Some of thes men—like Ahmed—were indeed banishe into the wilderness. Even Tytler, who ha been charged with many an excess during th Emergency, was bluntly sent packing b Rajiv's men from the prime minister's hous where he held office. Ram Chandra Rat MP, and a Sanjay-appointee as th organisation's president, was suddenl found to have crossed the upper age ceilin of 35 years and was asked to leave. Kam Nath, once Sanjay's right hand man, wa reduced to the role of a supporting actor o the Madhya Pradesh stage. Though ther was hardly any 'purge', the organisation as whole came under a cloud. It was—fo purposes of hygiene—tucked away from th living area to be left in a corner. But moder technology, mercifully, knows how to re cycle garbage.

Come-back: As the Youth Congress(needed Rajiv Gandhi (or "any of th Gandhis", to go by Roy's lament of despair so did Rajiv need the Youth Congress(I): had to be recycled. For one thing, as a form minister put it, "The Youth Congress has be given a role, otherwise it will become forum for bickering and careerism." F

Youth Con
always de
After Sanjay's
was no cha
ts activities.
as an active
litics, I hope
mes like him.
will become
ime minister.
pleasing per
anjay looked
olitician has
ks like a

Sheikh, 27,
mployed in
Bombay

When Sanjay Gandhi died, the Youth Congress came to a standstill. We lost direction and the will to do any work. Now that Rajiv has taken up the youth leadership, we'll be able to work together to root out corruption. I think the convention will serve to revive the youth movement under Rajiv's guidance.

—Pradeep Rana, 28, unemployed graduate from Ranchi

The convention is good because we can plan our programmes. We must tell the poor that we treat everybody equally whether they belong to Hindu, Muslim or any other religion. The path that Sanjay showed us was good. When he died we thought the Youth Congress would die. Now that Rajiv has come we are alive.

—M.D. Sheikh Khalique, 33, clerk from Siliguri

The convention gives us an idea of the unity of the whole nation. We should have it every year. When Sanjay died the youth of the nation were powerless. But we have got a new light from the sun—Rajiv Gandhi. Now we feel we are very strong with his leadership. He is a dynamic, strong and clean-hearted man.

—Giriraj Agarwal, 34, doctor in Kota

This convention would help to fulfil Sanjay's dream. He told us to go to the villages. When he died the Youth Congress was lifeless but Rajiv has given us a new life and new targets. Rajiv speaks just like Nehru and I don't think he will be less than Sanjay.

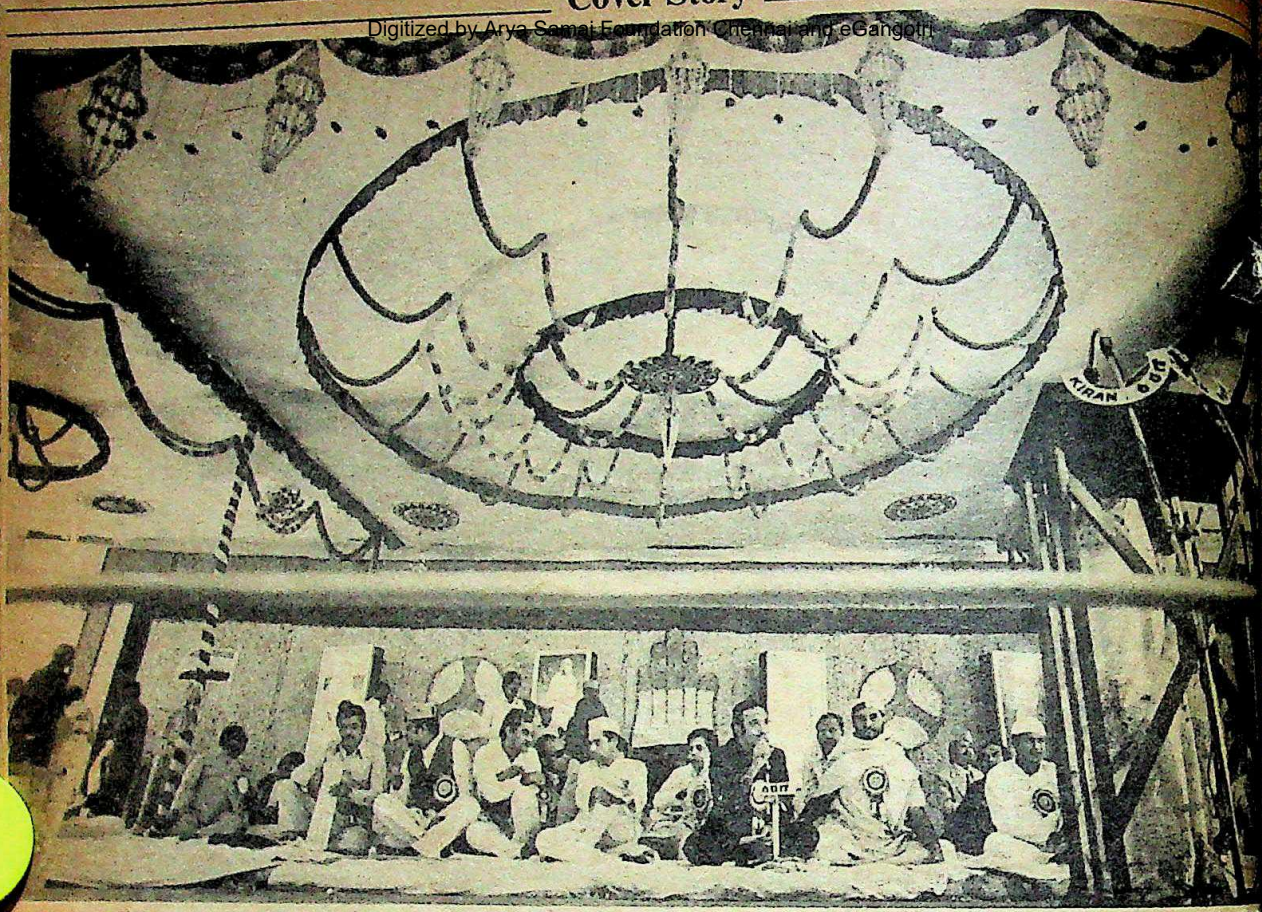
—Charan Ram, 33, social worker in Bhatinda

I have just joined the Youth Congress and I want to educate myself on the political trends by coming to this convention. Youth Congress is, I feel, the only organisation for the youth in the country. I feel it will help in channelising the zeal and the enthusiasm of the youth because otherwise their talents would be scattered.

—Elisheva Jacob, 18, student from Hyderabad

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



A view of the ornately decorated dais: safe platform for Rajiv

another, here was the suppressed energy of a large number of young men who had tasted power—and could not be expected to acquiese to their eclipse.

However, the eclipse of the organisation as a whole was brief; from June 1980 till April of the next year. In April, when Rajiv decided to join politics, the first step he took was to disinfect the youth organisation. At his advice, and Mrs Gandhi's command, the 48-member national council of the organisation was reconstituted. As many as 20 MPs were inducted into it, including Arun Nehru, executive-turned-politician and Rajiv's close confidante.

Soon after, Rajiv donned the khadi cap, was elected MP and nominated a member of the national council. The set-up's crucial future importance was recognised at last; it was destined to become Rajiv's, and Mrs Gandhi's, commando battalion to be unleashed in times of need, just as Sanjay used it after his mother's electoral debacle in 1977.

Little Change: Even during its temporary eclipse immediately after Sanjay's death, the organisational structure of the Youth Congress(I) was disturbed but little. Of the nine state and union territory units of the Youth Congress(I) in India, which furnished the sinews of the organisation, the president of only one—the Rajasthan unit—was replaced. At lower levels, there was hardly any change. It served two purposes: first, it made the change of guard at the top an unobtrusive affair; and, it did not shake the faith of the common workers.

Since April last year, when the national council was reconstituted, Azad, as the new president, took heed of Rajiv's advice to make the organisation go through all the motions of an active body. The Youth Congress(I) hardly played any meaningful political role during this period; in fact, it fell back on its pre-1977 social-worker image, thus keeping a profile too low to cause worry to the parent body but, at the same time, high enough to occupy a corner in public memory.

Though never hotly publicised in the media, throughout last year the Youth Congress(I) observed programmes such as:

► holding a Sanjay Gandhi fortnight all over the country during June 23-July 7, in which 11,000 rallies were organised, 35,000 volunteers donated 8 million cubic centimetres of blood, and an impressive 2 million posters were stuck in a campaign against dowry;

► organising over 1,000 blood donation camps on August 15;

► celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on October 2 at 200 places in the country, again accompanied by wo[illegible] donating blood;

► holding, on October 12, a two-day [illegible] convention of the units in the north-ea[illegible] states—not particularly hospitable gr[illegible] for any Congress(I) outfit—at Shillong [illegible] Rajiv inaugurating it;

► observing, dutifully, Mrs Gan[illegible] birthday on November 19 as the Nat[illegible] Integration Day with 260 big and s[illegible] meetings to mobilise support for her [illegible] Point Programme; and

► organising over 1,000 rallies [illegible] December 14 to celebrate Sanjay's [illegible] birthday as the Youth Day.

Final Act: The culminating act [illegible] course the national convention at Bang[illegible] last month where the Youth Congress(I) [illegible] officially acknowledged as the safe platf[illegible] for Rajiv to embark upon his conquest o[illegible] party—and, in return, be given a m[illegible] needed public shot in the arm. Rajiv hi[illegible] exhorted new initiatives from his c[illegible] when he told them: "Recently there has b[illegible] a lot of talk within the Youth Congress [illegible] we are not given recognition and resp[illegible] bility. But recognition is not given fro[illegible] top, it is won by hard work from belo[illegible]

However, some Congress(I) ins[illegible] who are watching the show from a dis[illegible] believe Rajiv needs the Youth Congr[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...the Youth Congress(I) needs ...entered politics rather late, at ...later than his brother Sanjay. ...Sanjay had a head start having ...ominence with several years of ...the scenes activity. Temper... ...he was most suited to the ...: quick and decisive, able to ...his he got, inspire fierce loyalty ...where necessary. His hold on ...becoming unshakeable. Rajiv, ...persuasion, will find it increas... ...difficult to keep the party

...Rajiv tried to make his pre... ...the party by reposing his entire ...Congress(I) chief ministers and ...general secretaries. But he could ...the infighting. The fiasco over ...ists, and the consequent con... ...Maharashtra unit of the party, ...Rajiv's confidence in the chief ...These days Rajiv is getting cyni... ...the senior leaders," said a close

...is not much time at Rajiv's dis... ...He must make his mark in the ...": says almost everyone in ...al outfit. But, if he has to run ...ber two position in the Union ...give it a veneer of legitimacy, he ...the next Parliament with a large ...his loyal supporters. "The exist... ...(I) chief ministers cannot de... ...ds for Rajiv," said a former ...r, weighing the possibilities.

...TIALLY, Rajiv has to lean ...e Youth Congress(I) more and ...giving it, by doses, the ...ge that it had enjoyed when ...fighting the courts and the com... ...of enquiry almost entirely with its ...s. All said and done, a perfect ...ble, a private *panzer* division with ...erve of small-time fund-raisers, ...political workers and resource... ...ers. From Calcutta to Bombay, ...to Madras, the Youth Cong... ...ents a particular social pheno... ...ch is essentially a product of the ...ing the rather wide twilight ...en neighbourhood toughs and ...political force, the boys in their ...adhi kurta-pajamas were called ...er the parent party fell in trouble. ...n Bengal, it is the same *lumpen* ...h fought the Naxalites on the ...t later on joined hands with them ...assembly polls and defeat the ...in 1972. In Andhra Pradesh, it is ...Youth Congress that enabled the ...ner, Yengala Rao, to hunt down ...tionaries. In Delhi, the same ...ed the courts to torpedo the legal ...ed by the Janata government to ...to book. Azad was hinting at this on the Youth Congress House: "Name one district where we don't have a unit? We're everywhere. Our office bearers alone are 150,000 in number."

Fighting Band: Like ants crawling out from woodwork, the Youth Congress legions are always ready to respond to the distress signals from the parent party.

Rajiv's decision to play 'Mr Whitewash' with the Youth Congress(I) was meant to sprinkle cologne water on this wild bunch and keep it ready for use. He will need its help more and more in the future months, in the by-elections, the coming state elections, and, finally, when the drums roll for the 1985 general elections. Even the immediate tasks are quite daunting. Elections will be due this year in Jammu and Kashmir, where Sheikh

Azad (left) and Rajiv: vague ideology

Abdullah's National Conference reigns supreme; in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi—where the Congress(I) base is fast eroding; in West Bengal and Tripura, the Marxist bastions. There is a distinct possibility of a mid-term election in Kerala where the Congress(I) has just succeeded in toppling an enemy government but may not have won the hearts of the people.

In 1971, the Congress was able to turn the tables on a strong opposition only because the youth force had come to its rescue. It is only in 1977 that even the Youth Congress could not save the party from defeat, so monumental were its lapses and excesses. But, again, in 1980, Sanjay managed to deploy the Youth lobby again, this time with devastating effect, on the opposition parties. Said Sanjay Singh who found himself transformed from an outcast to a Rajiv vote-getter in Amethi: "Youth Congress is the backbone of the party." The idea moved Azad to poetry: inaugurating the session, he reached for a line from Wordsworth to say, "The child is father of the man."

Big Faction: Sanjay established his vice-like grip on the party in the 1980 parliamentary and assembly elections simply by ensuring the nomination of large groups of Youth Congress workers. In the bargain, 180 of the 352 Congress(I) MPs turned out to be Youth Congressmen; in the state assemblies, every fourth Congress(I) MLA is from the youth organisation.

Rajiv has to follow in his brother's footmarks if he wants to achieve the same objective, that is, of first stuffing the state assemblies and, later, the Parliament with his followers; and, then, using their support to pack the Union and state cabinets with his chosen minions. An AICC(I) general secretary possibly had this scenario worked out in mind when he glanced into his crystal ball and said: "After Mrs Gandhi Rajiv will surely become the chief executive of the State; but this will happen through democratic process."

However, the parent organisation is too riven with tension and squabbles to provide even a semblance of support to Rajiv at this moment. Of the 18 Congress(I) chief ministers, only three—in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh—have been able to keep their respective PCC(I) on a tight leash. At the headquarters of the AICC(I) in New Delhi, five of the six general secretaries have made it their sole mission to needle chief ministers in their home states, or states under their charge. The sparring game between Antulay and the powerful general secretary Vasantrao Dada Patil, has already become a legend. In Karnataka, where the Youth Congress(I) convention was held, the chief minister and the state Congress(I) chief, K.P. Rathod, are locked in a long war of attrition.

Total Paralysis: The infighting has kept the party in a state of near-coma. So total was its paralysis that weeks after the carnage at Dehuli and Sadhupur in Uttar Pradesh, where 34 people were massacred by dacoits, the Congress(I) could hold not a single procession or peace march. The leadership repeatedly had to postpone its decision to hold party elections; so complete has been the effect of internal bickering.

While the PCC(I)s lapsed into inaction, the Opposition was slowly inching ahead. 1981 was of course a bad year for the Opposition when it lost nearly all by-elections except in the Marxist citadels of West Bengal and Tripura. But as the year rolled out, there were signs of scale-tipping. At Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, the Congress(I) conceded defeat to Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) even though Rajiv spent three days there campaigning for the party candidate. Veteran AICC(I) leaders too admit that there is a subtle change in the direction of the wind; they attribute it to the appalling extent of infighting in the party. Said

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Logistics

A Costly Coronation

BANGALORE treated the Youth Congress(I) invasion with characteristic nonchalance: injurious to health, yes, but an inescapable part of life. A week before the arrival of 'crown prince' Rajiv Gandhi, who was to be formally crowned with due ceremony in the sprawling Palace Orchards of the former Mysore maharajah, frantic preparations were made to give him a royal welcome. It was an occasion for Karnataka's burly Chief Minister Gundu Rao to prove to the Congress high command that he had the clout to organise a mammoth convention at a brief 24 days' notice: dissidents or no dissidents. No laws and roads were left unturned to achieve this!

A total of 75 'welcome' archways were erected on the 12-km route which would lead Rajiv from the airport to Kumara Krupa, the state guest house, a kilometre away from the palace grounds. When the arches were dismantled after the convention, they left behind gaping holes in the road, some a foot deep, which road-weary Bangaloreans knew would soon develop into deadly potholes. The Bangalore City Corporation's promise to tar all city roads by the beginning of this year seemed applicable only to those roads on which Rajiv would be driven.

Pollution: During the week-long convention, the arches obstructed traffic and caused two accidents in which, fortunately, only the vehicles were damaged. Adding to the visual pollution was the cackle of loudspeakers attached to the arches at an estimated cost of Rs 6 lakh, in blatant violation of a police rule stating that loudspeakers should not be heard beyond 40 feet in public places.

There seemed to be no shortage of volunteers when it came to putting up arches. C.M. Ibrahim of the Rolex-watch-and-Padma-rape-case fame took it upon himself to appease all his political gods by erecting an arch for each one of them. As a result, on Queen's Road his welcome arch to Rajiv was quickly followed by one each for Gundu Rao, Ghulam Nabi Azad and his godfather, F.M. Khan, in that order.

Though Rajiv and Rao both hotly denied that official machinery had been used, the arches told a slightly different story. It was surprising that the young MP did not notice the sponsors of some archways: the Bangalore Development Authority, Karnataka State Arts and Crafts, Mysore Lamps, Karnataka Film Industries Development Corporation and the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, each either a government department or state-owned corporation.

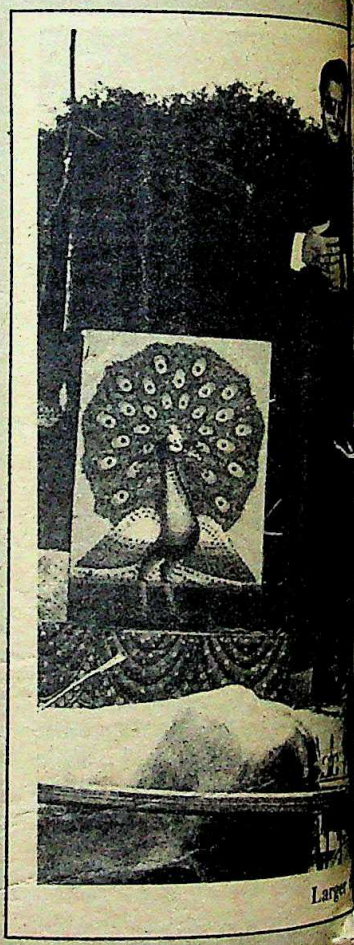
Trends: The posters that marred the city walls were also indicative of the political trends in the state. Rao, who is said to have had only a toe-hold in Rajiv's camp prior to the convention, made sure that all his portrait posters appeared below those of Rajiv's. And F.M. Khan, the controversial Rajya Sabha member, who cut no ice with Rajiv before, during and after the convention, invariably had his poster either below Mrs Gandhi's or Sanjay's posters, clearly showing where his loyalties stood. But prize-winner was undoubtedly the gaudily lit-up life-size cut-outs of Rao standing next to Rajiv on one side and Sanjay and Mrs Gandhi on the other in Queen's Circle. The cut-outs were flanked by a peacock and mermaid

Even the wall posters aroused controversy. Initially, two lakh posters were printed in Madras carrying the portrait of Rajiv without his Gandhi cap. But a week before the convention, the powers that be thought Rajiv looked too bald without his cap. The ever-obliging chief minister immediately had two lakh posters printed again, this time with the prince donning a traditional Congress cap covering his receding hairline. Soon after, the city walls were defaced by the posters—again in gross violation of a law which Gundu Rao's Government had passed six months ago prohibiting the pasting of wall posters and making it a culpable offence.

Rao and his lieutenants went all out to make the convention a grand affair. According to official sources, each of his trusted Cabinet colleagues were placed in charge of a particular aspect of the convention. Finance Minister Veerappa Moily was in charge of the reception of VIP delegates while Law Minister Y. Ramakrishna was asked to receive the ordinary delegates. Transport Minister M. Sadyojatha was appropriately asked to supervise the transport arrangements for VIPs and delegates. Public Works Minister Kagod Thimappa took charge of accommodating the delegates who were mainly housed in tents pitched on the palace grounds, while Revenue Minister Mallikarjuna Kharge was asked to look after the accommodation of VIPs.

Arrangements: Fittingly, Food Minister Manikrao Shamrao Patil was given the responsibility of catering for both the delegates and the VIPs. Health Minister A.K. Samad, a supporter of Gundu Rao's rival Jaffar Sharrief, was given the vague task of looking after the "facilities of the camp". Cooperation Minister H.C. Srikantiah was as[illegible] supervise the arrangements for th[illegible] ssive convention *pandal* which was [illegible] 300,000 delegates. Minister of St[illegible] Information K. Gangadhar was na[illegible] placed in charge of information [illegible] publicity. Not only did the state [illegible] mation department host two lavish [illegible] ners for pressmen it also used up [illegible] feet of film—which is normally u[illegible] for development work—to shoot [illegible] vention deliberations, and even G[illegible] Rao's breakfast with Rajiv.

The arrangements at the p[illegible] grounds, which was temporarily re[illegible] tened Sanjay Nagar, were equally e[illegible] orate and ostentatious. More than [illegible]



Large[illegible]

tents were put up to house the delega[illegible] Twenty-one dining halls and 1,000 [illegible] rines were erected. About 500 coo[illegible] including 175 women imported fr[illegible] Bombay to prepare Gujarati dishes w[illegible] entrusted with the task of feeding a to[illegible] of 55,000 delegates and other Congress [illegible] workers. More than 1,000 cars and [illegible] buses were hired to transport the [illegible] legates. While the rest of the city thir[illegible] for water, the delegates had more [illegible] enough to drink with the Water Bo[illegible] ensuring that the taps in Sanjay N[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Antulay: "I can take care of the opposition parties because they make no impact on the people. But I am helpless when some of my own colleagues in the high command are actively colluding with these forces."

Rajiv is obviously on the right track now, which is to short-circuit the main party and rely on the Youth Congress(I). Here again comparison with Sanjay becomes unavoidable, because Sanjay did the same thing with a rare panache, so far unmatched by his brother. The first thing that Sanjay did was to dab out the last trace of ideology from the organisation. "The youth should be neither left nor right," said the departed guru. It helped him in many ways: giving legitimacy to his fight against alleged crypto-communists within the organisation and, at the same time, it provided him with a bulwark against infiltration from the right-wing Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS).

Vague Ideology: The Youth Congress(I) under Rajiv is yet to strike such a posture of opportunistic nihilism, though the ideological content of the political resolution adopted at Bangalore is vague to the point of bankruptcy. In Sanjay's case, the ideology of no-ideology was a political ploy; in the case of the Youth Congress(I) in transition, it was plain illiteracy. It is no wonder, therefore, that Rajiv himself railed at intellectuals (because ideology begins with them) at his press conference, observing that "it is only in India that intellectuals call themselves intellectuals". This, in itself, was a faint echo of Sanjay who remarked in Calcutta in 1976 with his characteristic bluntness: "Intellectuals are bad."

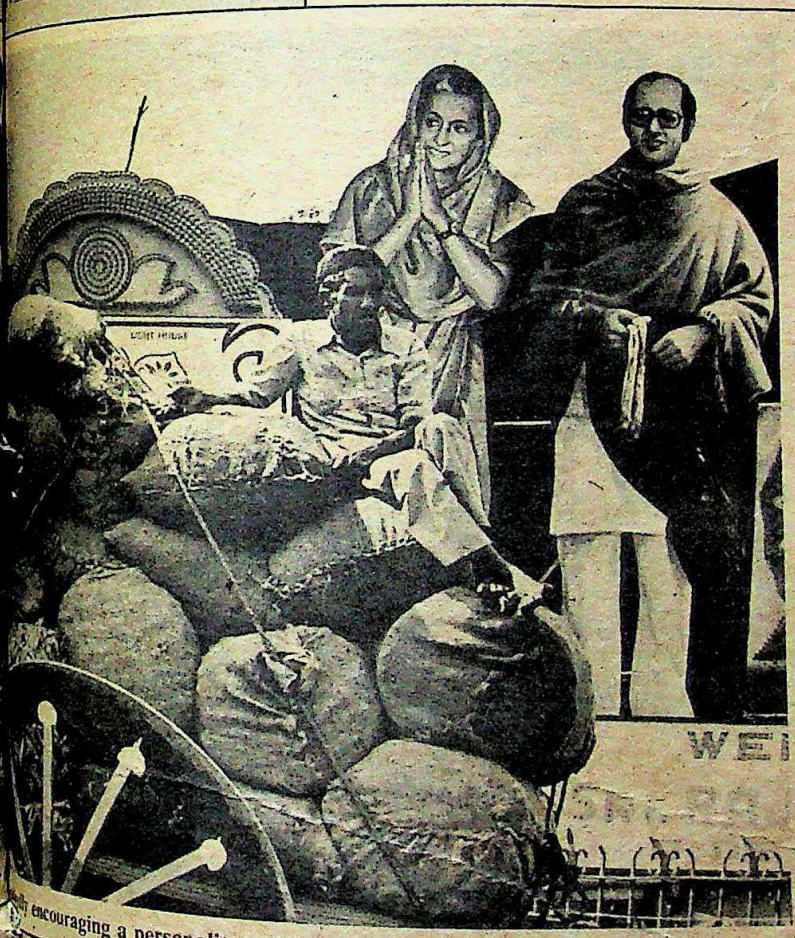
However, the political resolution at Bangalore talks of adopting "constitutional procedures" and pays lip-service to well-known cliches of the day. It dutifully tilted at the Opposition wind-mill, but when it came to defining the role of the youth, it only listed objectives that are highly laudable for organisations like the Rotary Club but of dubious political value. The resolution called upon the youth, with due solemnity, to work for improvement of women's life, to plant more trees, to fight corruption and to eradicate illiteracy.

There was hardly a word on the political system the Youth Congress(I) wanted to initiate. In an interview (*see box page 71*), Azad talked vaguely about 'socialism' but hastened to add that all he meant was its purely *desi* and undefined variant. So little value was attached to the political resolution by the organisers themselves that copies of it were hardly distributed outside the press enclosure. Said Amarjeet Singh, a delegate from Punjab, with charming simplicity: "Nothing was distributed apart from the meal coupons. No, I certainly haven't received this resolution that you mention."

Resolution: However, the convention still went through the motions of a political meet. The 13-paragraph economic resolution—equally soft-pedalled—sang *bhajans* to the various economic measures lately taken by the Government to lift the nation's economy out of "stagnation as a result of the Janata mis-management". It commended the Government on every score; from efforts to set up bio-gas plants to measures undertaken for family planning. It rounded off with plaudits to 20-plus-5 point programmes.

The common thread that meandered through all resolutions and speeches was the bogey of the Opposition. The overture was sung by Mrs Gandhi herself when she said in a message to the convention: "It is a matter of regret that the opposition parties, in following their sectarian objectives and their policies of opportunism and vindictiveness, are unmindful of the harm they cause to the national unity, cohesion and interest. The task of the Youth Congress now is to support the forces of cohesion. They must resist the wreckers; only then they can build."

Taking the cue from her, rows of speakers hurled the choicest of abuses at the Opposition; one of them—perhaps in an autobiographical mood—described the entire Opposition in one sweep as "buffoons". Said Anand Sharma, the newly appointed general secretary of the organisation:



...encouraging a personality cult

...ughout the day. About 40 ...quality rice from Nellore and an ...nt of wheat were consumed ...y delegates off an estimated ...ana leaves.

...Affair: The Karnataka ...Board did not lag behind ei... ...300 tube lights lit up the ...pandal which was provided ...circuit television, courtesy ...entrepreneur. The Health ...organised a camp hospital ...ernment doctors and even re... ...some of them from nearby ...issuing an official government ...Sanjay Nagar an exhibition was ...which mostly government depart... ...as the police, forests and ...participated. Next to the con... ...was an exhibition of photo... ...tracing Sanjay's life. In front of ...was a huge map of Karnataka ...in brick and interspaced with ...prepared 'unofficially' by the ...ral Department. It is said to ...Rs 5 lakh on just beautifying ...grounds and the convention ...total cost of organising the gala ...estimated to be Rs 1.5 crore.

—RAJ CHENGAPPA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

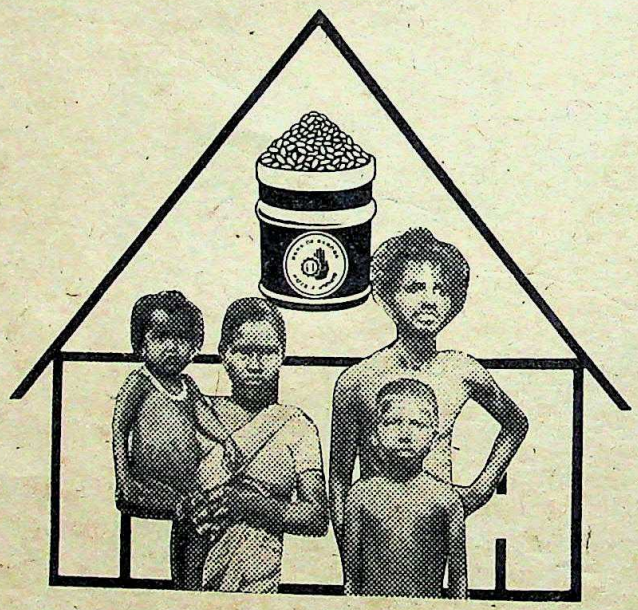
The mission:

Social change through welfare banking

The vehicle:

Multi Service Agency & Gram Vikas Kendra of Bank of Baroda

The measures:



Bank of Baroda is pursuing its assistance to the weaker sections of society with vigour.

It has already lent over Rs. 570 crores to the priority sector i.e. 38.33 per cent of the total advances, as against the national average of 35 per cent. It is now poised to increase it further to 40 per cent by 1985.

Advances to agriculture at present are over Rs. 250 crores, representing 16.6 per cent of All-India advances. Small and marginal farmers got over 33 per cent of the total direct Agricultural advances of the bank.

Further, the bank has advanced 1.1 per cent of its total advances to the weakest of the weaker sections — at differential rate of interest i.e. at 4 per cent.

It now has 56.6 per cent of its total Indian branch network in rural areas alone — through which it endeavours to reach far and wide to assist the weak.

Bank of Baroda

(A Government of India Undertaking)

The Businesslike Bank

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Imageads-BOB-81

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...parties are subverting the eco-... giving calls for Bharat Bandh at ...moment, they're destroying the ...fabric of the country."

...Cheque: The anti-Opposition ti-... the small talks about economics ...were but mere trivialities com-... future scenario of the Youth ...politics. The organisation, as its ...suggests, is definitely willing to ...bank cheque as far as its sup-... but it is going to ask its price. ...bhai Barot, Union deputy minis-...ance, who addressed the con-... announced that "the Central ...under the dynamic leadership ...Gandhi, has decided to bring 1.5 ...above the poverty line by ...providing them loans and grants. ...select these families? I request ...to direct the Youth Congress ...identify these poor people . . ."

...cannot but offer sympathy to Barot ...In a country like India, where ...people live below the poverty line, ...locate the poor, and needs the ...and the Youth Congress(I). ...makes there, because Barot wants ...Congress(I) to find the poor ...the poor finding the channels of ...grants themselves. In a speech ...a Youth Congress(I) mouth watering, Barot listed various schemes by banks through which the poor could be helped, and the organisation's political clout strengthened. However, only in last November, a similar attempt to distribute loans from Punjab and Sind Bank, a nationalised bank, to unemployed youths of Kanpur through the local Youth Congress(I) created a hot controversy.

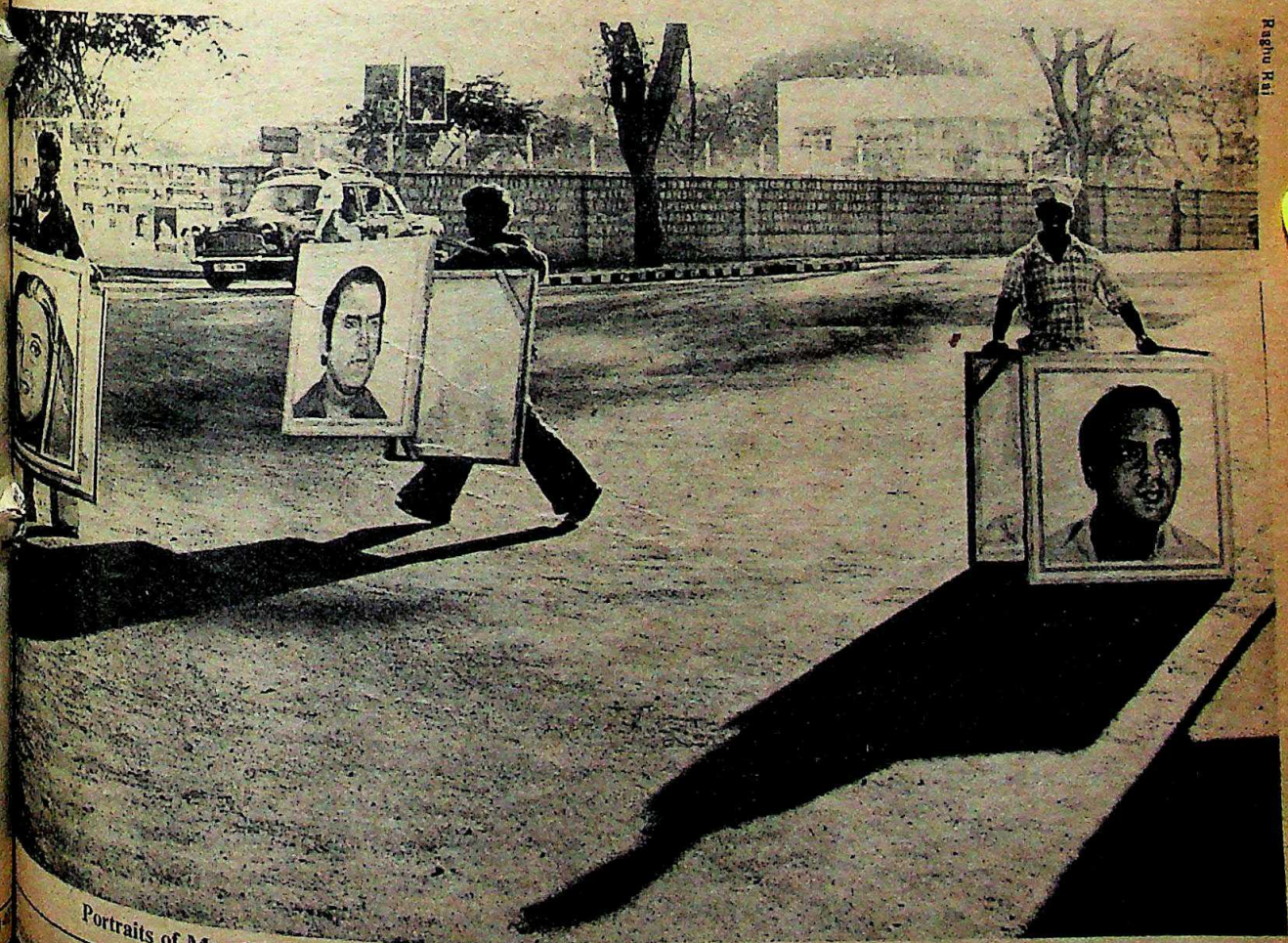
More Demands: Apart from bank loans, there is a wide pasture of licences, permits and government contracts lying fallow for the Youth Congress(I) fortune-seeker to tap. And, in addition, the organisation will seek legitimacy for its traditionally unruly conduct, just as Sanjay had given it to them by inducting Youth Congress(I) members in large numbers into his panel of election nominees. Said Anwar: "In the coming elections we will demand more representation for the youth as was given by Sanjayji. We will also insist that the vacant posts in the various PCC(I)s be filled by those retiring from the Youth Congress."

However, a clash of interests is inevitable between the garden variety of Youth Congressmen and Rajiv's inner circle of confidants many of who are well-groomed public school-educated types. Some of them are well-intentioned and are bubbling with enthusiasm to "help Rajiv", and maybe to help the country in the process. Rajiv's dazzling Praetorian guards shut him off from the hoi polloi but are unable to bring him face to face with the basic problems of society. Nobody knows how Rajiv reacts to issues like poverty, injustice, bad management and inefficiency.

In contrast, Sanjay left nobody in doubt about his intentions and preferences. He created leaders out of obscure men and women, and dropped even the weightiest of politicians out of sight whenever the need arose. He appeared in public with backstreet goons and pulled no punches when it served his own interest to hit at established institutions. But, in his six months in politics, Rajiv has only flip-flopped, swaying between statements and actions which can hardly be called consistent. His image as "neither riff nor raff" gradually obscured the popular hope that he would give his party a direction.

It remains to be seen how Rajiv wins an identity for himself: by stepping into the Youth Congress(I) milieu on a catapult, or by pulling the Congress(I) machinery by its bootstraps to the democratic qualities with which it was credited in the pre-Mrs Gandhi era. Will he sink into the rising cacophony of sycophancy, or will he swim against the tide, setting new standards of political behaviour? As a litmus test, the convention points in the wrong direction.

—PRABHU CHAWLA and SUMIT MITRA



Raghu Rai

Portraits of Mrs Gandhi and Rajiv are carried across a Bangalore street: hero-worship unlimited

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Orissa

Ministers On The Make

A young minister is convicted in a theft case. Another is involved in a rape case. A third is chased away from a women's hostel when he is found trying to pick up a girl. Another is allegedly a "black-listed contractor". A fifth faces a contempt of court charge, while the sixth faces trial for an election offence of "corrupt" practices. Yet another is known to have four wives—two legal and two illegal. The litany is unending.

This is the chemistry of the Orissa ministry headed by Janaki Ballabh Patnaik who once promised to turn the state into a paradise with a thousand industries in an equal number of days. Instead, in just a year and half, corruption and scandals have mushroomed in the state, involving ministers, members of their families and henchmen. As veteran leader Biju Patnaik remarked: "Ministers and Congress(I) people are indulging in open corruption as their *huq*" (right). Nobody, it seems disagrees. Said a dissident leader who has suffered for opposing the blatant plunder: "Orissa is an unfortunate state. In the past it suffered becase of coalitional politics; now it is being raped in the name of stability and development."

In fact the conviction last month of Lalit Mohan Gandhi, minister of state for planning and coordination, in a jeep theft case has taken the lid off the corruption-ridden ministry. Gandhi, 32, has been a controversial character ever since he joined the Patnaik Ministry. Hailing from Titlagarh Assembly constituency in the western district of Bolangir, Gandhi (who was earlier known as Lalit Mohan Harasangar) was inducted into the Youth Congress during the Emergency as one of the Sanjay storm-troopers. In 1977 he got the party ticket and managed to win on Harijan votes and again during the 1980 polls he retained his Titlagarh seat due to the "Indira Wave".

Charge: The case, relating to the alleged theft of a jeep dates back to 1976 when an advocate, Bhaktbandhu Swain, had filed a first information report (FIR) with the Titlagarh police station. The Titlagarh Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, U.P. Mishra who found that the jeep was indeed taken away forcibly by Gandhi and his friend Rahas Behera imposed a fine of Rs 500, or in default, one month's jail or both. Gandhi, who later quit the ministry amid controversies, had already challenged the verdict in the court of Bolangir-Kalahandi

J. B. Patnaik: unfulfilled promises

District Judge V.R. Sharma, who stayed the judgment.

Congress(I) sources say that Gandhi was convicted because he never bothered to attend the case or properly defend himself. On the other hand, dissidents as well as Opposition leaders charge the chief minister

Clockwise from top left: Gandhi, Biswal, Dixit and Niranjan Patnaik

with defending such elements f[illegible] political survival. Said Lok [illegible] Damodar Rout: "Gandhi and [illegible] him in the ministry have d[illegible] public life here."

Most ministers in Orissa ha[illegible] acquired public notoriety. As R[illegible] out, the chief minister went out of [illegible] pack his own relatives and fam[illegible] into the ministry and Assembly. [illegible]rces confirm that out of six Pa[illegible] Assembly, five are related to the c[illegible]ter. The minister of state for com[illegible] rural reconstruction is a distant re[illegible] other Patnaiks—Jugal Kishor [illegible] minister of state for labour, emplo[illegible] tourism, and Raghunath Patnaik, [illegible] minister for finance and law [illegible] clansmen. The sixth, Akshya K[illegible]naik, too has got an important assig[illegible] the state. Besides, another rep[illegible] about minister, Basant Kumar [illegible] contractor who holds portfolios de[illegible] contractors—works, housing a[illegible] development—has been a family fr[illegible] childhood.

Gross Violation: Minister of [illegible] Irrigation and Power, Niranjan [illegible] also related to the chief minis[illegible] charges of corrupt practices b[illegible] Election Commission. According [illegible]gations levelled by eight Opposi[illegible]lators, Patnaik is a mine owner and [illegible] proprietor of a mining lease on [illegible] iron ore in the Murgabera of Koe[illegible]trict. He is still selling the iron ore to [illegible] Iron Works, an Orissa Governme[illegible] taking. Opposition leaders maintai[illegible] minister's act is a gross violation o[illegible] 9(A) of the Representation of Peo[illegible] related to Article 191 of the Co[illegible] Niranjan, as power minister, is als[illegible] to have caused a loss of Rs 10 [illegible] attempting to exempt two priv[illegible] Jayashree Chemicals and Indian M[illegible] Ferroalloys Limited, who owed b[illegible] in payment for electricity. The chief [illegible] termed these allegations as entirely [illegible] concocted and motivated.

Both Opposition and ruling pa[illegible]bers openly charge the Governm[illegible] selling out to traders who are [illegible] both the poor people and the [illegible] chequer. A recent controversy re[illegible] rice deal worth over Rs 4.5 crore w[illegible] created a crisis during harvesting [illegible] Sources say that presently the retai[illegible] boiled rice has gone up to Rs [illegible] because, said a source, "The Go[illegible] allowed rice millers to sell 80,00[illegible] tonnes of rice intended for the [illegible] shops in the open market earning a [illegible] of Rs 4.5 crore.

Another minister deep in alle[illegible]dals. Forest and Animal H[illegible] Minister Kuanria Manjhi who is in[illegible] a sal seed deal with the owner of [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...tion plants, Jagdish Parasad Lath. ...were to buy sal seed from the ...velopment Corporation but Lath ...in getting the lease in Simplipal ...Rairangpur plant.

...State: In the development of rural ...fashionably the focus of political ...Opposition leaders allege that cro... ...distributed among Congress(I) ...years back the state financial ...has declared first in the country ...investment and realisation; now ...Opposition leaders, it is on the verge ...because it has not been able to ...an estimated Rs 62 crore arrears.

...leaders point out that the ...has reached such a sorry pass only ...neither the chief minister nor his ...and friends in government have ...for the party or the state. Chief ...B.B. Patnaik, who was with the then ...Harekrushna Mahtab and ...his paper, *Prajatantra*, as editor

...STEAD of a thou... ...industries in ...sand days, only ...tion appears to have ...fast in the state. ...e minister and ...ctors thrive, people ...ce again doomed.

...to 1967, joined the Congress and ...just one month before the ...ary election in 1971. Likewise just ...1980 elections, Basant Biswal ...Congress(I) and was nominated ...; the present Congress(I) ...mani Jena, had joined the party ...nominations were filed for the ...

...wonder then that the people have ...talk of 'development' on which ...past 18 months the state ...had spent over Rs 1 crore for ...publicity. "Instead of a thousand ...a thousand days, only cor... ...ppears to have grown fast in the ...the minister and contractors ...are once again doomed and ...Day, will be yet another all... ...for the people," said a local

...Corruption: According to ...party sources, nearly 50 legis... ...jointly or separately sent memor... ...the Congress(I) high command ...omissions and commissions ...minister and his trusted men who are known for their anti-Indira Gandhi activities in the past. This, said a senior leader, has resulted in inefficiency and corruption, with honest officers who refuse to toe the line punished by being shunted back and forth. Recently, three roller flour mill-owners were caught while indulging in black-marketing and their licences were suspended. But legislators, including those belonging to the Opposition, intervened and got the matter suppressed. "How can an officer function in such a situation?" bemoaned a senior official in the state secretariat.

Another glaring example of ministers' interference was witnessed by the Collector of Sambalpur, S.K. Menon. Sources said that in the aftermath of the students' agitation against black-marketeers, Menon ordered a raid on a rice mill at Nargarh owned by Sadanand Agarwal, alias Baiju Marwari.

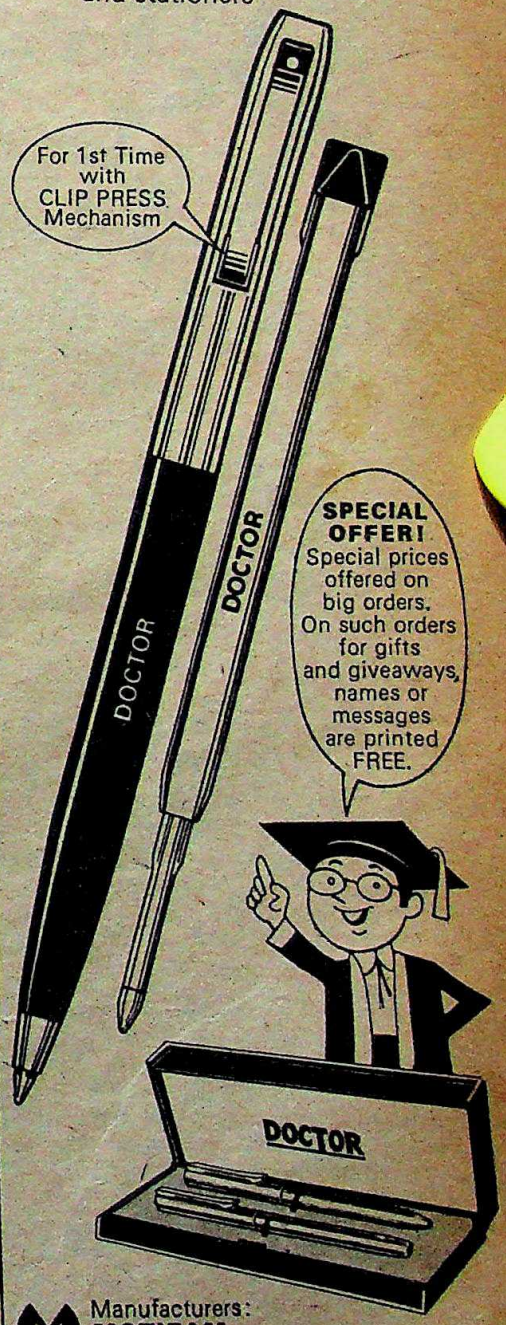
Apart from being one of the biggest rice dealers, Baiju also functions as a government agent for realising levy on wheat in the area. According to police reports, the supply officer Banmali Tripathy headed the raid and Baiju allegedly tried to strangle him to death. Police registered an attempted murder case and arrested him. The raid also showed a shortfall of grains worth Rs 11 lakh, besides, in 2,718 out of 6,249 bags authorities found husk instead of rice. But soon all cases against Baiju were withdrawn and Menon was summarily transferred. Later, Sambalpur Congress(I) Vice-president Durga Prasanna Patnaik alleged in a statement that Upendra Dixit, then supply minister had earned Rs 12 lakh in the deal. Patnaik was later sacked for openly speaking against the minister though his charges were not countered.

Patnaik, however, denies that some of his Cabinet colleagues are involved in corruption charges. Says he: "I will not take a minute to drop any minister if a single charge is proved against him. I can't believe in unsubstantiated rumours." He has asked his party workers to send details regarding all the accusations against the ministers. He also refutes the allegation that he was in any way connected with the incident in which stones were thrown at Mrs Gandhi at an election meeting in 1967. "I was fighting an election a hundred miles away", he explains.

Dixit admitted to INDIA TODAY that there was corruption in the state. Said he: "We all are doing a good job for the people and we are trying our best to remove corruption from the state which was started by none else than Biju Patnaik himself as chief minister. We don't know if we will succeed in fighting corruption. We are in power for just one-and-half years and even during this brief period we have achieved a lot for the people." Young Congress(I) Legislator Muzaffar Hussain Khan added with a smile, "All Congress(I) legislators in Orissa are honest people."

—FARZAND AHMED in Bhubaneswar

When class matters...
DOCTOR®
LIFE-TIME
BALLPENS with JOTTER REFILLS
• Match the best imported
• Come in full metal/metal cap and marble colours
• Spare refills easily available
• Available with all pen dealers and stationers

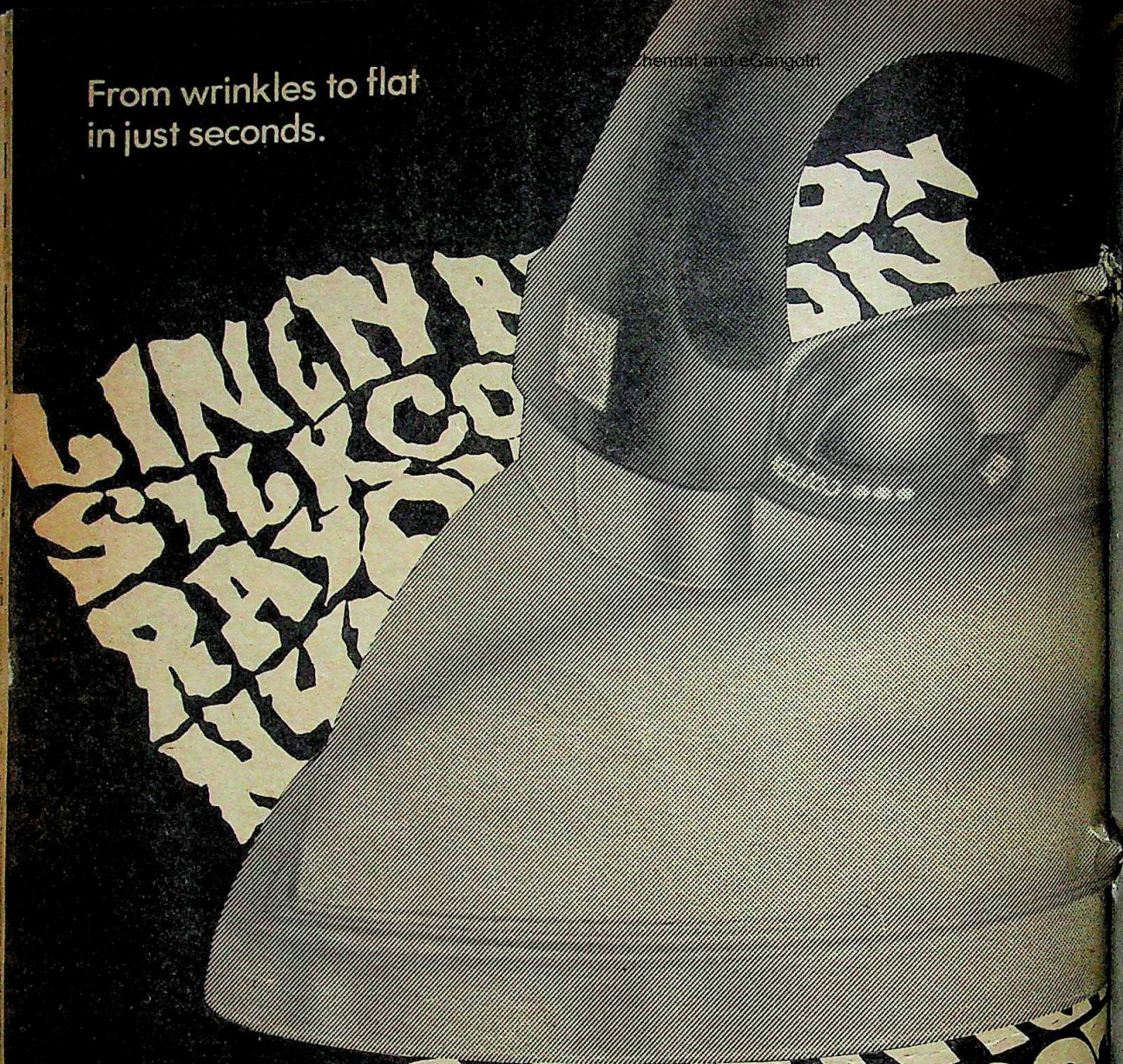


Manufacturers:
MOTIRAM HARKRISHINLAL
1st floor, 273, Abdul Rehman Street
Bombay 400 003
Phone: 323551/349958
CM-2930

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Chennai and eGangotri

From wrinkles to flat
in just seconds.



More people buy Bajaj than any other iron. That's because they're made better. So they last longer. While a 10 microns thick chrome plating makes them look better. A perfectly calibrated thermostat maintains the right temperature in our automatic irons. Backed by silver contacts for longer life. With white ruby mica elements for better insulation.

Bajaj irons are available in a range of models. Even their cords are made to strict ISI specifications. So as to measure up to Bajaj's own demanding standards. All, backed by an all-India network of over 3500 dealers for superb after-sales service. It's things like these that make Bajaj the leaders in appliances.

bajaj

BUY BEST BUY BA

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Attention all health lovers! Here's good news for you.

How often do you service your car? Every 3 months or every 2,000 kms., whichever is earlier? Your concern and care is in good order. But do you have the same concern for your own body . . . . . the complex mechanism that has served you for more than 30, 40 or even 50 years, perhaps, without a break? Take a good look at yourself and ask yourself honestly. Wouldn't a break that combines rest and repair, cleansing and restoration do you a world of good? Yes? Then you must know about the unique 10-day health program developed by the Institute of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences.

Don't imagine we're going to put a lot of pills and drugs, needles and herbs to work on you. Our 10 day program is very different. A special diet of fresh fruits and fruit juices to bring back vigour and remove toxins. Soothing sun baths, jet baths, steam baths, hip baths, spine baths and mud baths to restore your tired and overworked nerves to normal. Yoga and luxurious walks. And lots of the kind of quiet excitement to keep you from getting bored. Indoor and outdoor games. Channelled music. Library facilities. Video programmes. And most exciting of all, boating.

Here's a chance for you to unwind. May be to terminate a destructive physical habit for good. To free yourself from Lady Nicotine's ruinous embrace. Work off an excessive drinking routine. Or merely get away from the madding crowd into the serene and invigorating atmosphere of the institute.

We can treat you for any of these chronic diseases too—Asthma, Diabetes, Hypertension, High and low blood pressure, Paralysis, Spondylitis, the Arthritis, Obesity, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Constipation, Ulcers in the stomach, skin diseases, nervous disorders, etc.

And ease up if you've been worrying about how much all of this is going to cost you. We have wards and cottages to suit every pocket. We also offer concessional rates to the economically weaker sections of society, as it is one of our primary aims to serve them.

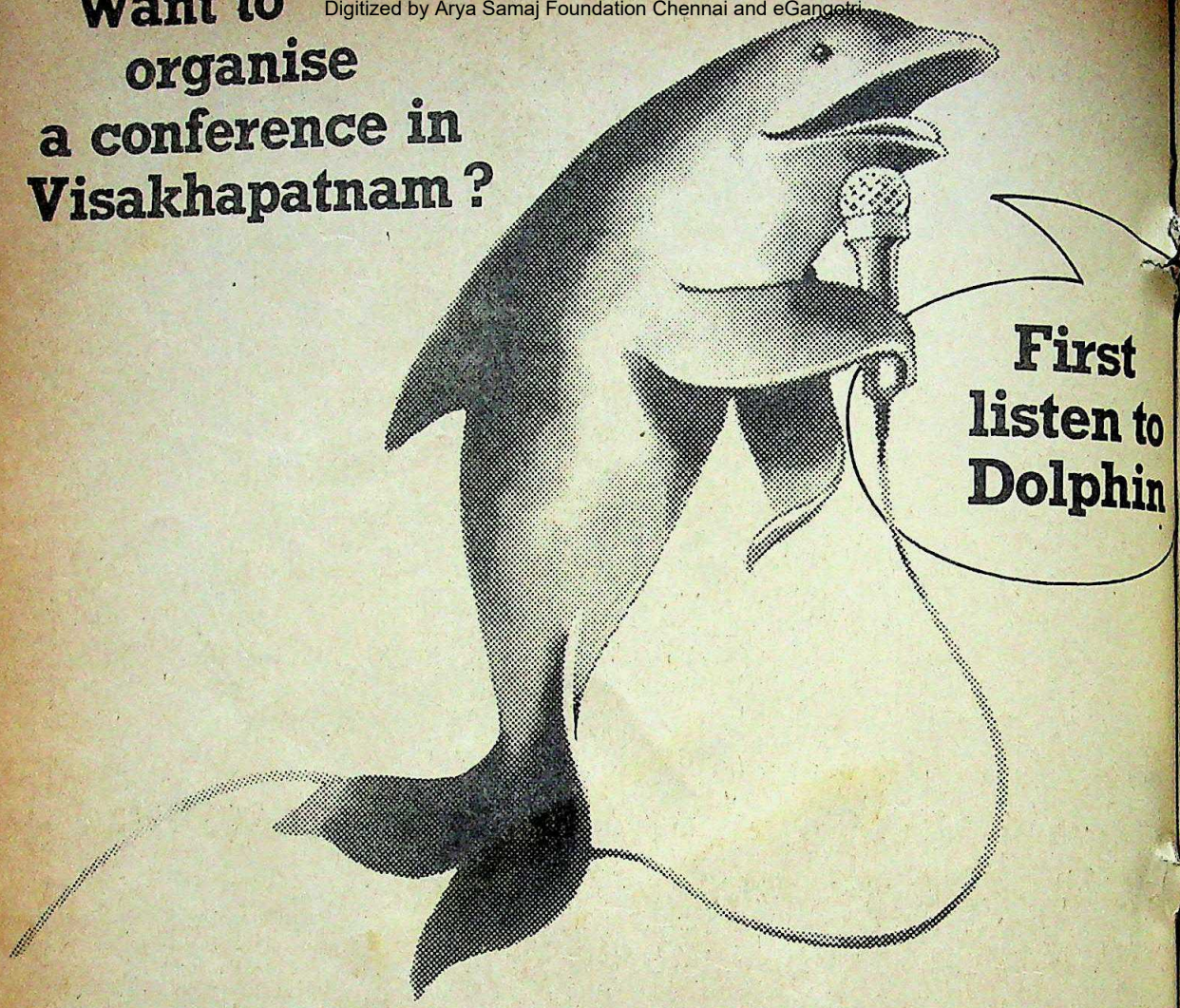
Everybody's talking about the effectiveness of Naturopathy therapy. It's time you tried it for yourself. Drop in at the institute on any working day or write to our Public Relations Officer for more information. Address your enquiries to—

Institute of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences
16th K.M., Tumkur Road
Bangalore 560 073

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Want to organise a conference in Visakhapatnam?



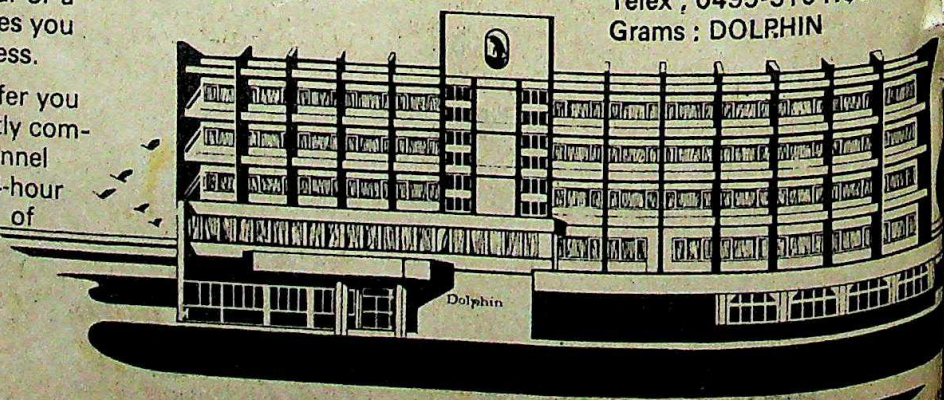
Yes, Dolphin invites you to the Vedika. For parties you'd be proud to host. Vedika can accommodate over 125 guests with pleasure. It wears decoration with a natural flourish and has all the amenities you may need.

Be it a party, a seminar or a conference, Vedika invites you to make it a grand success.

Dolphin has a lot to offer you in this port city. Elegantly comfortable rooms, four-channel music, telephone and 24-hour room service. A number of restaurants – considering Dolphin's fame as a creature with highly developed sense of taste, you can be sure of the class of food we serve.

Everything combining beautifully to conjure up a personality you can relate to on first name terms. Dolphin.

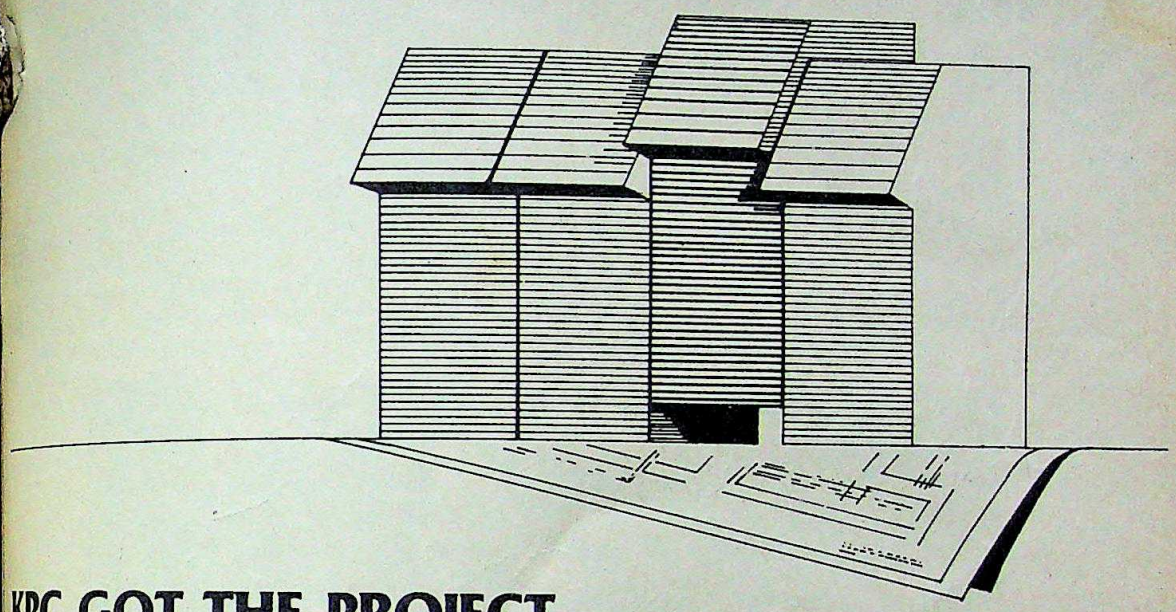
Dolphin
HOTEL
Visakhapatnam 530 004
Phone : 64811-6 lines
Telex : 0495-316 HOST IN
Grams : DOLPHIN



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

IPCL BARODA NEEDED AN INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION PLANT MADE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.



KPC GOT THE PROJECT. BECAUSE KPC HAS ALWAYS WORKED TO THE MOST DEMANDING STANDARDS.

The IPCL feeder plant project was won by KPC against stiff global competition on the technological merits of its design. It comprised, among other things, twenty-three single-stage and two-stage reciprocating 12 cylinder compressors supplying refrigeration utilities for synthesis of petroleum derivatives. The entire plant was made to stringent requirements, including design, manufacture, erection and commissioning. The equipment matched API, ASME and TEMA standards. Other similar jobs completed by KPC are:

- IDPL, Hyderabad.
- IFFCO, Rasayani.
- Bayer (India) Limited, Thana.
- National Fertilizers, Panipat, Bhatinda.
- Gujarat Alkali & Chemicals Limited, Baroda.

Some reasons why the projects keep coming to KPC are:

First, the wide range and variety of KPC equipment makes it possible for it to offer the project what it needs.

Second, KPC offers sophisticated products manufactured at its own modern factory at Pune. The technological know-how for these has been developed over the years through a series of tie-ups with renowned foreign firms.

Third, KPC is fully equipped for consultation in all spheres from preparation of project, initial designing, budgeting and manufacture, to installation and commissioning of the project.

All this is, of course, backed by a very prompt and efficient after sales service.

KPC has become a name to reckon with in three major Indian industries — pneumatic equipment, notably air compressors and rock drills; air-conditioning and refrigeration machinery; and transmission equipment.

Through technical collaborations with reputed foreign firms, and no less through the ceaseless activity of its Research and Development division KPC has become a leading manufacturer with a range of products which have found sizable markets in different parts of the world KPC's project division is busy providing comprehensive turnkey services for complete plants in all the three industries.

Every KPC project bears testimony to the confidence reputed companies have in KPC.

KIRLOSKAR PNEUMATIC CO. LTD

Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune 411 013

Kirloskar

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

PRATIBHA 81-427

by B.G. Verghese

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A Glimmer In The Gloom

AS the country enters another year there is as yet no light at the end of the tunnel. However, 1982 promises to be an eventful, even turbulent, year which might well provide the first glimmer of a new beginning.

The year just over will surely go down as a year of ignominy when Mrs Gandhi's stoic defence of Antulay, Jagannath Mishra et al legitimised corruption and further debased standards ("a global phenomenon" "where is the proof?" she said); when electoral sabotage in Garhwal added another sordid chapter to the story of wilful institutional erosion by the keepers of the Constitution; when the Bhagalpur blindings went unpunished, some tears notwithstanding; and through which the Government showed itself fearful of peace and accommodation with its neighbours.

Old problems like Assam, growing crime and lawlessness, and fake encounters continued, while new eruptions like anti-reservationism and Khalistan added to general concern. Economic management remained halting with administrative demoralisation, continuing inflation, plan slippages and prospects of a plan cut, and something approaching a collapse of government in many states. The report of the National Police Commission was the latest to be suppressed. Real problems were evaded with much shadow-boxing around peripheral non-issues. Drift and evasion substituted policy. Unnecessary though all this was, it provided painful education. The political and social consciousness of the people moved up another couple of notches. It is from this that hope springs.

The Opposition did not greatly distinguish itself and continued to split. Elements within it seemed to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. However, towards the end of 1981 there was renewed talk of unity between the Congress(S), still convulsed with breakaways (Maharashtra, then Kerala), the Janata Party and the Lok Dal. The nature and purpose of unity was by no means certain even if it was agreed that it was necessary to stop Mrs Gandhi.

Lacking Commitment: This however would be a purely negative approach and quite lacking in positive content. While Mrs Gandhi certainly has much to answer for, it would be a gross simplification, even a distortion of the political reality, to suggest that her political eclipse by itself can rid the country of the system rot that afflicts it. After all the united Janata Party was very much on top in 1977-79 but, apart from failing to stick, was unable to make too much headway in ushering in a social and economic transformation. Understanding and commitment was lacking and the internal contradictions too many.

Unity therefore has to be approached with caution and with a greater sense of responsibility and dedication to a programme. The Congress(S) is unsure of its position, many elements within it believing that the name 'Congress' signifies virtue in itself and that they must remain or seek to unite Congressmen even if this means joining the Congress(I). Y.B. Chavan had a difficult "homecoming". Now A.K. Antony has led the larger faction of the Congress(S) in Kerala into a Congress(I) coalition because he no longer trusts the Marxists. His fear was that if no ministry could be formed and the Assembly was dissolved the C would be mauled without allies i ing election since partnership Marxist-led Left Democratic F ruled out. So survival dictated with the Congress(I). This reveals tradictions and differing percep tween national organisations and units.

The Lok Dal, which was strumental in the dismemberm former united Janata Party and in July 1979, is now the most insis unconditional merger of the Janata, Congress(S) and the Janata Party calculation avoidance tes, especi tween the and BJP north, w electoral "Organisa ity" by sha riage is to the BJP the manr was hounded so-called d bership iss was a con the united does not se why the might not at any t current p by Lok Da

Opposition leaders meet in Delhi: cooperation might provide at least an interim answer

leaders that it was a non-issue, a di claim in itself.

Unity Imperative: The Jana vided on the question of me Ahmedabad session, but finally date to the leadership to work to end. A section of the Janata le convinced that Mrs Gandhi means forthcoming Rajya Sabha electi Presidential poll to amend the Co and usher in some form of p system, assuming greater powers t sees no single party as able enou this and therefore concludes that unity is imperative for this alone c an adequate countervailing forc the march to authoritarianism a the country with a credible alter asserted that the people want unity irrespective of whatever h 1979 and what sections of the ran

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ssolved the
vithout allies
e partnership
Democratic F
val dictated
(I). This reveals
Tering percep
anisations and

, which was
dismemberm
ta Party and
the most insi
rger of the
(S) and the
Janata Par
calculation
avoidance
tes, especi
tween the
and BJP
north, w
electoral
"Organisa
ity" by sh
riage is
to the BJP
the manr
was hounded
so-called d
bership iss
was a con
the united
does not se
why the s
might not
at any ti
current p
by Lok Da
non-issue, a di

tive: The Jan
estion of mer
n, but finally g
hip to work t
the Janata le
s Gandhi means
a Sabha electi
amend the Con
ne form of p
reater powers
y as able enou
concludes that
for this alone
tervailing forc
oritarianism
credible alter
people want
of whatever h
ions of the ran

TODAY, JANU

...might think. The argument is that ...is needed now not seize or share ...a more distant goal—but to protect ...serve parliamentary democracy.

...the BJP is not unmindful of these da... ...but believes that the objective is likely ...better achieved through functional ...This implies cooperation on common ...like fighting corruption, upholding ...rights and opposing any synthetic ...as well as electoral adjustments ...short of merger. A coordination ...has been proposed as the me... ...for ensuring united action. Thus the ...promises differences in attitudes and ...but is prepared for joint action. In ...it is being prudent for, whatever ...of the starry-eyed might think, the ...will not take kindly to hollow ...This will lack credibility and could ...a situation in which the whole ...less than the sum of its parts with ...of the individual parties unen... ...members of an artificial union. ...ficult to fault this logic.

...spirit of 1977" is lacking and will ...if recreated. United action could ...start a process of confidence- ...and genuine coming together that ...provide the cement for moving closer ...in the future. Meanwhile, there ...be nothing to prevent the ...Janata and Lok Dal effecting a ...discussed by them if there is real ...this should however be followed ...nisational elections so that the ...nnes truly begin to merge. ...with Jagjivan Ram's ...Bahaguna's Democratic ...Party, Chandrajit Yadav's Janvadi, ...could be effected through the ...coordination committee.

...ere could be movement in ...direction, 1982 will have ...well for the Opposition—and for the ...For, whoever rules, a viable Oppo... ...a valuable democratic safeguard. ...elections to the Haryana and ...Assemblies and to the ...Council/Corporation in Delhi ...held by May 1982, barring any ...subterfuge. A united ...front could challenge the ...in all three and possibly emerge ...This would "stop" Mrs Gandhi ...effectively and could turn the tide.

...ever, functional or even organi... ...ity in opposing certain tendencies ...substitute for programmatic or ...clarity and conviction. The no... ...mergerists have that manifestos ...programmes are literary essays in image- ...that can be put together in a single ...by groups of "intellectuals" is ...and dangerous. Power without pur... ...meaning and would constitute

a betrayal of the people as much as a "Government that works" but knows not towards which ends and cares not how.

Mrs Gandhi has never tired of chiding the Opposition for non-cooperation and even indulging in alleged anti-national activities. This continuing abuse of the Janata Government for weakening, if not ruining the country, begs the question of her own Emergency misdeeds and disruption and invites confrontation rather than reconciliation. The tragic circumstances of Sanjay Gandhi's death offered opportunity for a new beginning; but even that was crudely politicised for partisan ends.

Consensus Failure: The old consensus of the '50s broke down in the '60s and led to confrontation in the '70s. It is wrongly assumed that finding a new consensus implies a compact among leaders or parties. The Nehruvian consensus broke down not because Nehru died or because the parties came to differ on it but because it was overtaken by events and, whether in terms of structure, content or priorities, no longer matched the changing needs and circumstances of the country. The underprivileged masses hitherto excluded from "India" could not be accommodated within the old frame which had been stretched to capacity. The new consensus therefore has to be a social contract between the elite and disadvantaged or excluded masses, between "India" and "Bharat", about the structures and content of a new and more democratic, decentralised and participative partnership of the whole. It is the philosophy underlying this concept that must inspire the ideology and programme of any new or relevant party.

SINCE the basic unit of Indian polity is the faction rather than the party, an honest and open coalition might be more effective and less prone to crack than a monolithic party led by an assumed or self-appointed saviour. A coalition sometimes has greater capability to withstand strains.

Because of the immense diversity and complexity of India and the inescapable fact of its tremendous segmentation in space and time, there can and will be no one single, simple formula: rather, a loose framework built around certain nodal points with considerable room for variety and experimentation in terms of content and pace, all working towards a greater harmony in diversity in the future. Centralised structures and presidential systems go against the objective tide of history which India must ride to make the social and economic transition that cannot be long delayed.

This will take time especially in the absence of right leadership and bold new thinking. In this sense, the present government and perhaps the ones to follow can only be regarded as caretakers. The notion that Mrs Gandhi strides the state like a colossus is only a mirage. Nor can any merger of the existing Opposition parties immediately provide anything more than an interim answer. At best it will provide a caretaker better suited to steer the way through the translation. In any event, the so-called Big Three of the old Janata will have to fade away for they represent the past, not the future.

Political Bargain: An unstated reason for advocating merger rather than cooperation is the belief that in the Indian context coalitions are not viable and lack credibility. This too is a fallacy. The new consensus that emerges will represent a healthy and meaningful political bargain between interest groups, each of which will have a reflection that must find place in the political spectrum. The fact that the old Congress subsumed all such divergent groups within itself does not imply that this is the only model. This may have been convenient for a time under a charismatic leader but resulted in much being swept under the carpet.

Since the basic unit of the Indian polity is the faction rather than the party, an honest and open coalition might be more effective and less prone to crack than a monolithic party led by an assumed or self-appointed saviour. A coalition sometimes has greater capability of withstanding shocks and strains than a seeming monolith. It could give greater political access and participation.

Clarity of thinking and a new vision are necessary. Current discontents, anger, fear and double talk have added to confusion. Those who think that a brief economic upswing will put things right are far removed from reality. The country's economy can only be revived by better political management from which all else will follow. Adventitious improvements such as must be expected in cyclical fashion can only provide temporary relief. Failure to perceive the nature of the disease and efforts to treat elementary symptoms can only breed complacency and put off true recovery. Coming to grips with the problems of transition within a framework of integrity, participation, good neighbourliness and regional cooperation must head the agenda for 1982. Joint action by the Opposition can be a meaningful step in this process.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Four Chemexcil Export Awards in seven years

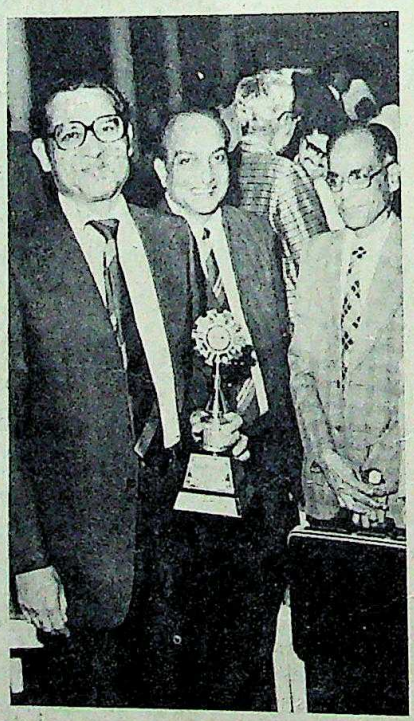
1974/75 1975/76 1978/79 1980/81

The top Chemexcil award in the group, "Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals" for 1980-81 has been presented to Glaxo by the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council. This is the fourth time in seven years that Glaxo has been recognised for its export achievement.

One of the first pharmaceutical companies to start manufacture of basic drugs in India, Glaxo was also among the first to export drugs and pharmaceuticals. Glaxo exports were a mere Rs.27,000 in 1958-59. The company steadily forged its way into new areas: USSR, UK, USA, France, West Germany, Japan, Ireland, Australia, the Gulf and African countries, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. In addition, Glaxo diversified its product range to meet the demands of diverse foreign markets. A recent success is the entry of Glaxo veterinary products into the USSR. Another is the entry of Glaxo health foods into Sri Lanka.

Remarkable rate of growth

Glaxo exports include basic drugs, drug intermediates, pharmaceutical formulations, veterinary products and health foods.



Glaxo went into the manufacture of basic drugs in the early sixties when it set up its Fine Chemicals plant at Thane, Maharashtra. Last year the company's basic drug exports alone increased by 23%.

Over the years Glaxo's total exp have been increasing. In 1980- Glaxo exports touched a re Rs.3.16 crores. It was a 27% incre over its exports in 1979-80. The of growth of the exports of the p maceutical industry was 7%.

National contribution

Through its exports, Glaxo b into the country twice the amou foreign exchange that it remits o India in the form of dividend 1979-80, its exports constit 10.15% of its value of production its imports only 8%. A new pla Ankleshwar is expected to c mence production of nine new drugs by 1984. The company ha identified 12 organic chemicals a good growth potential, for w industrial licence for manufactu being sought.

In 1981-82, Glaxo expects to ex drugs and pharmaceuticals w Rs.5 crores.

Glaxo Laboratories (India)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ilure Of Circulation

New Year started on a sad for newspaper readers of January 1, *The Mail*, the city's language eveninger and one of newspapers, closed down. At its fading away, the paper's was an anaemic 10,000, of which were reportedly returned unstaff strength had dwindled to 120 many of them, including editor Rajan, retired hands who had been The accumulated loss was over

the impending closure was anin the last week of November, 1981, -old newspaper had been flooletters requesting the management, Newspapers, to reconsider the

Englishmen until 1960, when T.A. Subramaniam, who began as a sub-editor with *The Mail* and later became assistant editor of *The Statesman*, Calcutta, was appointed *The Mail*'s first Indian editor. Rajan succeeded Subramaniam in 1965 and stayed in the post, except for a brief period when Subramaniam was brought back as managing editor.

One of the paper's best known editors was Arthur Alfred Hayles who died in harness in 1955 after 25 years of service. Hayles, a hard taskmaster and fervent Conservative, made use of every opportunity to criticise the nationalist movement. Paradoxically, the paper prospered under him, and the circulation rose to 40,000—a fantastic figure in those days. His editorials were read with avidity. Hayles built up a reserve of Rs 15 lakh and a gratuity trust fund of Rs 12 lakh.

The Mail never looked up after that. Its circulation and advertising revenue fell rapidly. One reason for the fall was stiff competition from *The Hindu* and the *Indian Express* which started morning editions from several centres. Arriving late on the stands, *The Mail* was squeezed out, especially in the mofussil areas, where it was selling only 1,800 at the time of closure. Subramaniam tried a late night edition, which flopped miserably.

But the main reason for *The Mail*'s eclipse was its lack of ideas. Other eveningers with bold layouts and sensational styles grabbed readers. And Rajan's short-sighted support for the Emergency regime did not help. Neither did his switch after the Janata victory, when the paper conveniently started criticising Mrs Gandhi. The close relationship between *The Mail* and the political party in power—clippings of editorials reached Central and state information ministers promptly after publication—caused a journalist to remark that *The Mail* had not only lost its voice, but also its soul.

Shutting Down: The management had seen the writing on the wall and had made preparations for the inevitable. Pages were reduced from eight to six, and transport vehicles sold. When the paper closed, the editorial department had only five senior hands including the editor and the assistant editor. The one chief sub-editor doubled as news editor. There were only three reporters, including the chief reporter who had been reemployed after retirement. The linotype machines had been reduced from 18 to nine, and these nine were only slightly better than junk—on one machine, when the operator typed an 'M' he produced a blur of 'K'. On any given date at least one machine is out of order.

In recent times, there have been a few offers for the property, but the management was earlier only interested in selling the machinery which nobody wanted. Ultimately, when the property was put up for sale, it was found that the documents were not in order. If *The Mail* had anything to be thankful for, it was the workers' union. Said a union leader: "Despite the fact that the staff and workers had not received their annual increments, the statutory bonus and their uniform for several years now, they have cooperated with the management to see that the paper at least survived and they got their daily bread if not butter; 120 workers are doing the job of 300."

There were rumours that the paper was being closed down to get rid of "unwanted staff" and might be revived later. However, neither Rajan nor representatives of the management were willing to comment on this. The people of Madras will have to bid goodbye to a hoary part of their tradition.

—P.S. VAIDYANATHAN

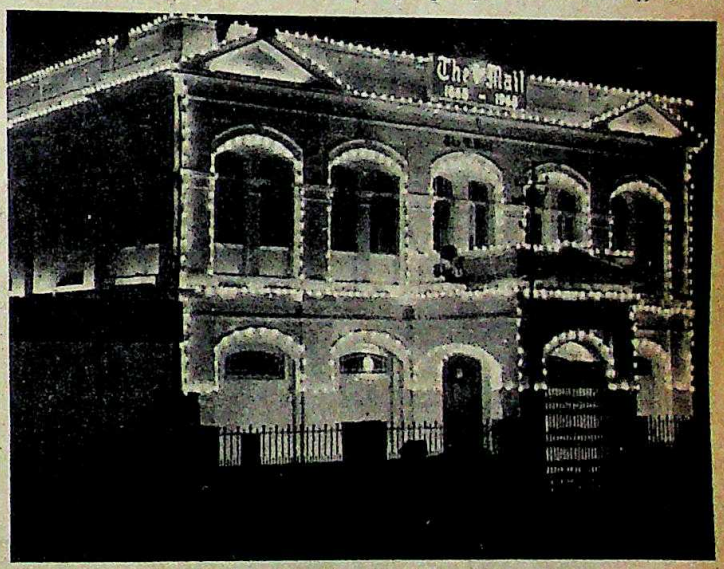
The Mail

A.K.S JEWELLERS
GUARANTEED 22ct. Gold Jewellery & Diamonds

NOTICE

Indo-Sri Lanka Concern Over Spurt in Smuggling

FRESH DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES



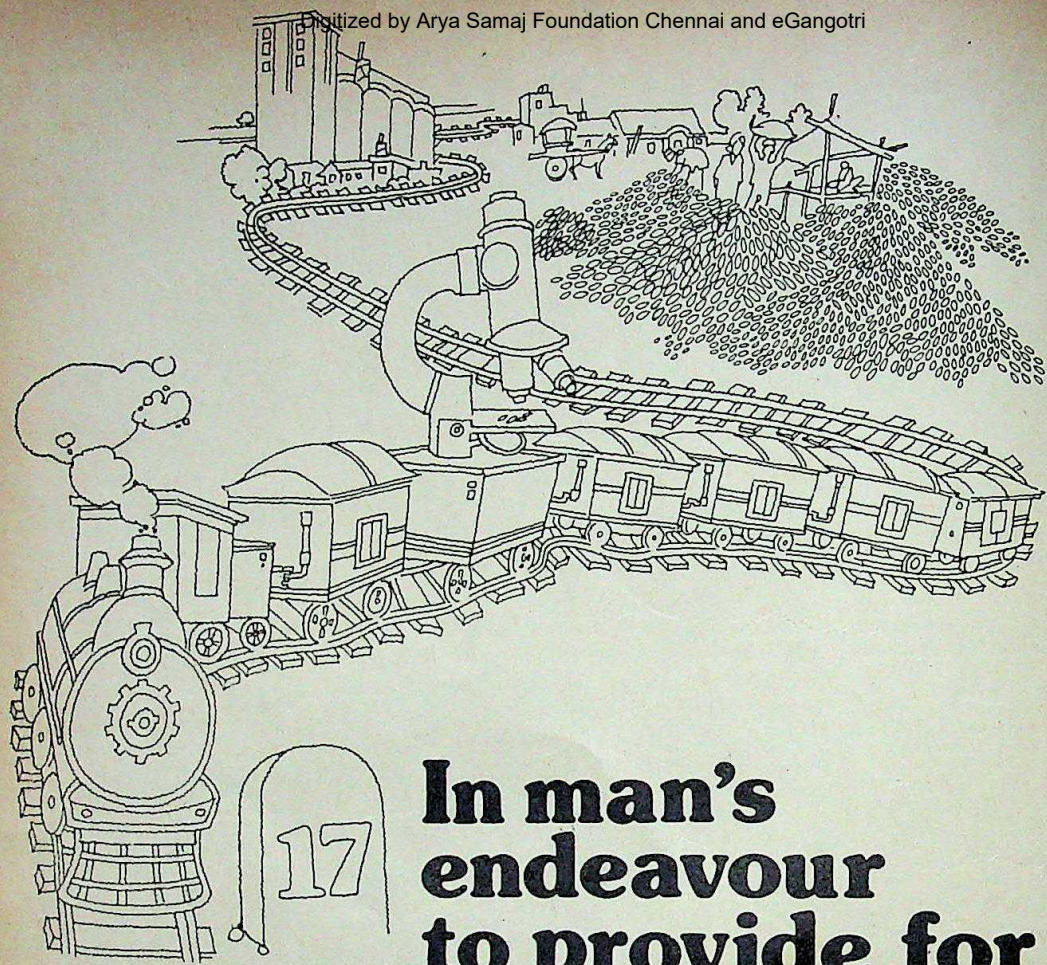
The Mail's last issue and (right) the newspaper's office illuminated for a happier occasion

For *The Mail* was part of Madras had had a lot of firsts to its credit, the initiative in giving importance news and in publishing picture pages. portant, *The Mail* had been the ideal English language newspapers in the editor of a contemporary reflected sadly: "We learnt jour- *The Mail*."

Government Mouthpiece: The *Madras* paper was originally known, was Later, two other older dailies *The Spectator* and the *Madras* were absorbed into it and 'Madras' left from the mast-head. The paper as the Government's mouthpeople read it mainly to know the Government's views. In 1945, it came Indian management when Krishnan of Amalgamations that its editors continued to be

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



17 In man's endeavour to provide for man few achievements can match Food Corporation's seventeen years

In a world that is growing increasingly more complex and difficult, the Food Corporation of India stands out as a glowing example of what man's endeavour to provide for man can achieve.

FCI provides the farmers remunerative price for the crops—genuine incentive for increasing production.

FCI provides consumers uninterrupted supply of foodgrains on a round-the-year basis at fair prices—prices much less than the actual cost.

FCI procures about 130 lakh tonnes of grains every year.

Has increased its storage capacity from 6 lakh tonnes in 1965 to 200 lakh tonnes in 1981.

Thirty thousand wagons carrying more than 70 lakh bags of FCI grain, sugar and fertilizer are on the move all the time.

FCI maintains a comfortable buffer stock, ready to meet any eventuality.

Remember the severe drought of 198[illegible] Things might have been hard had n[illegible] FCI's mammoth operation rushed near[illegible] 125 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to the affected areas, confirming once again their fundamental objective—ensuring food security for the people.

Manned by over 73,000 people, with [illegible] 135 District Offices, 2044 Storage Poi[illegible] 130 Quality Testing Laboratories, the [illegible] Food Corporation of India is the single largest foodgrains distributor in the world.

Today on its 17th birthday, FCI looks back with pride at its achievements. re-dedicates itself to the tasks that lie ahead.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

17 years in the Service of the Na[illegible]

FDS/FCI/4

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Debentures from Usha Alloys & Steels
– an attractive investment opportunity that combines assured returns with capital appreciation.

Usha Alloys & Steels Limited is issuing 1,50,000 13.5% (plus 1% if dividend exceeds 15%) Redeemable Secured Debentures of Rs.100/- each for cash at par with a right to be offered to subscribe for 3 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs.5/- per share for each such Debenture held.

Salient Features

- Interest at 13.5% or more*
- Right to subscribe for 3 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each at a premium of Rs.5/- (Present market price Rs.40/-) within one year of allotment
- No Capital Gains Tax liability on your subscribing to Equity Shares.
- Unlike convertible Debentures the amount pertaining to Equity Shares to be paid only at the time of offer
- Fully Secured
- Easy Marketability as Debentures will be listed on Stock Exchanges at Calcutta, New Delhi & Bombay

* As the Company has paid 20% dividend for the year 1980-81 the interest for 1981-82 will be 14.5%

ATTRACTIVE RETURNS

Whichever way you look at it

IA If you are a short term investor and you sell your shares and debentures after one year

		Rs. p.
Interest on one debenture @ 14.50% p.a. for one year		14.50
Sale proceeds of equity shares (Market Quotation as on 27.11.81—Rs. 40)		120.00
Sale proceeds of one debenture of Rs. 100 after offer for shares discounted @ 16% yield		90.00
		224.50
Less—		
Cost of one debenture	100.00	
Cost of 3 equity Shares	45.00	145.00
Net profit in one year	...	**79.50**

A return of **79.5%** in one year

IB And let us look at the cost of Equity to you—In that case you hold the shares and sell the Debentures.

	Rs.
—Amount paid for 3 Equity Shares	45
—Discount on sale of Debenture after the offer for shares	10
∴Cost of 3 Equity Shares	55
Cost per Equity Share against the market price of Rs. 40/-on 27.11.81.	**Rs. 18.33 p**

IIA If you are a long term investor and retain debentures but sell shares

Investment in Debenture		**Rs. 100**
Interest for 1 year	14.50	
Capital appreciation on 3 equity shares (market quotation on 27.11.81—Rs. 40/-equivalent to Rs. 120/- less Rs. 45/-cost of 3 equity Shares)	75.00	
Return in first year		**89.5%**

IIB And look at the recurring Return from 2nd to 10th year

Investment in Debentures reduced to only Rs. 25 (total investment in Debentures & Shares Rs. 145 less current market price of 3 equity shares Rs. 120)

Hence Yield on investment

i) At 13.5% interest $\frac{(13.5 \times 100)}{25}$ — **54%**

ii) At 14.5% interest $\frac{(14.5 \times 100)}{25}$ — **58%**

And remember—that No Capital Gains tax liability will arise on your subscribing to Equity Shares under this scheme. However, you can claim set off of the short term capital loss you might incur on selling the Debenture against your income from any other source.

Issue opens on 19th January 1982

Usha Alloys & Steels Limited
Regd Office 11, Sooterkin Street, Cal 700 072

M. FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES PVT. LTD.
Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Kotharis pay higher dividend at 22%

Earnings per share Rs. 8.83
Profits after tax Rs. 430 lakhs
Caustic Soda plant capacity being doubled
Ten million Swiss Francs loan secured

Issue of Rs. 10 crores Convertible Debentures

Mr. D. C. Kothari

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1980	1981
Share Capital	489	502
Reserves and Surplus	548	990
Net Worth	1037	1492
Earnings per share (Rs.)	7.73	8.83

TEXTILES: Satisfactory performance despite frequent power cuts and load shedding in Coimbatore, higher power tariff in Andhra Pradesh, expensive diesel generation and 35% increase in prices of cotton and man-made fibres. Better performance expected next year with downward trend in cotton prices.

PLANTATIONS: Plantation industry, chiefly tea and coffee, is in the grip of a crisis largely due to a sharp fall in prices along with soaring production costs. Fortunately your Company which has a grip on the domestic market for its CTC Teas, is able to realize economic prices.

Your Nilgiri Estates are trying to produce better quality Teas for the auctions to realize higher rates.

Coffee production has increased in tune with evidently increasing consumption and this augurs well for profitability. Hassan Coffee Curing Works processed nearly 9400 tonnes of coffee – the highest since its inception – during this season. Further improvements have been made to increase the capacity to handle 12,000 tonnes with the addition of godown, machinery etc. Profitability has been very satisfactory.

FERTILIZERS: Production registered 15% increase over last year despite erratic imports of sulphur and rock phosphate. Expansion of the sulphuric acid plant is envisaged to improve its working and profitability.

EXPANSION OF CHEMICALS DIVISION: Achieved 18% increase in production and 88% capacity utilisation despite power shortage. The newly estabilished Research and Development Wing has successfully conducted trials in minimising discharge of mercury through effluents to conform to ISI standards at minimum cost. In view of growing demand, doubling of capacity of the caustic soda plant at a cost of Rs. 23.11 crores commences with installation of new plant and machinery. Project expected to be completed by December 1982. Manufacture of chloromethanes planned for better utilisation of chlorine. In search of avenues in energy-saving, titanium anodes to be installed as against the conventional graphite anodes.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES: Issue of Convertible Debentures worth Rs. 10 crores to be untertaken for expansion. Debentures offer interest rates equivalent to Fixed Deposits; besides being secured, these are negotiable and partly convertible into equity shares at a balanced value.

ECONOMIC ATMOSPHERE: The country's economy achieves 7.8% growth rate in GNP, thanks mainly to agricultural production touching 130 million tonnes – an unprecedented record. Industry, however, was slow to pick up from earlier depressed levels to show a 10.2% increase (base 1970-100) in the first half of 1981. Escalating oil prices and power tariffs pushed up costs and lowered returns. Last year's budgetary reliefs in personal and corporate taxation are a welcome reversal, applying a significant brake on the downward trend of the economy. This combined with other non-fiscal incentives augurs well for a healthy economic development.

GREATER INTERNAL GENERATION OF FUNDS: To generate greater internal surplus, the Government of India should reduce the level of corporate taxation, abolish surcharges, lower the rate of taxation on retained profits and allow higher rate of investment allowances to enable corporate units to generate more capital for expansion and modernisation.

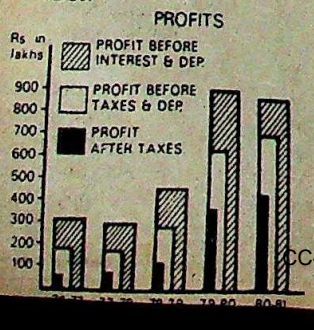
INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF FINANCE: To mobilise financial resources from the international markets, the Government should allow listing of shares of Indian companies in stock exchanges abroad, tapping of medium term loans from Euro-Dollar and Petro Dollar markets, issue of debentures in financial markets abroad and attracting investments from non-residents. The present easy accessibility into European capital markets is a welcome development. Your Company has tied-up approximately 10 million Swiss Francs for its chemical project from American Express Bank AG (Switzerland) at an interest of 9% p.a.

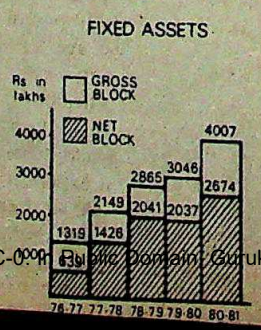
PROSPECTS: Optimistic atmosphere is prevalent. Corporate planning with a stress on diversification, modernisation and expansion are the key words of Kothari's progress to greater heights of achievement.

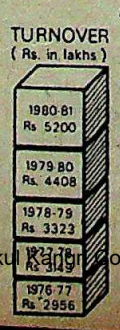
SUMMARISED VERSION OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY Mr. D. C. KOTHARI, CHAIRMAN, KOTHARI (Madras) LIMITED

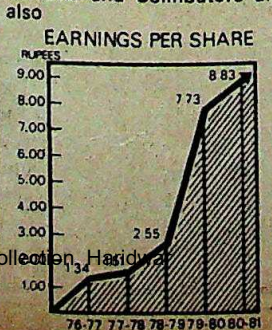
For full text write to **KOTHARI (Madras) LIMITED**
1. "Kothari Buildings", 114 Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-600 034.
2. "French Bank Buildings", 3rd Floor, 62 Homji Street, Fort, Bombay-400 001.

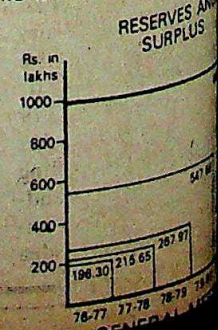
IN THE SERVICE OF SHAREHOLDERS:
1. The shares of KOTHARI (Madras) LIMITED are officially quoted and regularly traded in Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, Calcutta and Ahmedabad Stock Exchanges for greater negotiability and better service to the shareholders.
2. The Company, with a view to establishing better rapport with shareholders arranges meetings at different centres in the country – Bombay, New Delhi and Bangalore, Calcutta and Coimbatore and this year in Ahmedabad also





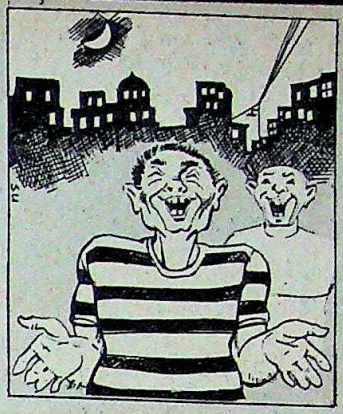






CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Lang Syne

...the night of December ...the pujari of the ...temple in New ...Connaught Place was ...by something that ...Accompanying the ...a series of barks, as ...gave full vent to his ...The priest dragged ...of bed, and, calling ...he served to protect ...to investigate.

...he saw drove all ...of sleep out of his ...wondering dazedly all ...house was a constable ...Police, his muscles ...the light. Dazedly ...was full of New ...spirits and display-...muscles because ...naked. After goggl-...hilarating spectacle ...moments, the priest ...away Adonis to get ...house. Adonis refused, ...threateningly, and ran ...road—and straight ...scooter. A few ...his brother guar-...hard to keep a ...picked him up and ...with drunken and ...behaviour. It is re-...know that even poli-...as human as the ...

Knows Best

...who believes that ...are sweet old la-...out candy and fairy ...to get a bit of a ...reads about Mrs ...of Bombay. For ...grandmother ...to get a young ...to marry grand-...Shabina. Abdul, un-...didn't like the idea very much, and all that grandma did was of no avail.

According to the police, Mehrunnisa got tough. Shabina was told to invite Abdul to a rendezvous near a cinema house at Juhu beach. Abdul came. So did grandma, bringing in tow a clutch of hired goondas who grabbed Abdul, and carried him away kicking and screaming to a lodge run by Mehrunnisa. There, he got the full treatment, ranging from lusty thrashings to brands on the thighs. Later,

Abdul's mother was summoned and the trembling couple were warned to comply with grandma's wishes. Then they were released. Grandmother, her job done, went home. Candy and fairy tales, indeed!

Bright Ideas

■ For a long time, come evening, the residents of Motijheel colony of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, spent their time groping in the dark because the authorities had forgotten to equip the graceful lamp standards with tubelights. In due course, the newspapers displayed letters written by Concerned Citizens asking that God's fiat be implemented. After a few months of such liberating correspondence, the authorities finally took pity and soon a squad of workers entered Motijheel, armed with brand-new lamps and screwdrivers.

However, there was a slight hitch. Sensing a good thing, a few toughs beat the screwdrivers to the draw and told the squad that they had better install tubelights inside their homes before spreading light and good cheer anywhere else, or else... Frail tubelights and bureaucratic muscles are no match for sinews developed in a hard, competitive world, and the squad hastily withdrew. Motijheel looked very romantic in the moonlit evenings that followed.

Pachyderm Plaintiff

■ It is a story that would have gladdened the heart of Doctor Doolittle, that Good Samaritan of animals. Some time ago, Rampriya, a cow elephant belonging to a circus, was hit by a speeding truck as she was lumbering from Pune to Bombay. The impact fractured her right hind leg, permanently disabling the 30-year-old jumbo, who will not now be able to entertain children and adults under the big top.

But Rampriya is not alone in her desolation. In one of the most unusual cases ever to come before a judge, her owner has demanded Rs 67,000 as compensation—this includes Rs 10,000 for medical expenses, Rs 27,000 as food expenses per year and Rs 10,000 as loss of revenue. In the complaint, the owner has said that the elephant was "an earning member of the circus, working without demanding overtime or bonus". If Rampriya wins her case, she will become the first elephant with a fat bank balance.

Felon's Fate

■ Turning over a new leaf is not the easiest of prospects for people with feet firmly planted on the primrose path and eyes fixed on the everlasting bonfire. Still, one can but try—and so, Ram Kumar of Delhi, involved in 18 cases and pursued by the police for externment proceedings, started his experiments with truth on a fine December morning. Earlier, Kumar had been called to a police station and made to listen to an oration by an officer in which he was exhorted to leave the "life of crime".

The pep-talk appeared to have had its effect, for, immediately after getting home, Kumar asked his father for mo-

ney so that he could start a small business. The father, cynically—or prudently—refused. A sulking Kumar, all hopes of a reformed future gone with the wind, dramatically swallowed a razor blade in protest, and was promptly rushed to hospital. The blade safely out of his system, Kumar walked out of the hospital to find the cops waiting for him—they arrested him for attempted suicide. His cup of sorrow full, Kumar is probably thinking impolite thoughts about new leaves as the Happy New Year begins.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A special 50th anniversary offer from Central Camera Co. Ltd

ORWO CHROM & black/white films NP-27, 120/35 MM at special prices.

Now Central Camera brings you a fabulous 50th anniversary offer—world famous ORWO colour and black and white films at special prices.

ORWO UT-18, 35 mm colour transparency film for as little as Rs. 37.50 (plus taxes).

A great offer for those who prefer shooting colour transparencies. Take advantage of this fabulous offer and slash your photography costs! Get ORWO UT-18, 35 mm colour transparency film for as little as Rs. 37.50 (plus taxes). And we can have your transparencies processed and mounted by a recognised processing laboratory too. At Rs. 34.00. V.P.P. orders accepted, packing and postage extra.

A special offer in black and white films too!

Here is an offer in black and white you won't be able to refuse—buy a minimum of 10 rolls of ORWO NP-27, 400 ASA, 120 size black and white film and pay only Rs. 175.50 (plus taxes) or ten rolls 35 mm NP-27, 400 ASA at Rs. 190.00 plus taxes.

So hurry! Offer open till stocks last.

Special 1 day processing service

Any film received by post or delivered at our office before 12 noon will be ready for posting the following day.

ORWO Film

VEB FILMFABRIK WOLFEN, FOTOCHEMISCHES KOMBINAT

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Central Camera Co. Pvt. Ltd.
195, Dr. D.N. Road, Bombay 400 001. Tel: 264426

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WHEN SHE GROWS UP SHE WILL IMITATE YOU

...and feed her child with a poop-cee feeder

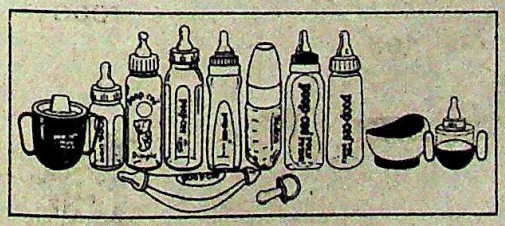
...baby is in the best of hands. No ... can equal a mother's love, a ...er's care.

...flies—and soon you will see ... growing, playing, talking and ...ing boldly in a world of ...anhood. Beautiful. Tender. ... The world you walked not ...go.

...she will do the things you used ... And you will live through a ...ood spring. A spring of memory. ...der rosebuds of reminiscences...

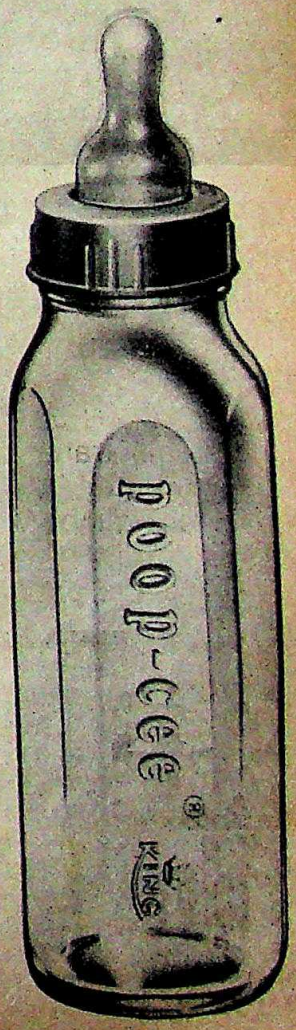
...POOP-CEE feeders and nipples. ...e made from quality bubble-free ... and nipple from virgin latex to ...es even flow of milk that makes ... baby is well-fed.

...OP-CEE. India's largest selling ...y feeders and nipples.



poop-cee®

FEEDERS & NIPPLES



Manufacturers : BOMBAY LATEX & DISPERSIONS PVT. LTD. BOMBAY.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sino-Indian Relations

'Fluid' Minds, Vague Promis

IN the closing weeks of 1950, when vast numbers of Chinese forces swooped down from nowhere on General MacArthur's troops advancing towards the Yalu river in Manchuria, the UN commander-in-chief, in a grim report on the ebbing fortunes of the war, told President Truman that the battlefront situation was "fluid". "A fluid situation," Truman acidly noted, "is a public relations man's way of saying that he can't figure out what's going on." Soon after the return of the Indian team from Beijing in December 1981, a South Block source described the state of India-China relations as "fluid". Asked whether he meant he didn't know what was going on, the official wrily replied, "May be I know what's going on, but I don't know where exactly they are taking us."

THE question that is repeatedly asked in South Block is: Why did the Chinese leaders—including Deng himself—engage in open media diplomacy in 1980 to raise hopes that the Sino-Indian impasse could be dissolved only if the two sides agreed to sit down and talk?

The first round of talks between officials of India and China, after a break of 21 years did not exactly produce an open sesame. This was admitted by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in his brief lukewarm report to the Lok Sabha on December 16, 1981. The only positive thing that had happened, he told the House, was that the talks had taken place. Unlike in 1960–61, the officials did not stare at one another with glacial eyes. The climate in Beijing was relaxed if not exactly friendly. Both sides allowed laughter to provide relief to long reiterations of boringly known positions. Rao cautioned MPs not to expect quick results from the officials' talks. "It was not our anticipation", he said tamely, "that it will be possible to make substantial progress in the first round." What he did not say was that even the second and the third rounds might not produce "substantial progress".

For, as Rao made clear, full normalisation would be possible only when "we can bring about a complete resolution of our problems as well as a stable relationship in all fields." These carefully picked words meant that India was seeking more than a settlement of the border problem, which, in itself, was a most complex and obstinate issue. India was looking for a stable relationship with China. It could be built only on shared perceptions of international affairs and of specific problems and questions affecting the vital interests of both. If not harmony of interests and perceptions, at least an equal pressure of compelling circumstances on both governments to build bridges and bury bitter memories of a not so distant past.

Austere Briefs: The Indian officials did not go to Beijing with portfolios bulging with initiatives or hopes. Their briefs were austere. They were asked more to listen and probe than to speak and reveal. What lay behind the sudden Chinese media c of 1980 offering a "package" solution of the border dis did China's present world-view and its perceptions of te conflicts of the '80s produce a desire to restore friendly with India? Were the Chinese leaders really willing to what the late Zhou Enlai had offered Jawaharlal Neh 1960? Was Beijing prepared to annul the gains of the 1962 and then negotiate a new give-and-take accord be equal neighbours with one of the longest land borders in conceding to India areas vitally needed for its security? conceding the same to China?

The Indian team came back with "fluid" minds. The side seemed willing to negotiate a settlement of the bo not overly anxious to settlement. Basically, age proposed by Den cember and repeated Hua in 1981 were a co beefed-up version of Zhou Enlai had b India in 1960. "We we have, you keep have," seemed to be what the Chinese we offering. They called "comprehensive se They were willing to border sector by secto ded the line-of-actual or status quo, or Al for-McMahon Line was first agreed upon positive gesture the Ch made was the will India too so desired, to put the border issue in cold s a while and proceed to concentrate on building mutually economic, cultural and, if possible, political relations.

None of these offerings pleased New Delhi. Nor anything to offer that might have gladdened Chinese Indian team produced the 18-year-old Colombo propos them up as the basis for negotiation to settle the bord sector by sector. The Chinese showed no appetite in menu it had contemptuously rejected in 1963. The Indian probe what territories Beijing would concede if New D recognise Aksai Chin as Chinese. They got no definite Chinese did not seem to insist that the line of actual co remain exactly as it is in a negotiated settlement. They g hints of small concessions in unspecified regions. Ne Chumbi valley nor the 4,000 sq. km. territory in Kashmir Chinese obtained from Pakistan as a result of a border a (which India has refused to recognise) was mentioned. T some talk about expanding trade, economic, cultural and technological relations. Both sides agreed that these should expand. They also knew that expansion would

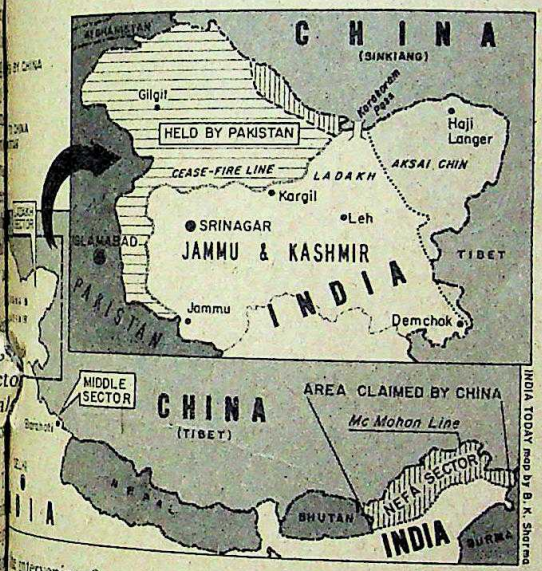
No Urgency: Indications are that the next meeting will take place in New Delhi in April this year. There is no of brisk preparation in South Block for the second r report submitted by the leader of the Indian negotiating Gonsalves, is "under study". There is no discernible take decisions on it. In fact, South Block knows that th

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

a long time before they can produce a breakthrough. In officials talked for well over two years, and produced two totally opposed reports.

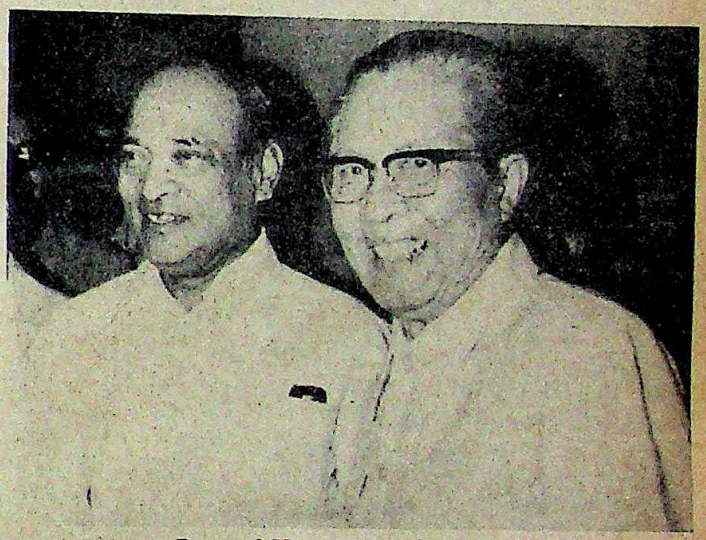
ther in Beijing nor in New Delhi can one find a conceptual to weave Sino-Indian relations into a durable long-term of friendship and cooperation. When Prime Minister Gandhi took the first gingerly steps in 1975–1976 to thaw en relations with China, she initiated merely tentative, ical moves without giving much thought to a strategic had died. Zhou Enlai was stricken with terminal was poised for seminal internal change. This was the time to nudge Beijing towards new stirrings in external Mrs Gandhi's mild initiatives synchronised with the Leonid Brezhnev gave at the 25th congress of the party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to improvement of et relations. When, as a result of diplomatic exchanges at orld capitals, the Chinese sent back to New Delhi the ter they had withdrawn in 1963, they too had no l design of Chinese diplomacy in South Asia in which with India might occupy a deservingly prominent place.



intervening five years, the Chinese leaders who have Mao and Zhou Enlai after besting the "gang of four", ed a world-view that cuts across Indian perceptions of in the world of the '80s. Belying Soviet hopes that the Maoism at home would mean an end of Maoism in ign policy, the new rulers of China took up positions more furiously anti-Soviet, that placed them in a alliance with the United States, and made them worst tyrannies in the Third World.

Marks: The regime of Deng Xiaoping took four years h of Mao to renew border-cum-normalisation nego- the Soviet Union. The talks, conducted at junior- (a political level in contrast with the official level of Sino-Indian palavers) had started in 1969 and were 1974. At China's initiative, they were resumed in 1979 off, again on China's initiative, in January 1980 as part angry response to the Soviet military intervention in It was also in 1979–80 that the mosaic of Sino- tary cooperation began to be laid. The question that asked in South Block is: Why did the Chinese ding Deng himself—engage in open media dip- to raise hopes that the Sino-Indian impasse could be if the two sides agreed to sit down and talk? ers so far hazarded are all tentative. One line of that Deng believes that he can help India increase its the Soviet Union, should this be Mrs Gandhi's desire in the wake of the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan. A second line of thought is that Deng's "normalisation diplomacy" is to be seen in conjunction with Pakistan's no-war pact diplomacy as a coordinated effort to weaken the foundations of Indo-Soviet friendship—the strategic divide between India on the one hand and Pakistan and China on the other. A third line of argument is that Deng would like to settle the border dispute with India in order to get on to a better bargaining position in an eventual settlement of the border dispute with the Soviet Union. A fourth argument: Deng is actually working for the US State Department, and a fifth: by offering to settle the border dispute with India along the line of actual control, Deng is signalling a message to Moscow.

Monitoring: Whatever be the real motivation behind China's current normalisation diplomacy with regard to India, the talks between Beijing and New Delhi are being carefully monitored by the Soviet Union and Pakistan. A strong team of ranking Soviet officials, most of them specialists on Sino-Soviet relations, came to New Delhi shortly before the Indian officials left for Beijing. They briefed South Block on the current state of Sino-Soviet relations and tried to get as full a picture as they could of Mrs Gandhi's



Rao and Hua: a tame first round

intentions about China. Between January and November 1981 as many as 12 authoritative articles written by specialists were printed in Chinese journals ventilating the Chinese position on border talks with the USSR. The negative contents of these articles, one of which was penned by a member of the Chinese delegation to the talks, and was printed in the *People's Daily* on the occasion of Alexander Haig's visit to Beijing, provoked two kinds of speculation in Moscow: the Chinese rulers were reassuring the United States that they had no intention to engage in normalisation talks with the USSR; and the ruling faction of the Chinese Party was locked in an argument with a powerful minority faction that would like to bring about a thaw in the Sino-Soviet cold war.

It is unrealistic to expect a strong Indian initiative to settle the border dispute with China as long as Moscow's relations with Beijing remain totally bleak. There is no powerful China lobby in India, even if a claim made by T.N. Kaul, former foreign secretary, in his just published autobiography that by its military victory over India in 1962, China "lost the friendship of many generations of Indians" is an overstatement. But Kaul is on a much more receptive wavelength when he says, "We must not give up reliable friends to acquire doubtful ones who have violated our integrity and acted against our vital national interests in the past and may do so again." Whichever political party or parties may be in power in New Delhi, this "lesson of history" is bound to weigh strongly with it. It certainly weighs the most with Indira Gandhi and with the Ministry of External Affairs which functions under her careful supervision.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Angola Looks Westward

PRESIDENT Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is doing some very hard thinking these days. For a long time, Angola has been a bridgehead of Soviet communism in Africa albeit a bridgehead in turmoil: Santos's ruling MPLA is bolstered by 15,000 Cuban troops who are necessary because the UNITA of Jonas Savimbi, Santos's arch-rival, would most probably take over the country if Fidel Castro were not so understanding. Lately, however, the pro-Soviet slogans have been muted, primarily because the Angolan economy is tottering—caught off-balance by low prices for Angola's oil and low production levels, as well as a down-turn in revenue from the country's second-biggest earner, diamond mining, due to widespread smuggling. Another thorn in Angola's long-suffering side is Namibia, because of which South Africa has raided Angola and has succeeded in destroying radar defence systems and Sam-3 missile batteries in the south.

So, Santos is looking towards the West. His change of stance came soon after Savimbi was received by senior officials in Washington, and he has reportedly offered to negotiate a settlement with UNITA. More urgent is his plea for financial aid from the West—American banks have been asked for emergency loans, and a US management consultants firm has been asked to manage the country's oil development policies. As for Namibia, Angola has apparently realised that only the West and especially the conservative Reagan Administration, can force a Namibia settlement.

Yugoslavia's Uneasy Generals

AFTER General Wojciech Jaruzelski's tanks rumbled down Polish streets in an effort to curb Lech Walesa's Solidarity, other rumbles are being heard not far away in Yugoslavia. In May last, the province of Kosovo, inhabited for the most part by Albanians, erupted in serious nationalist outbreaks, and inevitably the army was sent in. The Kosovo troubles—nearly a quarter of the army is still stuck in the province—provoked sharp words from three prominent military commanders. Yugoslavian Deputy Defence Minister General Bruno Vuletic implicitly condemned the civilian authorities for letting the situation get out of hand, and for not giving the army enough backing. General Dane Cuic, party secretary in the army, warned in a newspaper article that Kosovo and economic instability—inflation is running at 50 per cent—has had a powerful impact on the armed forces. And General Petar Matic pontificated on Yugoslavia's internal security being indivisible from political and economic stability.

All of which adds up to a not-so-gentle warning to the rulers to put their house in order. The federal government in Belgrade appears to be in for a major shake-up, and by a new law to be passed this year, the powers of the defence minister and of his military council will be increased. Poland has set a dubious example.

Rosy Future For Iran

AMONG the people who believe that Iran will go to pieces after Ayatollah Khomeini dies are the Russians, who are moving very quietly to secure the country for themselves. As doing another Afghanistan might provide the straw to break the back of east-west peace, the Soviets have settled for finesse. The name of the game is infiltration, spearheaded by about 75 Soviet and Cuban military and intelligence advisers who have, ironically, been accepted into Iran by the revolutionary Government. The advisers are also trying to replace the conventional Iranian army with the revolutionary guards as the main military force.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Communist Party, the moving in quietly—Tudeh men are said to hold 40 per top posts in the media, the banking system and the oil this continues, post-Khomeini Iran has a rosy future.

Challenge From The Right

Sann: freedom fighter

EVER Viet moved chea to ravaged Khmer Ro been constant attrition wi mer rulers it has bee itself for a the Khmer National Front (KPNL by Son San wing natio was prime under Pri dom Sihanouk. Led by a handful of generals not asso either the corrupt Lon Nol regime or the murderous Kh the KPNLF has the blessings of the Association of South Nations (Asean), which has long been casting around for organisation to boost as future rulers of the unfortuna

Indonesia's Faithful In Ferment

ONE ruler who has had a largely peaceful President Suharto of Indonesia. Ever since to power after a communist coup failed in 1965, Suharto, 60, has seen his position regularly strengthe rubber-stamp People's Consultative Assembly, and it that the coming elections in May will do the same— parliamentary seats are appointed by Suharto himse party, Golkar, solidly backed by the army, holds 232

However, discontent in overwhelmingly Muslim growing, centred around growing Muslim awareness— Ulama, the most outsp 'uslim party, holds Parliament—and fuelled harges of nepotism and Observers point out the same sort of M provided the bedrock for the Shah of Iran's fall.

Sharon's Blundering Progress

IN the overheated politics of Israel, att focussed almost all the time on the antics Minister Menachem Begin. But in recent weeks, Defence Ariel Sharon has been doing quite a lot of politicking most probably with an eye to the top post. One of his in a snap visit to certain countries in Africa, offering the and intelligence aid.

However, Sharon's heavy-footed actions—he was straying into Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's terri earned him the opposition of other cabinet members. taken personal charge of arms production and research of Israeli defence planning—and has thus trodden on the military establishment. The former general's blun gress might become a major headache for a sick Begin

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Priya gets gatherings off to a great start

Having a party? Pass around a Priya pickle bottle. What if you get back an empty bottle? You have added spice to the evening.

Available with or without garlic in 300 and 650 gms. bottles.

*** Mango * Lime * Gongura * Tomato * Ginger * Sweet Ginger * Amla * Sweet Mango Chutney * Green Tamarind * Red Chillies * Brinjal**

The pick of pickles

priya

Manufactured by
PRIYA FOODS
Private Limited
Poranki,
Vijayawada, A.P.

Marketed by:
MARGADARSI
MARKETING
PRIVATE LIMITED
Eenadu Compound
Hyderabad - 500 004.

KIKON/PF/815 ENG

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The changing face of Allwyn technology...

...Hitachi of Japan

The new Allwyn 2000 SL refrigerators have their compressors made under licence Hitachi. These refrigerators are therefore • more trouble-free and • longer-lasting, than any others on the market!

Special features: 3 single door models (85, 165, 300 ltrs) • 2 double door models (300, 380 ltrs) with separate deep freezers • automatic defrost and draining tray • roll bond freezer • hard polystyrene liners • tilting bottle racks.

India's widest range of refrigerators!

7 YEAR GUARANTEE ON COMPRESSOR

The new **ALLWYN** 2000 SL series– compressor in collaboration with Hitachi of Japan

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cracking The Core

THE Government has decided to gradually throw open the core sector to private industry. Among the industries under active consideration are shipbuilding, sponge iron and power. To begin with, industrial houses will be encouraged to set up power stations on cooperative basis in areas of chronic power shortage. The first such power plant is likely to come up in Madras where a consortium of local business houses is planning to install a 200 megawatt thermal power station at a cost estimated around Rs 125 crore. The idea may later be extended to Calcutta and possibly Punjab, if enough industrialists come forward with initial capital which may be as low as one-sixth of the project cost.

Holiday

sector enterprises which have been on a losing years are expected to receive a New Year gift a debt holiday—the debts will simply be written off. idea is the brainwave of an expert committee on public which apparently could not find a suitable formula to block and has argued that it is too much to expect the try such a heavy load of debt and yet turn in a profit. made by writing off debts worth Rs 200 crore five major engineering units including Mining & chinery Corporation and Heavy Engineering

ing The Gap

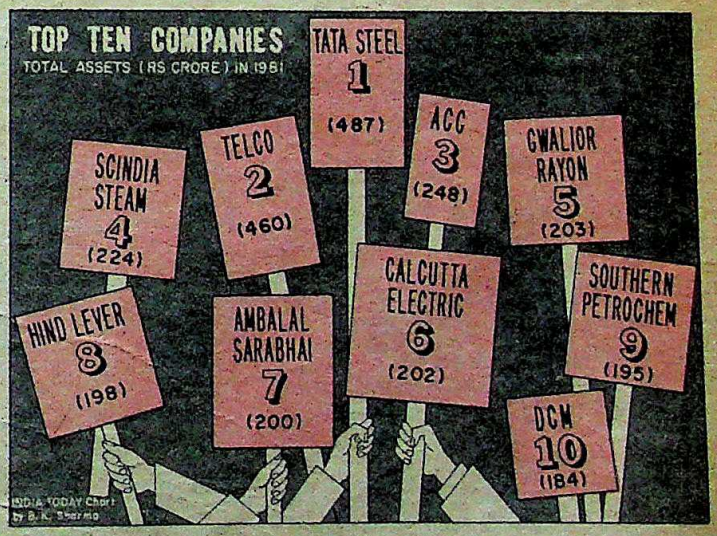
ernment is planning to extend the dual price policy ber of industrial products, beginning with cement. the review of the cost structure of cement by the strial Costs and Prices but has already decided in remove price controls in a phased manner. It would, der to wait for the new cement factories now under to come on stream, rather than go ahead immediately ute scarcity. A number of large houses are going in for way, the latest entrant being Baroda Rayon which is 000 tonne per day plant in Saurashtra at a cost of crore.

less Spectrum

of was needed that West Bengal, once the ing ground for industrialists, is going into it can be found in a statement made by Minister of ster Charanjit Chanana in Parliament last month. ded state tops in the depressing roster of industrial 96 ailing units with a total bank liability of Rs 307 bottom of the list is Andhra Pradesh whichhas only 15 bank liability adding up to Rs 36.27 crore about an Bengal's.

these two ends of the sickness spectrum the other alarming figures. After the leader comes sick units with a bank liability of Rs 267.28 crore. Uttar Pradesh has 49 sick units with a liability of Rs 116 crore. The south appears to have bigger units in need of succour: Tamil Nadu has only 32 of these but the liability is as much as Rs 164.7 crore. Even Karnataka with only 16 sick units has a bank liability of Rs 70.49 crore.

The causes for industrial units going into this decline are well-known, and Chanana reeled them off in practised succession—power cuts, labour trouble, and a recession in the market. He also added another which is probably the root of the trouble—management deficiencies.



Top Ten Winners

IT may be inflation but there were at the end of 1981 six Indian companies with total assets exceeding Rs 200 crore and as many as 27 companies with assets of Rs 100 crore and above. The first in the list is, of course, Tata Steel, followed by Tata Engineering (Telco) and Associated Cement. Among the top 10 are three Tata companies, one Birla, one Sarabhai, one Shriram and a lone multinational, Hindustan Lever. The biggest company, Tata Steel, is less than thrice the size of company No 10, Delhi Cloth Mills, which shows that the race is closer than most people think.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bearer Bonds

Fancy Paper, Chancy Promis

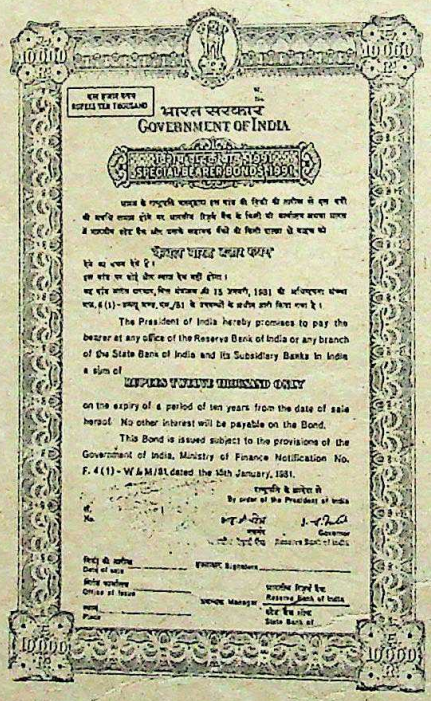
ON a bright Monday morning in September last year three income tax officials called at an office in Bombay's Fort area to carry out what they described as a routine search of the premises. In the course of their rummaging they discovered a lot of cash—around Rs 8 lakh—and, lo and behold, a cache of bearer bonds worth Rs 3 lakh. The proprietor of the firm, K.L. Bansal, promptly denied that the crisp new bonds belonged to him. A share broker, Jitendra Shroff, who happened to be in the office at the time, also said that he had nothing to do with them. They handed over the bonds to the income tax officials, adding that they belonged to another person. The other person, when contacted by the officers, washed his hands of the property. The officers happily took away the bonds which are now safely lodged in a government vault with a tag "ownership unknown".

Now that Finance Minister Ramaswami Venkataraman has collected his Rs 1,000 crore and will presumably put them to good use in his supply-side budget due next month, what will the bond holders do with their new paper currency—for that is what the bonds are? Bearer bond holders are a secretive lot and are still not used to handling what one of them described as "hot property". "Currency notes are one thing," a bond holder told INDIA TODAY. "They can be white or they can be black, but bearer bonds point to only one colour: black. You are at once a marked man when you are seen with them. I am going to get rid of them as soon as I can, possibly at a premium."

In Bombay, however, the black bonds are being used freely as high-denomination currency notes with no holds barred—at least in certain kinds of business—and did attract a premium (between 20 and 30 per cent) before the sale was resumed last month. The premium has now dropped to zero, for anyone can go and buy them at par while the issue is open, but is expected to go up again in two or three months' time, and almost certainly after the monsoon, when traditionally the busy season starts.

Redemption Doubtful: However, there are many who believe that after having collected Rs 1,000 crore at one go—this is about a third of total income and company tax collected last year—the finance minister is not going to let up and call it a day. "No finance minister will be able to resist the temptation of opening the subscription of bearer bonds every year for a month or two to collect unaccounted money for bridging the budgetary deficit each year," says H.P. Ranina, an income tax consultant in Bombay. The result will be that by 1991, when the bonds come up for redemption, the Government will be saddled with a liability as high as Rs 5,000 crore, if not more, which may make it well-nigh impossible to fulfil the obligation of redemption, he says.

In any case, how do you redeem a debt of Rs 5,000 crore at one go? By printing currency notes and pushing them out through the Reserve Bank windows! But so much paper in a single year will almost



A bearer bond: paper currency

certainly send the price index zooming skywards and throw the money supply out of gear. The Government may thus be forced to come out with another scheme in 1991, exchanging one piece of paper for another, and this can go on indefinitely until the black bonds drive out white currency, as bad money drives out the good.

In fact, there is a very good possibility that the Government may be forced to renege on its commitment if the economy is under strain—or, as Ranina says, for reasons of national security. For reasons which have never been convincingly explained, bearer bonds were available for purchase outside India also. Who bought them a however, a mystery. If foreign a purchased them, either direc banks or from private parties bring them into India to be used for of a subversive kind. Opposition have strongly objected to the bond scheme, particularly their and if subversive activities are increasing as a result of bonds hands, the Government day—especially if it is an government—may refuse to redee

Bearer

security reasons, and indeed altogether. Although Venkatar been treating the bond issue as th a routine accounting matter of ba books, there is strong opposition quarters, particularly in the bure the whole scheme, on moral political grounds, and this op likely to be accentuated as 1991

IN fact, as the law stands so many anomalies that it is n whether the bond-holder can e tax on the day of reckoning. T Court has held—in the writ pe

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ta and R.K. Garg—that where ...er bonds are purchased out of ... income, the income invested in ... not exempt from tax, and if such ... accepted, it would be liable to tax. ...ards, therefore, the question of ...mmunity from tax is a myth. An ...ver could well take the view in ...so only the premium is exempt ...ar value of the bond, namely ...ble to tax in that year—which ...nsense of the anonymity ele... bond issue.

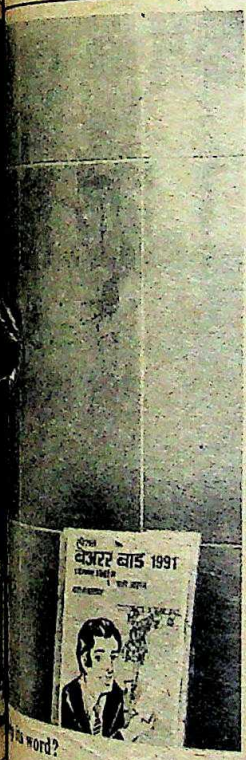
...'s views are endorsed strongly by ..., a former deputy governor of ...r Bank, who says that the bond ...gnant with serious implications ...agement of the economy. If the ... the issue is limited, says Madan, ...re likelihood of a large premium ... due course than if the response is substantial. The premium would reflect an excess of demand over supply and may offer a strong temptation to the Government to re-issue the bonds to moderate the premium. On the other hand, the larger the immediate response, the less will be the ability of the Government to repay the bonds without further issue of similar bonds, as repayment out of the proceeds of ordinary borrowing will be more and more difficult. The bonds will be every whit black bonds, for, apart from being issued in replacement of black money, they will circulate in black. They will thus succeed in a more rapid generation of black money, says Madan, which is exactly the opposite of the Government's intentions. Madan was economic adviser to the Government and has also served as India's executive director on the World Bank board.

Myths: Venkataraman has argued that the proceeds from sales of bonds will help reduce the budget deficit—maybe even wipe it out completely—and also, to some extent, enable him to give tax relief to bona fide taxpayers. But will a lower tax reduce the generation of black money, howsoever beneficial it may be in other ways? This is also apparently another myth.

A timber merchant from Garhwal who came to Delhi to buy some bonds, put it this way: "I would be happy to pay my taxes; in fact, I do pay them. But how do I pay the officials and the politicians? I have to pay 'on' money to get my permits, then further 'on' money to transport my timber away. Everybody, from the income tax officer to the minister's contact men, has to be kept happy. The politicians say that they need the money to fight elections. I doubt it. A man I know has already made crores. Does he need crores to fight state elections? They take money because they know that without their *dhobi* mark you cannot move an inch. They are in fact my business partners—the whole lot, from the local *patwari* to the minister's nephew. And they want a share of my business—in cash. And that is what I have to set aside for them—cash, in black. This time I am going to pay them in bonds. My feeling is they would still want cash."

Things may be different in Garhwal, but in more established black money markets like Bombay and Calcutta, the 'on' money dealers now apparently prefer to deal in bonds rather than in cash. The bonds are safer to deal with, they can be transported more easily (crores worth of black money daily moves from one place to another through runners) and accounting is also easier. The only snag is that the holder is not often very sure whether the piece of paper in his hand is worth what it says or is just another piece of fancy paper. "If I have a hundred-rupee note," says a stockbroker. "I can go into a five-star hotel and have a good meal, for nobody looks at me twice when I pay cash. But I can't do much with a bearer bond except buy steel or cement or land—but how often does one buy these things? And I am not very sure whether at the end of 10 years the Government will pay me on the dot or raise queries of one sort or another and keep me waiting until I have to pay them under the counter. You see, they know that it is tainted money and they might as well refuse to pay me on one pretext or another. It is a chancy business.

—JAY DUBASHI



...y its word?

...Bearer

...nd indeed ...
...gh Venkatar...
...nd issue as th...
...g matter of ba...
...ng opposition ...
...ly in the bure...
..., on moral ...
... and this op...
...ated as 1991 ...

... law stands ...
...es that it is n...
...holder can ...
...reckoning. T...
... the writ pe...

...Money

...ntom Gains

...e knows—not even the Govern...—how much black money is in ..., for it often behaves like a ... here today and gone tomor... In 1955, Nicholas Kaldor, an ... economist, estimated that the ... loss through tax evasion was ... of Rs 200 to 300 crore a year. ... as the tax rates have gone up ...ment controls have multiplied, the volume of black money has also shot up and is now placed at around Rs. 10,000 crore a year, or 10 per cent of national income.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research calculated in a recent report that during the 10-year period 1965–66 to 1974–75 Rs 840 crore of black money was generated as a result of controls on just six items: urea, cement, paper, automobile tyres, vanaspati and steel. Professor B.R. Shenoy, an economist who was for some time a representative of the International Monetary Fund in Sri Lanka, has also estimated that between 10 and 20 per cent of the expenditure on public sector projects ends up in the pockets of politicians and bureaucrats. The larger the plan, the more the black money generated.

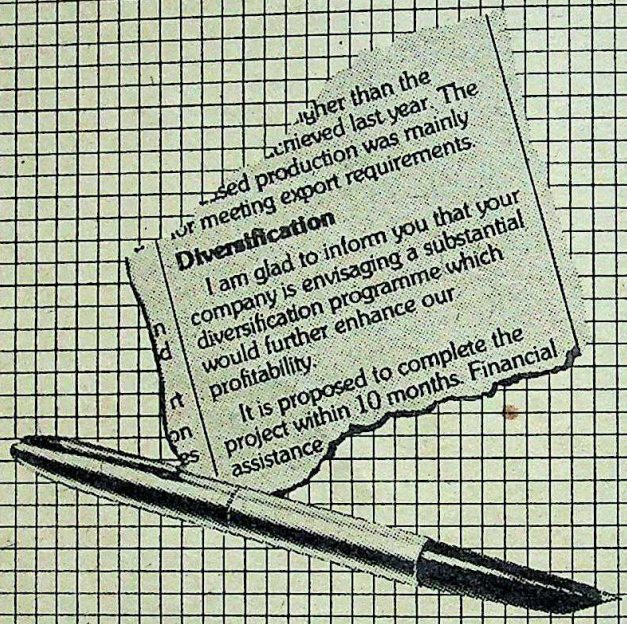
Universal Problem: The only saving grace is that there are other countries, many of them quite advanced, which also have to deal with vast quantities of 'underground' money. Here again estimates vary from, say, around 5 per cent of national income in a law-abiding country like Britain to as high as 30 per cent in Italy. One reason why the Italian economy functions at all, despite the many governments that come and go, is said to be the existence of black money which lubricates the economic wheels and keeps things going. If corruption is an international phenomenon, so is black money, its foster child.

There is no simple solution to the problem of black money for there is no single cause for its generation. But it is generally acknowledged that lower taxes would help and so would fewer controls. There is also another factor which tends to be overlooked: inflation. At a time when money depreciates so rapidly—the rupee is now worth only 19 paise—people tend to put away more money than they should—in cash. If prices were stable, as they generally were between the wars, people would pay their taxes promptly and hope for the best.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

To the Chairman who made this statement:



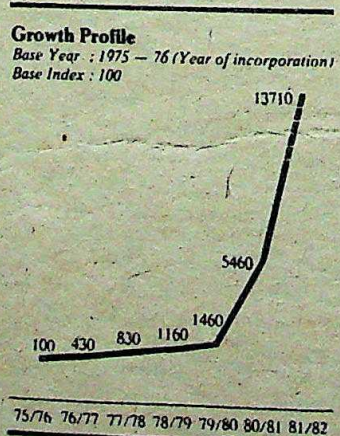
An irrevocable offer. Very few financial institutions will dare to offer.

Tomorrow, today!

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

As the Chief Executive, you are word bound to bring into fruition your time bound project. On this score we see eye to eye with you.

We're the industrial activists of Bihar with a penchant for unprecedented action and speed. In mobilising funds, resources, services — with the legendary 'express financing' philosophy to get projects going. What's more, through a rare breed of professionals who render individual, personalised attention — the kind that's hard to come by.



Translating corporate ambitions into reality is the cornerstone of our corporate entity. Reason why we've achieved a phenomenal 1300% growth. In just 1980-81.

We'd like to get in touch with you. Tell us when.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BiCiCO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

p And Proceed

Gandhi's dream car may reality after all. After ing red herrings, indecision ind alleys, Maruti Udyog ems finally to have made a its effort to make a suitable Indian market. Delegations from nufacturers have been stream- Indian capital—and MUL's tory on the outskirts of Haryana. A final selection is two months. But the de- been hard won: not only have at MUL come full circle in the the troubled concern has the demotion of one minister, chief ex- itself a new tractors and controversy existence strial units in a life-

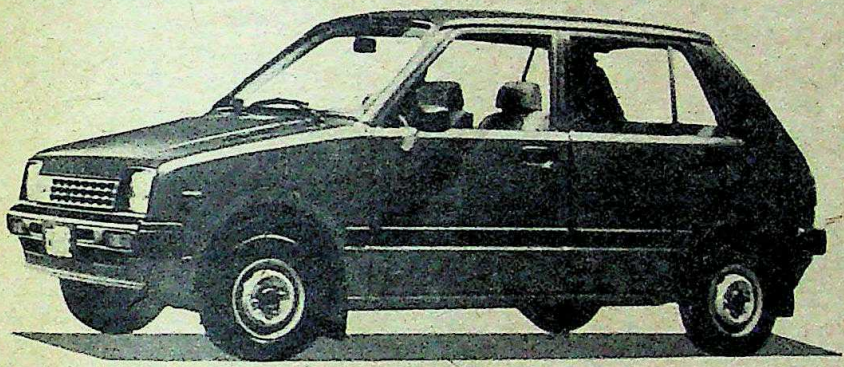
we can see the end of the soft- amurthy, director public rman of Electricals last year after the luckless for Industry, Charanjit him out as secretary for in his ministry.

urthy's optimism is well-foun- ember British Leyland flew a for intensive discussions. In Japan's Mitsubishi group sent a delegation to discuss a manuf- gramme based on its 1,300 cc Minica. France's Pugeot sent fortnight to discuss two still-to- models. Japan's Daihatsu is this fortnight to offer the 600 the 1,300 cc Charmat followed cuss its 1,275 cc Sonny and Industries' 600 cc Subaru. ed interest, after months of a earlier efforts, follows far- at the top of MUL last after it was nationalised al- ago, MUL went into the a foreign collaborator to cars and 40,000 trucks a year, per cent equity stake together that the foreign collabo- back 50 per cent of the operation squeezing the world and the Japanese breathing

down the necks of Western manufacturers, it was hardly surprising that nobody but France's Renault took the bait. The main stumbling-block: the buy-back condition. Most companies showed a polite interest—but many months and several foreign visits yielded precisely nothing.

Fresh Start: The first signs of change came with the appointment of S. Moolgaokar, main architect of the spectacular growth of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd (TELCO), as MUL's chairman and the induction of Krishnamurthy as his second-in-command in April last year. In August, Chanana found his wings clipped—not least because of his inability to get Maruti on the road—with the appointment of Narayan Dutt Tewari as minister for industry, and in September MUL acquired a new board which apart from the usual clutch of top bureaucrats also included Rae Bareli Member of Parliament and political heavy-weight Arun Nehru.

The new team got down to business with a bang: it decided to drop the buy-back condition and to downgrade the proposed model to be manufactured from the 1,600 cc plus size of models that was being considered—comparable in size to the Hindustan Ambassador—to models of 1,000 cc and below. Though ideas have yet to crystallise, MUL may now well go in for a very small car and a medium-sized car to suit a range of demands—and pockets. There are, in fact, persuasive arguments for this. The original concept of a large car would have put Maruti's product in the impossible price range of over 1 lakh rupees; the smaller models—going by the Rs 25,000 or so for which they sell in Japan, could retail in India for less than Rs 40,000 by the time they hit the road at the end of 1983 or early 1984. As world markets have found, Japanese models have an edge by being anything up to 20 per cent cheaper than comparable western models.



Daihatsu's 600cc Cuore: possible choice for Maruti collaboration

Price is clearly an operative factor: there is no way in which cars with a price-tag of around 1 lakh would sell in large numbers to make production efficient as Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles have found to their cost. Even in the period of the mid-70s when cars were more readily available—the Premier which currently has a waiting list of 10 years was then available off the shelf—less than 45,000 odd were sold. There is clearly no way in which MUL will be able to sell 100,000 units in the domestic market without a product mix which takes in mini vans and pick-up vans. Most of the models under consideration are easily adaptable: the same engine and chassis yields tiny four-seater cars, half-tonne pick-ups and six-seater mini vans of the kind which are flooding the south-east Asia.

But that is precisely where the small car concept runs into problems. Made essentially for town running, there's little doubt that offloading 100,000 vehicles on to Indian roads will be not just a traffic nightmare, it will also speed up the congestion of the urban environment. One person who seems to have given concrete expression to such doubts was MUL's Moolgaokar who quit as chairman last month after just seven months on the job. While Moolgaokar declined to comment, at least one of the reasons was believed to be his strongly held view that small cars and national priorities didn't go hand in hand. Moolgaokar's expertise is in trucks, of which TELCO makes probably the best in the country, and it was significant that after deputing his personal staff to take part in MUL's extensive discussions with European car makers in September and October last year, Moolgaokar wasn't really associated with the negotiations held in Japan in November.

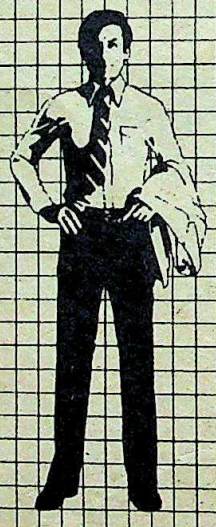
Krishnamurthy and (right) Moolgaokar

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

To make your industrial vision succeed like success...

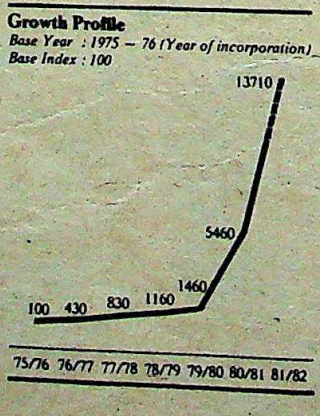


An offer what few financial institutions will dare. A Progress Executive of your own.

Individual, personalised attention.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We have a rare breed of 'industrial practitioners', conditioned to steer projects from ideas to implementation. Through the entire process they take care of critical factors and review and report. As your man with your interests at heart. What's more, they are a dependable, sensitive 'feedback' — and a continual surveillance system to performance.



It's this personal touch that has immensely contributed to our phenomenal 1300 % growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24482, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ting For Heavy Water

ven years of tortuous delay, of the Rs 210 crore Madras Plant (MAPP) is ready; but it eam because one of the basic ter, is not available. Indian erves to be cheered but hardly nt of Atomic Energy (DAE) ted the project yet showed an k of foresight.

ceive the required quantity of today, we can start feeding the grid in three months," said Engineer M.Hariprasada Rao. ng question is: when and how quench the MAPP's thirst? is currently being operated ter as part of a plan to inspect it re being cleared for commer- "We are now ready for load- tural uranium) already avail- and to charge heavy water as is made available," said Rao. tonnes of heavy ed to operate the plant has only The two major in operation in e at Tuticorin 71 tonnes) and oda in Gujarat producing not installed capacity operational pro- ter units being set 00 tonnes) in Rajasthan and nes) in Orissa are not expected before the end of this year. To increase the output from Baroda, the quality of heavy produced there has been "do- m 100 per cent to 60-70 per is this water and the leftover atomic power plant the MAPP it is being upgraded in the plant in the unit. "We can cannot make heavy water," earily. The DAE is reported the plant authorities of water by March this year. If fulfilled, the first unit can go May-June. Obviously, the DAE port heavy water, possibly ich is now the supplier for power unit. It remains to be the Russians will have the to spare; even if they do, ge in view of the Nuclear Treaty (NPT)? The agree- ians for Kota was signed came into force.

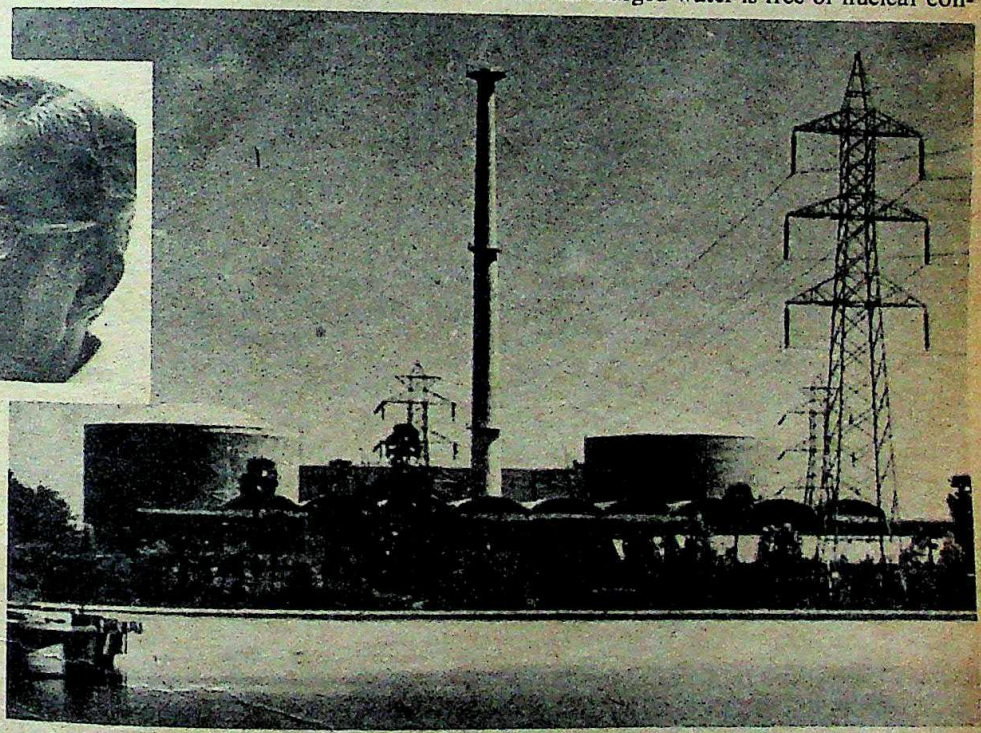
provides a tragic example of the lack of coordination between the construction and operational wings of the DAE. Even if the first unit had been ready by 1975 as originally scheduled, it might have remained idle for many years for want of heavy water. Even the two heavy water plants now in operation would not have been there.

After the 1974 nuclear blast, however, Canada, which was supposed to provide assistance to MAPP, stopped all nuclear assistance to India. It even called back ships carrying equipment for the MAPP. The design, therefore, had to be modified to enable the use of as much indigenous equipment as possible with the minimum of import content from Europe.

Various Problems: The project was bedevilled with problems from the very outset. Because of spiralling inflation, the continental suppliers quoted prices that were valid for only two weeks within which it was virtually impossible to get bureaucratic approval. Many of the Indian suppliers did not stick to schedule and demanded a price revision on the plea of escalating costs. A few of them failed to supply materials of the requisite standard which were to have been originally imported but were later ordered from local sources. "We waited for five years to get quality stainless steel casting from an Indian manufacturer, but he could not do the job," said an MAPP source. The project also had its usual quota of labour problems apart from an exodus of scientists seeking greener pastures abroad. All these not only delayed the plant but also pushed up its cost.

Despite all the delays and uncertainties, the nearly 5,000 technicians and workers in the 25-hectare sprawling complex are still elated by the thought that the plant is almost totally Indian in every respect. "The total import content is less than 1 per cent against the 20 per cent originally contemplated," beamed Rao.

Furthermore, several innovations have been made by Indian scientists. The double shell containment for the reactor is one of the first such to be used anywhere in the world. It consists of a pre-stressed concrete outer shell and a reinforced rubble masonry outer shell. Cheaper than steel containment, it provides more safety. Another feature is a 468-metre long "submarine" tunnel from the sea to the plant to draw nearly 3,200 million litres of water daily for condenser cooling purposes. The water is discharged back into the sea and a scientist at the plant said that "enough precautions have been taken to ensure that the discharged water is free of nuclear contamination." A closed indoor switch-yard for housing the circuit breakers and isolators to prevent the corroding effects of the saline atmosphere in the coastal region where the plant is situated is yet another novel feature of the plant.



A view of the power station and (inset) Rao: triumph for Indian technology

It is these factors that have given the technicians immense satisfaction. The job, even if delayed, has been well done. Whether the plant will work well and on time or be bedevilled like the Tarapur and Kota stations, only time can tell.

—P.S. VAIDYANATHAN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Provincialism/Madhya Pradesh

When It Pays To Belong

IT was precisely the kind of political decision that makes managers of public sector undertakings throw up their hands in despair: it was damaging, illogical and almost foolish. This became more and more apparent last fortnight as tension in the office of Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd (HSCL) in Bhilai grew with each passing day. In balance hung the fate of 1,500 workers—nearly all Biharis—who had been transferred from HSCL's Bokaro office. But the local Chhattisgarh unions, following the sons-of-the-soil theory, would not let them join duty. Like other construction firms, that left HSCL (a Central undertaking) with employees and labourers for specific contracts; on their completion they were to be retrenched instead of being shifted to other sites. That is always how HSCL has operated, whether in Bailadilla, Korba or Kudremukh.

The decision appeared strange for more than one reason. First, it was unprecedented in that 200 workers were retrenched and not transferred. Secondly, HSCL in Bhilai already has 4,400 workers on its rolls. This is already more than they can do with since work on the Bhilai steel plant's expansion to four million tonnes capacity is slowing down and shall entirely cease in a year's time. Says a senior engineer angrily: "In four months' time we will begin retrenching our own people. What will we do with this lot from Bokaro? Has anyone in Delhi thought of that?"

No one in Delhi apparently has. What is even more dangerous is that Bhilai's HSCL workers will probably not take their retrenchment lying down when the time for it comes. They are likely to point to the Bokaro workers and demand that like them they, too, should be transferred to some other site. This kind of demand could easily spread to other sites and if that happens, HSCL will have thousands of workers it just won't know what to do with.

Political Bungling: Moreover, the Steel Ministry, which apparently made the decision for HSCL, knew that the Biharis' transfer would be resisted by the local Chhattisgarhis. It had happened three years ago when 721 workers were sneaked into Bhilai from Bokaro. The local unions launched a prolonged agitation and, finally, for every Bihari, three Chhattisgarhis were recruited. No one really worried about it then since work in Bhilai was picking up and additional hands were required anyway.

HSCL, working on the Steel Authority's prestigious plant, has been a big force in Bokaro since long. Four years ago, HSCL bosses had informed the Steel Ministry that more than 4,000 workers were redundant in Bokaro and should be retrenched. But obviously under pressure from the Bihar lobby the ministry retained them and paid them roughly Rs 30 lakh in wages per month—mostly, to sit idle.

And so things continued till six months ago when more than 10,000 HSCL workers in Bokaro went on strike demanding pay revision. It petered out quickly but 2,000 workers, the hard-liners, refused to heed the management's ultimatum and were served with termination notices when they refused to join duty. Political considerations came into play and pat came the order from Delhi: Take the workers back.

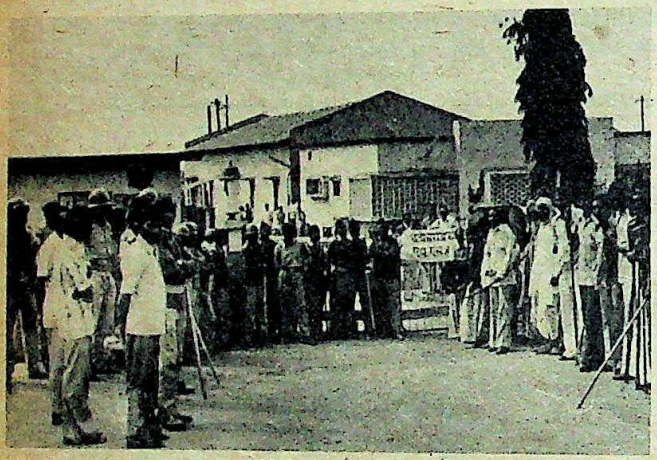
But what was to be done with them? As it is there was no work for them in Bokaro. And so, without so much as asking the Bhilai managers if they were in fact wanted, 1,500 of them were packed off to Bh[illegible] 500 were sent to [illegible] Vishakhapatnam. HSCL bo[illegible] where work valued at nearly [illegible] been completed, are furious [illegible] quoted. Says one: "It is a po[illegible] How can we defend it?"

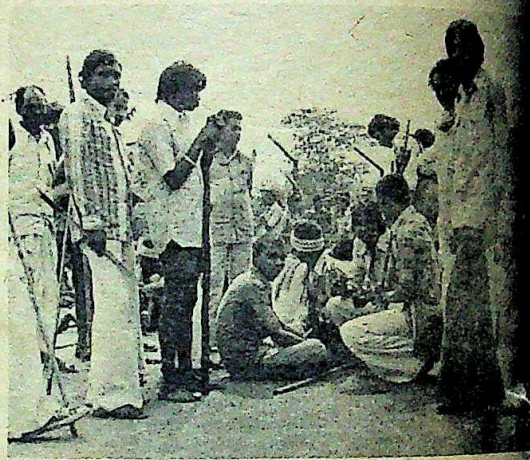
Dangerous Trend: The [illegible] been complicated with the dis[illegible] tration stepping in. While HSC[illegible] Director Shambhu Kumar ar[illegible] retary in the Steel Minis[illegible] Bhilai that the workers wo[illegible] District Magistrate Porte [illegible] that the Bokaro workers cou[illegible] further notice. Porte was o[illegible] cerned about the law and o[illegible] which, in the prevailing tensio[illegible] get out of hand. And while [illegible] continues, the Bokaro worke[illegible] draw about Rs 15 lakh in mo[illegible]

The strike has once a[illegible] attention on the dangerous s[illegible] theory which, at its current [illegible] poses no small danger to natio[illegible] argues Tula Ram Sahu, the be[illegible] secretary of the Chhattisgar[illegible] Samiti which is conducting th[illegible] "We have been among the first [illegible] this theory. If we don't make th[illegible] anyone assure us that we w[illegible] from seeking jobs in other [illegible] chief minister says that in [illegible] Aluminium Company), only [illegible] appointed. If a chief minister [illegible] why can't we?" There is really no[illegible]

Even in the current agitat[illegible] ing party members and some [illegible] come out in favour of the agitat[illegible] The point is simply that, com[illegible] with their narrow regional b[illegible] level leader dares take any ot[illegible] only leaders who can take [illegible] protagonists of the sons-of-[illegible] are those with a national [illegible] beyond words, they haven't [illegible]

—SREEKANT KHAN[illegible]





Volunteers at the gates of HSCL (left) and (right) squatting outside: pressure tactics

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ANY
COUNTRY
ANY QUALITY
ANY STYLE
ANY
FABRIC
ANY SIZE
OUR PRICE

GUDIYA EXPORTS Pvt. Ltd.
Regd. Office : 1/71, W.H.S. MAIN ROAD, KIRTI NAGAR
NEW DELHI-110015 (INDIA)
PHONE : 539332 CABLES : "CRAZYSTYLE"
(A CHADHASONS ENTERPRISE)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

More, Pay Less

airlines of the world have er from the devastating price rise in the wake of the of 1973. Rising fuel costs e recession have compelled o adopt novel tactics to lure cluding massive undercutting "I pay Rs 15,774 to fly to back in economy class and find passengers flying with me have 000 for the same trip. Why this asks a perplexed Delhi busin- der Kapoor.

efforts within the airline in- their house in order have not e results. Said an airline exec- all nod their heads in agree- cussion table, walk out and do posite." Gulf Air's Deepak Oberoi echoed similar views. Said he: "New Year resolutions are easy to make but hard to keep."

Anxiety: It was perhaps out of sheer frustration and anxiety that the seven members of the Board of Airlines Representatives (BAR-India) held a closed-door meeting on Christmas eve in Delhi to try to clean up the market. At the parleys the members decided—for the first time—to involve the Government in their internecine quarrels. "The new idea to involve the Government in policing airlines that may undercut will help in doing away with the malpractices prevailing in the market," says Hans Sasse, marketing manager, Lufthansa.

Even the efforts of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation to curtail the airlines' penchant for discounting have been tame at best. The DGCA's ruling on the matter had specified that in any instance where tariff rates are violated, there would be a fine of Rs 1,000 per case plus a three-year jail sentence. DGCA officials point out that the absence of any prosecution so far is largely because of the lack of any enforcement authority. Abroad, West Germany is perhaps among the few countries that has made a modest effort to control the discount bug. Last June, the German Government passed an ordinance that prohibited any carrier operating in Germany from marking tickets non-endorsable or non-refundable, except where the rules specified otherwise. Singapore Airlines was the first to be hauled up for violating the ordinance.

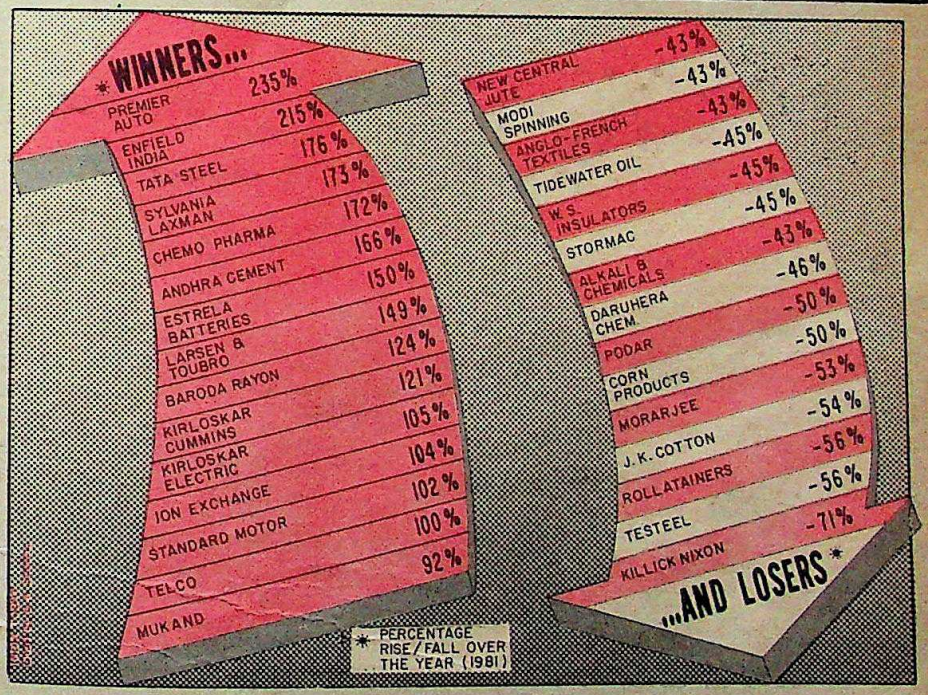
The BAR-India sub-committee meeting on Christmas eve was, in fact, a sequel to the 37th annual general meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), held at Cannes, France last October. Raghu Raj, Chairman of Air-India, had sounded the alarm bells in no uncertain terms in his address. "I foresee a new battle-field

Markets

m, Boom

Samant, whose trade boys nearly ruined the ay, will possibly start flexing again when he learns that omobiles topped the list of that did very well in last year's ange boom. The Premier Auto ved by 235 per cent over the was one of the only two shares to up more than three-fold during The other was Enfield India, a cle manufacturing company its share go up by 215 per cent. singly, engineering companies ve done extremely well on the ange with names like Larsen & Kirloskar Cummins, Kirloskar Standard Motor and Tata figuring among the top are only three chemical com- the list—Chemo Pharma, on and Ion Exchange—but ificant is that the country's companies—Tata Steel and to have both made the

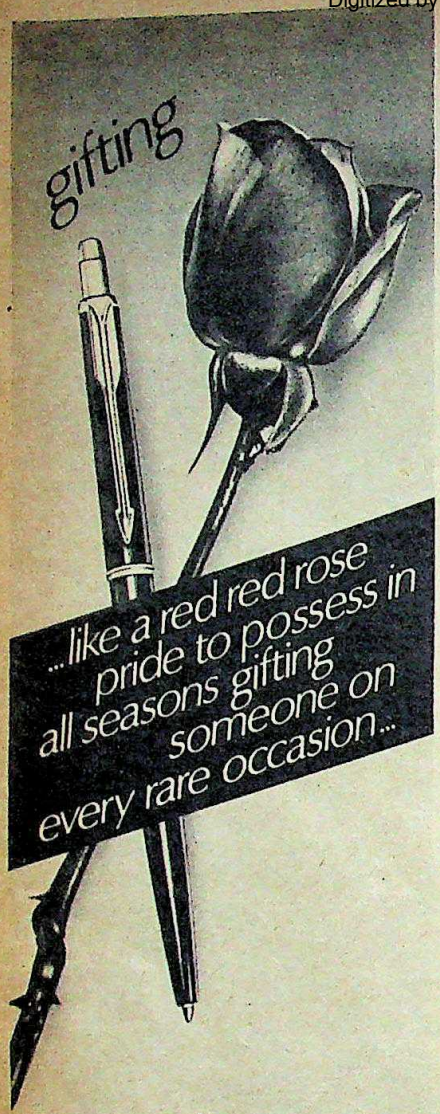
e Boom: From the cold stat- by official bodies like the k, there was only a moderate the share price index for shares going up by a moderate This may not be due solely to the wholesale price index for went up only marginally by The main reason was undoubtedly the spurt in diversification with several business groups vying with each other in coming forward with new projects and/or substantial expansion of existing ones. The boom must be seen against the surge in subscriptions for debentures—which are estimated to have siphoned off something like Rs 500 crore during the year—and also the bearer bonds which account for another Rs 1,000 crore or so. In the absence of this diversionary activity, the market would have been still more bullish and Tata Steel shares would probably have crossed 500 and Larsen & Toubro touched 100.



They might still do so. Expansion programmes have been announced that might take at least two companies near the Rs 1,000-crore sales range in about two years' time, and possibly as many as a dozen, if not more, very close to a Rs 500-crore sales figure during the same period, or maybe, by 1985. The Indian corporate sector is really moving into big no time and this should begin to show up in their balance sheets, if not this year, then almost certainly by 1983. Unless, of course, men like Datta Samant have different ideas and keep on pulling the carpet from under the corporate feet.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



numark
Leonara
ballpen with Topball®

*with the Original Swiss T-Carbide Tip

In delightful colours with lacquered finish

KINGSON PEN & PLASTIC INDUSTRIES
12, Deven Industrial Estate, I. B. Patel Road,
Goregaon (East), Bombay 400 063.
Phone: 696192

Great days are her

Winter's fashion spree begins
Greatway. In slinky styles that
you ... in colours that enchant
Be ahead of fashion, because
the mod way to look great —
in chic styles, colours and qua

Greatway garments are guaranteed fast colour 100% mothpro

Greatway®

Greatway Private Limite
Ludhiana - Delhi

fully fashioned knitwear
—the great way to fashion.

CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Active Stocks

	Close 4.1.82	Change on The Year
Associated Cement	216.50	84.00
Bagry India	29.60	– 2.00
Bata Corpo	48.00	11 75
Bajaj Auto	1630.00	420 00
Balarpur	48.10	0.30
Baroda Rayon	428.00	237.00
Birla Jute	26.80	– 8.20
Bom Plast	59.00	18.00
Bombay Dyeing	80.00	– 13.00
Brooke Bond	20.50	0.80
CAFI	22.60	0.10
Ceat Tyres	215.00	12.50
Century Enka	660.00	– 46.00
Century Spinning	972.00	310.50
Chloride India	44.00	5.30
Colgate	151.00	13.00
Colour Chem	182.50	– 25.00
Crescent Dyes	16.20	– 6.80
Crompton Greaves	350.00	59.00
Dorr Ashmore	16.75	– 9.62
Delhi Cloth Mills	44.50	7.50
Dunlop	19.35	– 3.25
East India Hotels	18.50	nil
Escorts	49.87	14.37
Garware Nylon	45.50	18.00
General Electric	28.60	4.60
Gliato	20.50	– 3.25
Guest Keen Williams	35.00	6.30
Gujarat Fertiliser	492.00	65.00
Gwalior Rayon	60.50	3.50
Hindustan Aluminium	49.70	2.10
Hindustan Lever	50.00	6.50
Ishat Dyes	25.00	– 2.00
Jain Aluminium	23.50	– 0.20
Jain Cable	25.00	– 3.25
Jaipan Dyestuff	228.00	– 9.50
Indian Explosives	25.40	3.80
Indian Hotels	96.50	39.50
Indian Organic	322.50	66.50
Indian Oxygen	34.00	9.70
Indian Rayon	96.50	34.75
Ingersoll-Rand	136.00	24.00
Jain Exchange	45.00	23.00
Jay Engineering	11.10	– 7.10
K Synthetics	65.20	9.10
Kanoram	46.00	1.40
Kirloskar Cummins	670.00	367.60
Larsen & Toubro	86.00	51.50
Madras Rubber	29.25	– 6.75
Madura Coats	15.65	– 3.20
Mahindra & Mahindra	61.00	18.50
Metal Box	17.50	– 5.62
Midland Iron	36.50	17.50
Mysore Kirloskar	315.00	102.50
National Organic	195.00	– 33.00
Nat Paper	45.60	1.60
Nelco Electronics	28.50	– 0.90
Nestlé	21.50	– 5.50
Nikam & Colman	21.20	– 4.40
Nirlon	118.50	50.25
Nuddington Rand	18.87	– 3.75
Oriental Wallace	26.50	– 1.00
Orchard Mills	363.00	– 209.00
Orient Products	43.50	26.00
Orissa Chemicals	51.00	10.50
Orissa Steel	359.00	228.75
Pfizer	725.00	363.00
Phillips	69.00	10.10
Union Carbide	26.50	– 0.25
Ralli Martin Black	31.25	5.50
Rallis	291.00	68.50
Rasoi	13.60	– 0.90
Reliance Agro	26.50	– 2.20

emerging—one where the prime objective is to divert traffic rather than stimulate market growth." There has been a phenomenal drop in world-wide passenger traffic of four million in 1980 compared to the previous year. The Indian market was no exception. Passenger traffic was being diluted with full-paying travellers on the lookout for cheaper fares and discount rates reached an all-time high of 20 per cent on the average. For instance, against the normal one way fare of Rs 17,612 from New Delhi to New York, airlines were offering a fare as low as Rs 6,451, and to make matters worse a return excursion fare of Rs 9,984. Similar discount rates prevailed east-bound. On the Delhi-Bangkok route some airlines offered Rs 2,300 against the normal economy fare of Rs 5,300.

Ironically there were no reasons to justify these discounts. "With no seats available on any flight till January 15 on any of the carriers west-bound, it was crazy to discount," said Mathew Zachoriah of Swissair.

Losers: The ultimate losers of the discount war will undoubtedly be the airlines themselves. "One cannot afford a free-for-all policy because it will be the airlines who will have to subsidise the travelling public. One cannot afford the dumping capacity, the lowering of fares to uneconomic levels and the cornering of the market by the strongest or the most unscrupulous," said Raghu Raj. However, Air-India appeared to be doing just that. At the year end meeting at its headquarters in Bombay, the management had given its regional managers the green signal to fill up the airplanes, at any cost. They were only following the footsteps of the foreign carriers. At stake was 51 per cent of the market which has been Air-India's domain in the past few years. Also at stake was the target plan of raising revenues to Rs 1,000 crore by 1982–'83, as against Rs 600 crore for 1981–'82. Equally determined to retain and increase their share of the remainder of the market potential were the other operators. All trends point to a continuing undercutting of fare prices in '82. "This year will also be a year of deregulation," says an airline manager.

How effective will BAR-India's efforts be to curb the discount war is anybody's guess. It is, however, highly unlikely that passengers will have to put up with steeper fares this year. "Contrary to popular supposition, IATA is not a heavenly body descended from the skies to dictate world airline policy. IATA is us, representatives of the world airlines, who are sitting here today to work out how far we can provide a safe, economical and comfortable means of transport and at the same time maintain the viability of operations," said Raghu Raj. In effect, only the airlines can extricate themselves from the discount dilemma.

—ASOKA RAINA

World Value of Rupee

Country	Unit and Currency		TT Selling Rates (Rs)	TT Buying Rates (Rs)
Australia	AS $	1	10.4026	10.2950
Austria	As Sch	100	58.4423	57.7668
Bahrain	Dinar	1	24.5733	24.3959
Bangladesh	Taka	100	47.4175	47.0752
Canada	Can $	1	7.7870	7.7064
Egypt	Egp £	1	11.1953	11.1145
France	Fr Frc	1	1.6103	1.5934
Hong Kong	Hk $	1	1.6130	1.5963
Indonesia	Rupiah	100	1.4497	1.4393
Iran	Rial	100	11.6494	11.5653
Italy	It Lira	100	0.7664	0.7581
Japan	Jap Yen	100	4.1660	4.1191
Kenya	K Shilling	1	0.9068	0.9003
Kuwait	Dinar	1	32.8720	32.6347
Malaysia	Ml $	1	4.1298	4.0852
Mauritius	Rupee	1	0.8948	0.8883
Nepal	Rupee	1	0.7022	0.6971
Netherlands	D Glde	1	3.7287	3.6895
Pakistan	Rupee	1	0.9369	0.9301
Singapore	Sing $	1	4.5246	4.4752
Spain	Sp Pt	100	9.5035	9.3835
Sri Lanka	Rupee	1	0.4534	0.4501
Sweden	Sw Kr	1	1.6649	1.6473
Switzerland	Sw Frc	1	5.0613	5.0053
Tanzania	Th Sch	1	1.1231	1.1150
Thailand	Baht	100	40.3698	40.0008
UK	£	1	17.7022	17.5438
USA	US $	1	9.2100	9.0800
UAE	Dihram	1	2.5209	2.5027
USSR	Rouble	1	12.9114	12.8182
W. Germany	DM	1	4.0859	4.0446

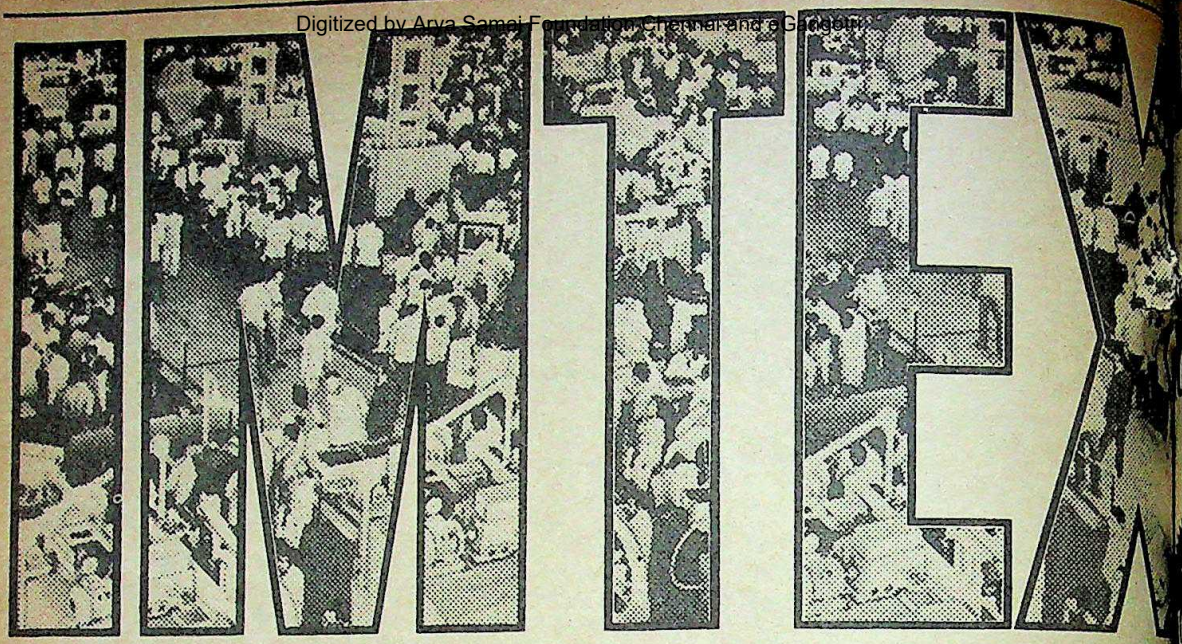
These rates were supplied by the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., New Delhi and quoted between the banks on 8th January, 1982.

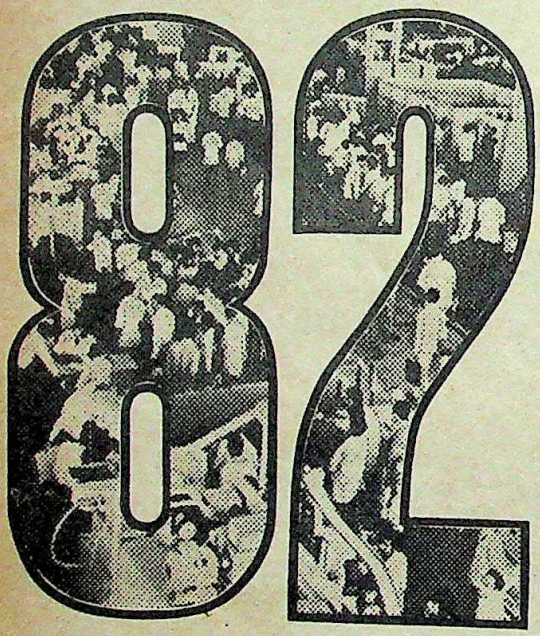
Economic Trends

	Latest	Change on month (per cent)
PRICES		
Wholesale ET Index, Jan 2 (1969–70 = 100)	245.1	0.4
Cereals	224.7	1.2
Chemicals	287.5	nil
Cotton	238.2	– 4.0
Industrial Fibres	188.6	– 2.9
Sugar	262.5	5.5
Textile Yarn	223.2	– 0.2
Vegetable Oils	277.9	2.8
Gold, standard, Jan 2 (Rs per 10 gm)	1,720.00	–2.2
Silver, Jan 2 (Rs per kg)	2,595.00	–1.9
SHARES		
RBI Index, Dec 12 (1969–70 = 100)	192.6	– 0.3
Aluminium	78.9	1.2
Cement	147.6	– 1.3
Fertilisers	200.0	– 1.8
Paper	237.3	– 4.7
Shipping	285.4	5.7
Plantations	198.8	0.4
Transport Equipment	300.9	– 3.9
MONEY		
Money Supply, Dec 4		0.2
Bank Deposits		0.7
Foreign Exchange Assets		– 4.2

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri





5th All India Machine Tool Exhibition February 10 – 21, 1982

IMTEX 82

The largest machine tool exhibition ever to be held in India. Two exhibition halls with a total area of 31,000 sq. mtrs.

IMTEX 82

Display and working demonstrations of several thousand machine tools, welding machinery, plastic machinery, cutting tools, accessories, measuring and testing equipment manufactured by 450 manufacturers.

VENUE:

Godrej Industrial Complex
Pirojsha Nagar, Vikhroli, Bombay 400 079
Tel: 586421, 586422 Telex: 011-6447

TIMINGS:

Trade & Business Visitors --- 9.30 to 13.00 ho
Other Visitors ---------- 13.00 to 18.00 h

Sponsored by:

Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Ass

82 Jolly Maker Chambers 2, 225 Nariman Po
Bombay 400 021
Tel: 233271, 240931 Telex: 011-6211

Shilpi IMTMA 2A/81

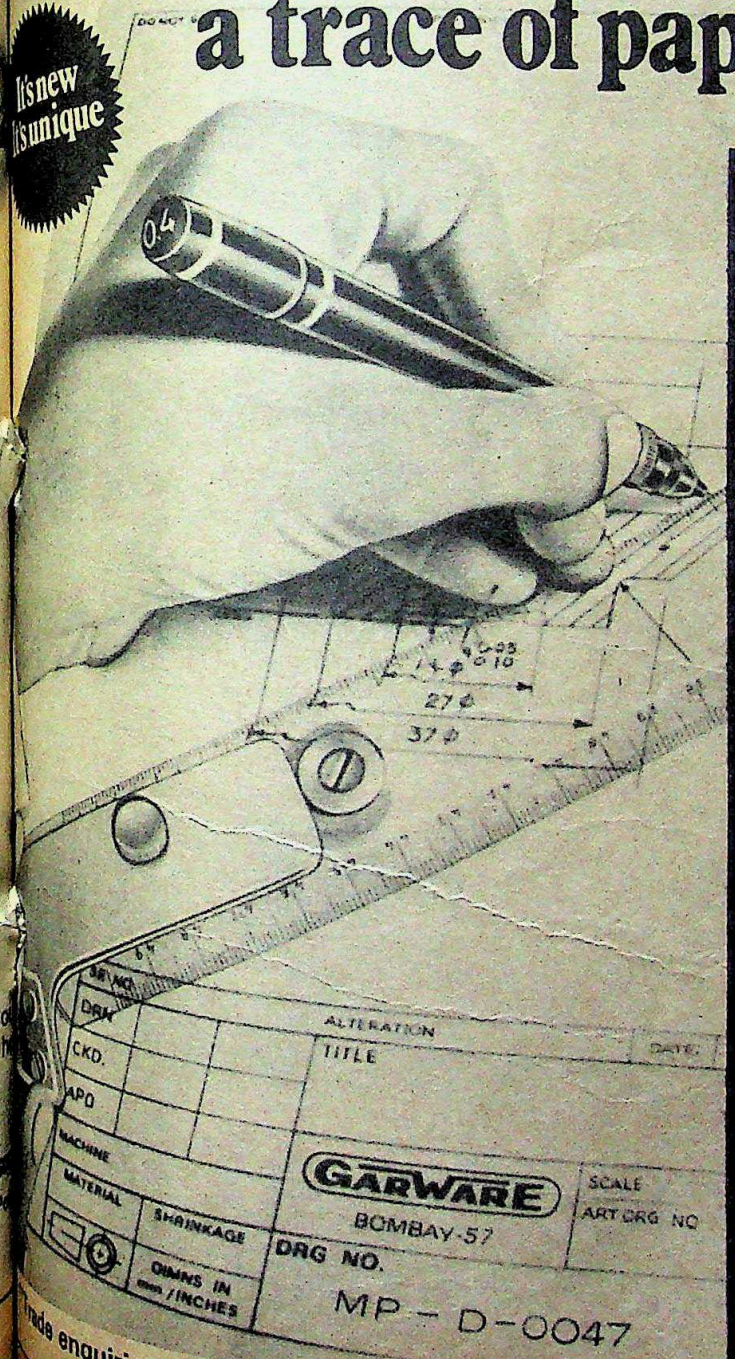
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Architects, Engineers, Designers!

Now you can have better-than-ever drawings without using even a trace of paper!

It's new
It's unique



How often have you wished for a better substitute for tracing paper for your drawings—something that's economical, durable, has dimensional stability, is long-lasting and which is labour and space-saving?

Well, here it is: **No-tear Garware Polyester Tracing and Drafting Film.**

No-tear Garware Polyester Tracing and Drafting Film comes in different microns and coated surfaces, for two major applications in the drawing office:

For tracing/For drafting

Many Companies are using No-tear Garware Polyester Tracing and Drafting Film much to their satisfaction. Once you try it, you too will feel the same!

For technical specifications, write to:

GARWARE
गरवारे

Garware
Plastics & Polyester Limited
50-A, Swami Nityanand Marg,
Western Express Highway,
Bombay 400 057.
Phone: 576381 (5 lines)
Telex: 011 3525 GPPL IN/
011 4965 GPPL IN
Telegram: "Garwarecar"

Trade enquiries may be sent to the Company's distributors Kores (India) Ltd., P.O.Box No. 6558, Bombay 400 0018."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SEE THIS GREAT LAND SPRING TO LIFE

in the book of the century

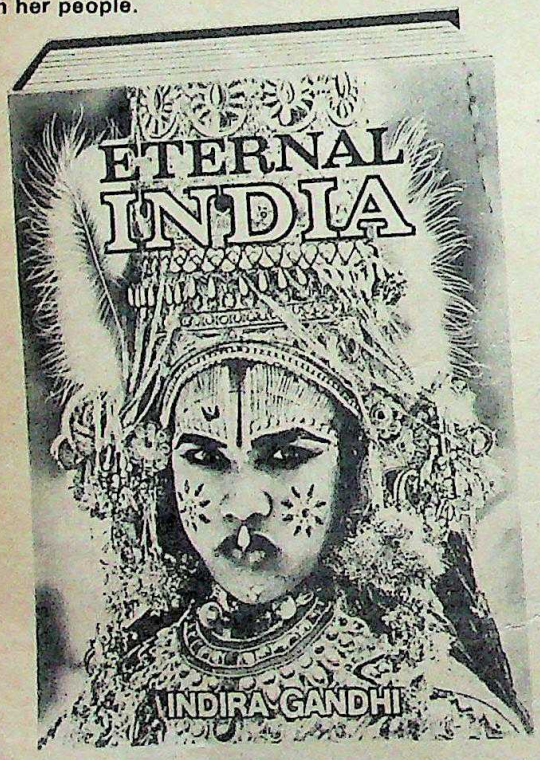
ETERNAL INDIA

by **Smt. Indira Gandhi**

Written with a deep dedication, this historic book exhaustively depicts the Indian Way of Life – its people, its customs, its culture and tradition.

Mrs. Gandhi shares with the reader her own personal vision of India. It gives a picture of the cultural history of India, its social conditions and its struggle for Independence. She notes the role women have played in its development and expresses her hopes for India's future. It being so important a part of the history of our country, few can bring out the diversity of India better than Mrs. Gandhi.

The photographs in this unique book are by Jean-Louis Nou who has spent 15 years in India and mixed freely with her people.



Size 25 cm. x 32 cm.
258 pages, full of black and white and breath-taking colour plates, cased with laminated jacket.
Once Again Available

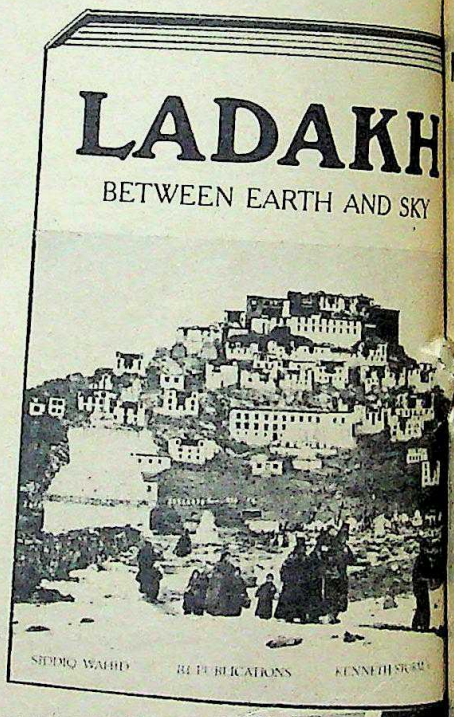
Price Rs. 400/-

LADAKH

A HEAVEN ON EARTH

Situated deep in the Himalayas on the bord Sinkiang and Kashmir, Ladakh is now a part of Jammu and Kashmir. You will get a vivid mental pi history, customs, way of life, social structures an Details of tourism in Ladakh are included.

The book has been written from the first-hand of Mr. Siddiq Wahid, and Mr. Kenneth Storm the photographs. Words and pictures combin you a colourful portrait of a unique land, wher nature live in harmony, perched precariously earth and sky.



Size 22 cm.
Pages: 108—Pho
68
Price:

B.I. PUBLICATIONS

New Delhi
13 Daryaganj,
New Delhi-110 002
261290 • 274443

Bombay
18, Lansdowne Road,
Bombay-400 039.
232396 • 231768

Calcutta
13 Govt. Place East,
Calcutta-700 069.
238742 • 238743

Madras
150 Mount Road.
Madras-600 002
83842 • 81851

NORVICSUN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ENJOY AIRLANKA TRISTAR SERVICE TO SINGAPORE.

Fly our Boeing services to Colombo - from Bombay (any Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday), from Madras (any day except Monday, Sunday), from Trivandrum (any Monday, Thursday, Saturday), or from Trichy (any Tuesday, Saturday). Enjoy a stopover in Sri Lanka, then fly on with us in superb Tristar comfort any Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday to Singapore. **AIRLANKA**

A taste of Paradise

Call your Travel Agent, Air Lanka or our General Sales Agents
Bombay: Air Lanka, phone 223288, 223299, 223599
Madras: Air Lanka, Connemara Hotel, phone 86315, 87432
Trichy: Air Lanka, phone 28844, 27952
Bangalore: Global Travels, phone 565091
Trivandrum: Global Travels, phone 66575, 63267
Delhi: STIC Travels, Hotel Imperial, phone 344789, 344965, 345938

AL159.881.118

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

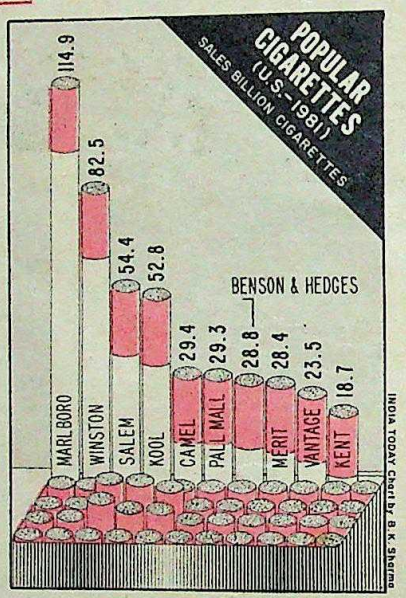
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A Pipeline From USSR

THE military crackdown in Poland is likely to have direct consequences on the negotiations for the import of Soviet natural gas by France and West Germany. A number of influential government experts are having second thoughts over the advisability of their countries becoming increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union for their energy needs during the next 25 years. Under current negotiations, Russia will be shipping 8 million cubic metres of natural gas annually to France over a 25-year period beginning in 1984. This will make the Soviet Union the biggest supplier of natural gas by 1990 with 32 per cent of total requirements against 14 per cent at present. The negotiations have not been suspended but the French Government is expected to move warily when the next round begins.

Fuelling Cigarettes

AMERICAN cigarette manufacturers, mired in a slow-growth industry, are groping for ways to market their products more effectively. Despite Rs 900 crore spent on advertising last year, the industry grew only 1 per cent of 625 billion cigarettes in 1981 against 619 billion in the previous year. Once again, the pace-setter was Philip Morris whose sales rose 4.7 per cent in 1981 but the gain was not sufficient to catch up with the long time industry leader Reynolds which grew 1.2 per cent. These two companies between them account for nearly two-thirds of total sales in the US. The most popular brands is Marlboro (18.4 per cent market share) followed by Winston (13.2 per cent) and Salem (8.7 per cent). But the fastest growing brand is More, a 120 mm smoke with dark brown wrapping that relies on women for 75 per cent of its sales.



Europe Japanising

INDIA is not the only country that is looking towards the 'Japanese'. Europe too is Japanising. The industrial strategy being adopted by most European countries is to buy increasing amounts of technology from Japan, mostly through joint ventures. European car makers have signed agreements with Toyota, Nissan and Honda. One reason for getting closer to Japan is that American multinationals seem to have tired of Europe and are looking elsewhere for business. US corporate planners are rethinking their investment strategies for Europe as they confront an increasingly rigid labour environment, a slowdown in economic growth, a rising number of restrictions on operations of multinationals and uncertainty about exchange rates. "Europe just looks like it is coming apart," says George Anderson, a director of United Technologies. "There has been a sea change in thinking about Europe. No one could honestly recommend new investment in this climate." The market of the future is the Third World.

Moving Towards Merger

A new steel giant, larger than Europe's curre[nt] Italy's Finsider and Germany's Thyssen, [be]born. Krupp-Stahl, Hoesch and state-owned Peine-Sal[zgitter] Germany's second, fourth and fifth largest steelmaker[s] ning to join forces to survive Europe's worsening steel combined force, the steelmaker would rank fourth in production behind Nippon Steel, US Steel and Nippon restructuring has strong support from Bonn which company with up to Rs 1,500 crore in aid. The po ments will allow the companies to cut back excess op their labour forces and avoid costly duplication in ments. Huge losses by the three companies—Rs 80 1975—have made cooperation pretty much of a do position, particularly in view of the heavy subsidies rival steel-makers in Italy, Britain, France and Belgi

Indonesia's New Move

A move to increase Indonesia's exports ha some of the country's biggest suppliers who be required (after January 1) to import Indonesian p their home countries equivalent in value to the total am contracts, minus the amount spent in Indonesia on services, wages and import duties related to their co companies will not necessarily have to do the impo selves; they can arrange for buyers in their home co the required amount of Indonesian goods. Accordi sources, the policy will apply to construction and contracts valued at about Rs 70 lakh but it may actu to contracts worth Rs 90 lakh and above. Companies West Germany, Britain and, to an extent, India traditional links with trading companies will be affec

China In The Poverty Line

BEIJING has revealed that about a third rural population of 800 million lives poverty line. The revelation which came in a recent is *Review* has surprised China watchers who believed th solved its poverty problem and no one was actu According to the *Review*, the Government has cited totalitarianism, undemocratic orders and the arbitra party cadres" as some of the causes. While these may the major causes, there are contributory factors lik ductivity due to barrenness of the land especially in areas in the north and north-west where people have meet through sideline occupations, frugality and government relief.

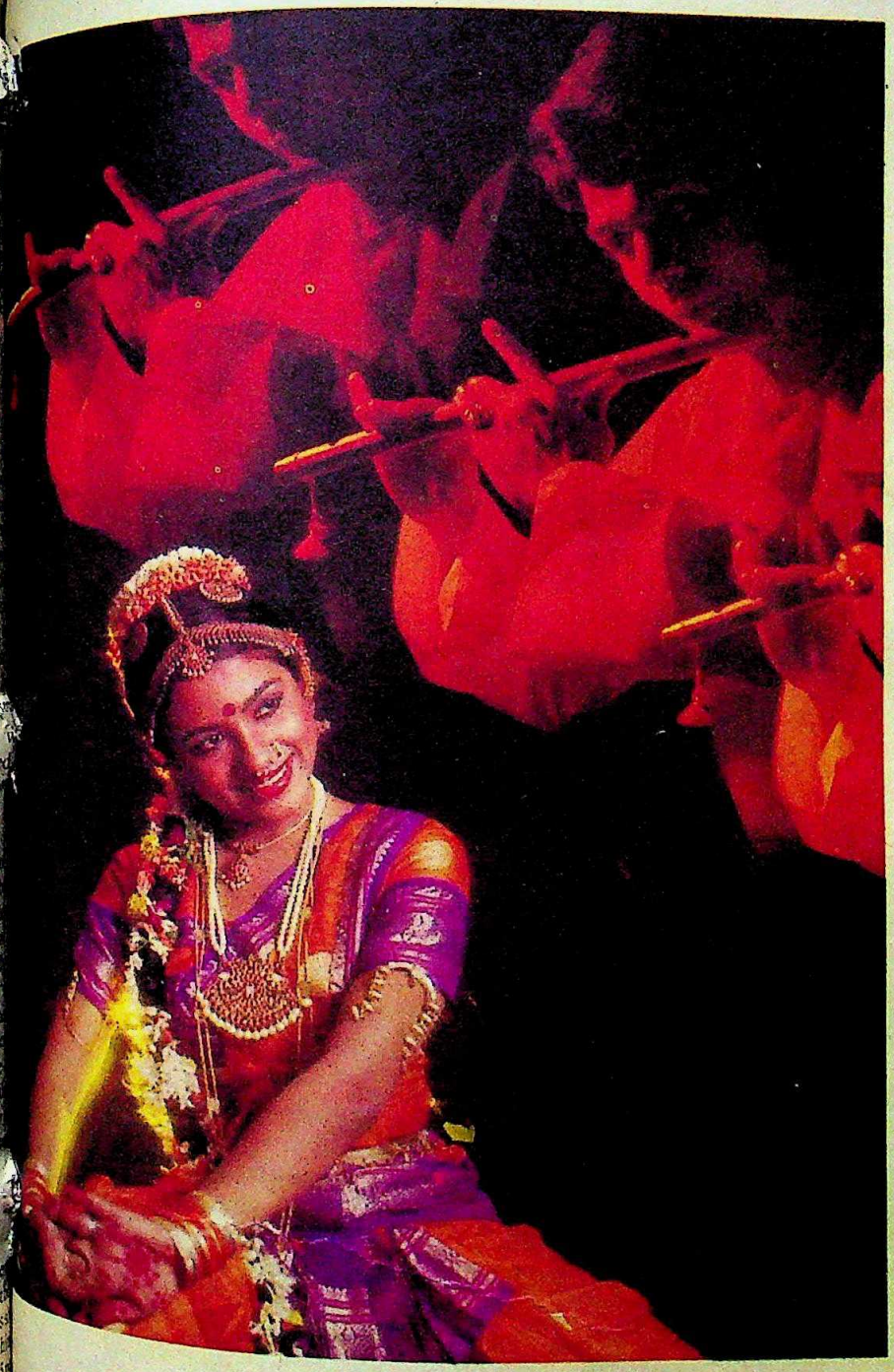
The Diesel Charisma

INCREASING sales of diesel-powered cars a of cheer for beleaguered auto makers in States, now struggling through their third year of a sale diesel's steady gain in market share—from next to no to 6 per cent in 1981—is expected to take the share to 1 1985. For buyers who drive about 15,000 highway m the extra cost of the engine pays for itself in lower fuel c in three years or less. That, say dealers, is enough sluggish performance, noise and odour typical of diesel charisma is so great that a third of luxury cars i expected to be diesel-powered by 1985.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WHEN THERE'S LILT IN THE AIR, AND THE DANCER WAITS FOR HER CUE, KUCHIPUDI FINDS ITS FLAIR IN LAKSHMI MACHINES...



If your eyes were to glimpse a Kuchipudi dancer in a joyful, active phase, the mind would instantly relate it to a Lakshmi textile machine.

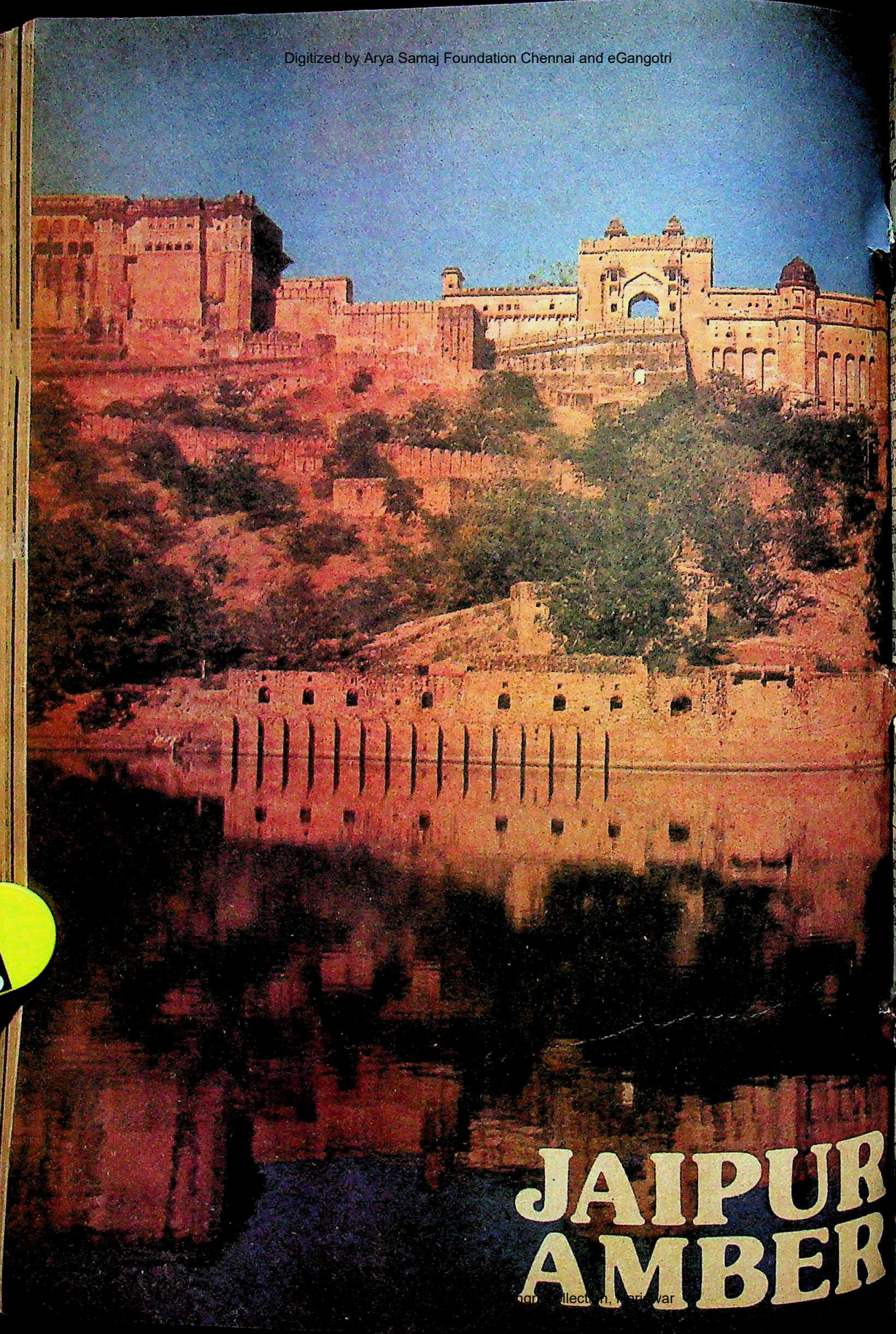
If today, some of the best known textile mills have modernised their factories with the most advanced textile machineries made by LMW, it is because LMW has created for itself, an international reputation for quality. With such world famous collaborators like Rieter Machine Works Ltd. and Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd. of Switzerland, it is indeed remarkable that absolutely world class quality textile machinery is born on the very soil of India. For LMW to develop into a massive textile machinery manufacturing complex in India, it took a lot of pain, endeavour, discipline and determination.

Today, LMW is happy to stand on the foundations of results, success and prosperity.

lakshmi machine works ltd
coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



JAIPUR AMBER

Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

It's pink all over. And walled all around. seven gates and six sections. The places and ces have exotic names . . . Chandi Ki Taksal, a Suli, Bari & Chhoti Chaupar, Hawa Mahal... And the joy of Jaipur is in living it all.

e Pink City. The city of s, of throngs of pretty ging past you in bright en with huge turbans and ustaches. Camels, ele- ickshaws, scooters and cars, to needle its way past the them buildings and princely e a perfect backdrop.

urself in all the colour, excitement. And enjoy.

ting with the former royal —THE CITY PALACE— ed by projecting balconies, slender pillars and ornate harmonising traditional and Mughal architecture.

ean-i-am' in the palace is a ed lofty structure of A MAHAL—now a ining the finest private paintings, carpets, and o on to **JANTAR** the east of Chandra servatory built by Maha- ksingh in 1781 A.D.

palace precincts, a little the enchanting **HAWA** pavilion for princesses e world outside. The is of little casements, projecting balcony and an to catch the cool breeze ed.

Then there is **THE RAMBAGH PALACE.** A palace for royal living now turned into a place of gracious living for all.

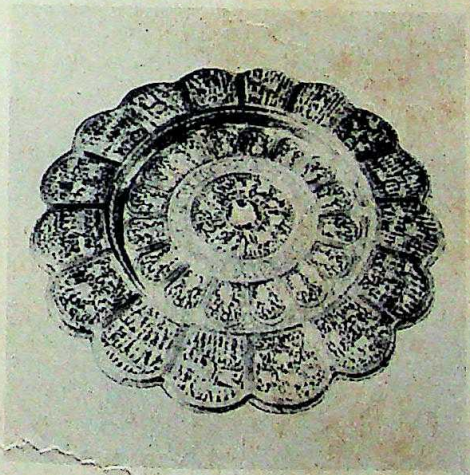
In the spacious **RAM NIWAS GARDEN,** the **ALBERT HALL MUSEUM** contains a vast but rare collection of ivory carving, textile, jewellery, sculpture and paintings.

The charm of Jaipur doesn't end in the city. It hovers around amidst the lush green hills. A few minutes drive away is **AMBER,** where you can cab an elephant and go upto the Palace, with its **SHEESH MAHAL** and the **SHILLA DEVI MANDIR.** Drive on to **NAHAR-GARH FORT** and the **JAIGARH FORT,** the two citadels crowning this city of Victory. See **GAITOR** made of carved marble the royal cenotaphs of the ruling family.

A pleasant drive on Jaipur-Agra Road and you come to **SISODIA RANI KA BAGH,** snuggling inside a beautiful gorge. A lonely palace here has terraced gardens and brightly painted murals. About 11 kms south of Jaipur is **SANGANER,** the world famous village for block-printing and delicately carved Jain Temples. **SAMOD,** some 45 kms away, has a palace known for its Hall of Mirrors and Murals.

Take your picnic basket to **RAM-GARH LAKE,** about 30 kms from the Pink City. Enjoy the boating and sheer scenic beauty.

All good things come to an end. But, when you leave Jaipur, take back home more than memories, Jaipur's famous carpets and handicrafts for your home and some souvenirs—Tie 'n' Dye Sarees, Blue Pottery, Jewellery & Precious Stones. And don't forget 'Ghevar', the special 'mithai' that'll make you come back here again.



Brassware from Jaipur—ideal gifts for any occasion.

Discover Rajasthan

People, Places & Palaces

How to reach: Well-connected by Air, Rail and Road with all major cities.

Where to stay: RTDC's Tourist Bungalows 'Gangaur' & 'Teej'. Offering a range of accommodation from air conditioned to modest. Other accommodation available from Five Star to Budget Class.

For detailed information, write to:

For detailed information, write to: Director of Tourism & Managing Director, RTDC, 100 Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur, Tel: 73873

Or contact our Tourist Offices at: New Delhi, Tel. 322332, Bombay, Tel. 267162, Calcutta, Tel. 234361, Agra, Tel. 64582, Ahmedabad, Tel. 450289, Ajmer, Tel. 20490, Bharatpur, Tel. 2340, Chittaurgarh, Tel. 9, Jodhpur, Tel. 21900, Jaipur, Tel. 69714, Mt. Abu, Tel. 51, Udaipur, Tel. 2605

RAJASTHAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Narcotics

Squashing The 'Lizard'

THE narcotics peddler, engaged in big time smuggling, does not subscribe to any international boundary. Conversely, drug enforcement agencies throughout the world treat the drug trafficker as a common foe. Nassim Janiv, 42—notorious leader of the Lizard gang—is one such man. It was reported last fortnight that Janiv, largely unknown to the Indian public—who was arrested in Holland last August—would soon be extradited to West Germany. Officials of the narcotics bureau of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DIR) greeted the news with joy because Janiv who has been trafficking in narcotics in India for 10 years could face a tough sentence in West Germany where the laws are among the hardest anywhere. Said an enforcement official: "Evidence of an accomplice does not warrant an arrest in India and in our courts this (evidence) would have to be substantiated. West German laws however are tougher on drug runners and evidence of an accomplice is admissible."

Nassim Janiv, an Israeli citizen, is like a character out of a James Hadley Chase novel. From a kibbutz in Israel to the metropolitan cities of Europe, the 'Golden Triangle' of South-east Asia and finally the posh colony of Vasant Vihar in New Delhi, his career in crime has been as successful as it has been gruelling. But it was in India that he found the safe haven to run his vast criminal empire primarily because the laws of the land as far as drug trafficking is concerned are lax and conviction is a long drawn-out process, stretching over decades at times. Janiv took the gamble and it paid off for a very long time.

Born in Shmariau-Levin in the outskirts of Tel Aviv, Janiv is the eldest of three brothers. He lived with his mother, Lea, in the kibbutz selling carpets and clothes before going to college in Haifa. After graduating he joined the Israeli army in 1958 and when the three week Arab-Israeli war broke out in 1967 he was a trained paratrooper.

Beginnings: Soon after this Janiv's father died, leaving him a tidy sum of $200,000. Intelligence sources believe that this provided the impetus for Janiv's career in crime. He next surfaced in Amsterdam and by 1970 had wandered to Copenhagen, Denmark. It was here that he first fell foul of the law. Arrested in a case of robbery on a charge of abetment and for providing information, Janiv spent 16 months in a reformatory.

After this brush with the law Janiv left Europe for the greener pastures of South-east Asia. The experience he gained in these fertile hashish-growing areas stood him in very good stead. Starting as a small peddler he soon made the big time travelling all over this part of the world plying his trade. He established a well-knit network for the collection and trafficking of hashish with his main feeding point in the US at Philadelphia. In 1971-72 the US narcotic department sent out an alert warning that Janiv was a notorious drug peddler who also dealt in the smuggling of arms and ammunition and dabbled in foreign currency racketeering. In this period, in spite of the alert, Janiv managed to travel 10 times through India, never staying for more than two weeks, visiting hashish-growing areas. The cover he provided was that of two business establishments, Eastern Handicrafts Shop and Lizard Imports based in Philadelphia. It was the second that provided the name for his gang. These establishments were looked after by a US national, Harry Newfield, and a Naga woman called Tiala.

In March 1973, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) issued a warning notice to all entry points in the country that Janiv should not be allowed to enter India without a valid visa. On November 17, 1973, Janiv entered the country despite the MHA circular. He was granted a tourist visa for 21 days at Bombay airport by the immigration department. One week before his arrival the DRI enforcement wing had raided a house in New Delhi and recovered 23 containers of cloth bales with hashish wrapped in them. After interrogating those held, it became clear that Janiv was directly implicated—but there was not a shred of evidence to prove it in court.

Janiv: end of the drug trail

Deportation: The DRI, by now aware of Janiv's arrival in India, moved the Government to deport him. Janiv, aware of the surveillance he was under, realising that if this move succeeded he would have to wind up his entire Indian operat[illegible] nious plan into action. [illegible] person cannot be deported [illegible] criminal cases pending agai[illegible] naged to get himself arrest[illegible] ssession of 950 grammes of [illegible] police were not unaware of th[illegible] of this arrest. As one police o[illegible] was obvious what Janiv want[illegible] us to go ahead with the proc[illegible] would take a long time so [illegible] he could stay in India." [illegible] awareness and the DRI's [illegible] charges, the police continued [illegible] Janiv. And so Janiv stayed on [illegible]

One month after this [illegible] house in Vasant Vihar for [illegible] month complete with the tele[illegible] essary for his operations. The [illegible] became the focal point of the [illegible] nised Lizard gang. Among the [illegible] house were Paul Whiteshaw, [illegible] Barber, Lee Anne Heide S[illegible] Anne Sweetko, who were all [illegible] for carrying hashish. They w[illegible] small-time couriers each carry[illegible] kilos of hashish. As all these p[illegible] afraid to talk, no evidence [illegible] emerged. His most constant [illegible] this period, referred to by [illegible] officials as his "common law [illegible] lithe brunette called Frances [illegible] British national. Mullin's link w[illegible] more than amorous—inte[illegible] have established her connectio[illegible] hashish peddling.

By this time a definite [illegible] emerged in Janiv's operatio[illegible] Mullin would pick couriers [illegible] out from India to Amster[illegible] London. Once in London, the[illegible] travel with one suitcase cont[illegible] rammes of hashish to a prede[illegible] If the first delivery occurred [illegible] the courier would return [illegible] suitcase an hour later. For ea[illegible] courier was paid $100 (Rs [illegible] Though many couriers had [illegible] direct link with Janiv could [illegible]

Diversification: As Jan[illegible] pire grew, he diversified in [illegible] fields like smuggling of [illegible] nition and running a foreign [illegible] ket. The arrest of Almar Mang[illegible] Buhring in 1974 while attempt[illegible] into India 100 rifles and [illegible] ammunition from Pakistan [illegible] across the Wagha border inc[illegible] ing to intelligence sources, [illegible] behind the operation was Jan[illegible] year Lee Thomas Mcdowell, [illegible] ted gun-runner, confirmed [illegible] Reports from Punjab stated [illegible] be coming in even now with [illegible] the border at various points. [illegible] armaments seized from Mc[illegible] latively small and was not a [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Mullin (left) and a seized hashish consignment: a veritable empire

organisation.

Trade in hashish also grew simul- started to move consignments Kashmir and Nepal and stored mere Gate in Delhi's walled pping them out of the country. 1978, Janiv shipped large quan- hish concealed in the hollow of to the US, where they were US narcotic agencies informed nic investigations led to the other consignments at Palam became obvious to DRI officials that Janiv had entered into mass transportion and they would need to do more than pick up couriers. Further investigations led sleuths to two godowns in Delhi and by the end of it 1,000 kilos of hashish, valued at Rs 30 crore, had been seized.

From 1979 to 1981, Janiv maintained a comparatively low profile. In the middle of 1981 he made his fatal mistake. Using James Barret as his courier he shipped out 185 kilos of hashish, worth Rs 7.40 lakh here but Rs 55.5 lakh abroad, to Hamburg concealed in the engine of a camper. Barret was to be paid Deutschemark 1 million (Rs 35 lakh) for ferrying the consignment. Soon after this he applied for his passport to be returned to him. On June 27 the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate J. M. Malik allowed him to travel abroad after he provided a bank guarantee of Rs 50,000 which would be forfeited if he did not return by September 1, 1981.

Retribution, however, awaited him in Europe. On August 18, the West German police, tipped off by an informer, arrested Barret as he claimed the camper. Subsequently Dutch authorities, on information received from West Germany, arrested Janiv as he waited to hear from Barret of the safe delivery of the hashish.

If the West Germans manage to extradite him from Holland, Janiv may face up to 30 years in prison. Intelligence reports indicate that Janiv has the means with which he can hire the best criminal lawyers to fight his case. During an interrogation Janiv admitted: "I do not know how much money I have in these accounts (Hamburg, Frankfurt and Geneva)." But the evidence that could not indict him in Indian courts of law can play havoc with his chances of freedom under West Germany's stringent anti-narcotic trafficking laws. It would seem that Janiv has made his last run and ironically his luck ran out in the city where he began his life of crime.

—ASOKA RAINA

The 30-minute kitchen miracle.

10 delicious dishes cooked in just half-an-hour...

Quality recognised by ISI. Highest in efficiency... lowest in cost.

Superflame Princess Cooking Range.

Fry. Boil. Simmer.
Burners have different heat so you can do any kind of cooking temperature.

Bake, even more at one time.
One of the most exciting forms of cooking three or four large casseroles at one time in our extra-large oven.

Grill. Broil. Or Toast.
Large enough to grille at a time, chicken or eight mutton chops or slices of bread.

Handy Storage-Cum-Hot-Case.
While food is cooking in the oven, the food cooked already can be kept in the bottom cabinet which serves as a Hot-Case. Alternatively, this case can be used to store cooking pans.

Plus other exclusive features.
Superflame Princess comes with handy accessories: A pair of skewers for grilling, and a large-sized pan for baking.

Superflame
PRINCESS
from the makers of India's largest selling Superflame Gas Stove.

Available at all leading department stores and Gas Dealers

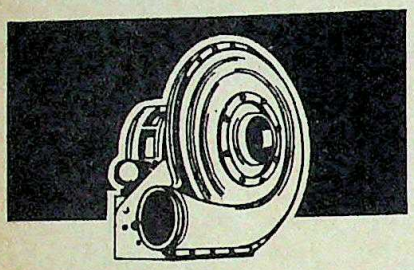
Marketed by:
Power Parts (A Batra Group Enterprise)
14/1, Mathura Road, Faridabad.

Impressions/GSP/340

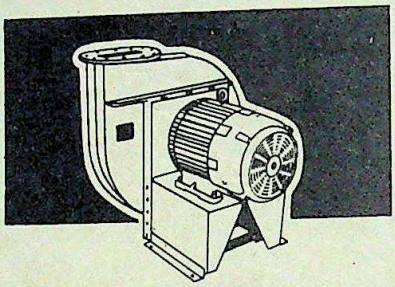
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

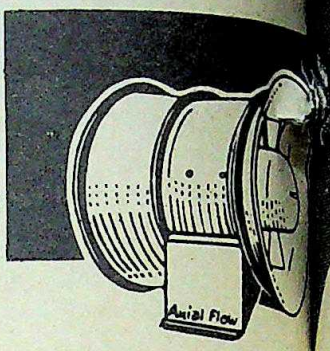
Precision leaves a trail of efficiency...



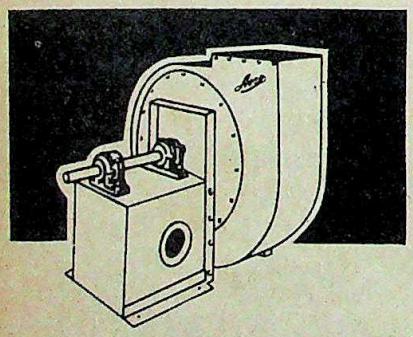
'E' & 'RE' Industrial Blowers
For oil and gas furnaces, cupola work, gas boosting, pickling tanks. Capacities : up to 9350 m³/hr (E) and 2720m³/hr (RE); pressures up to 140 cm (E) and 116 cm (RE) S.W.G.



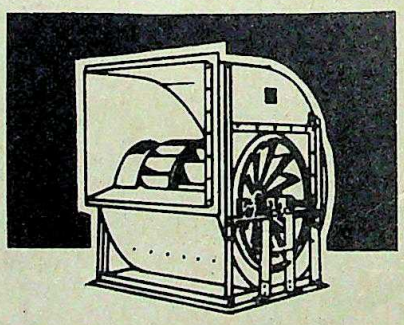
'P' & 'R' High Pressure Blowers
For high pressure air/gas movement. Capacities : from 230 to 109,000 m³/hr (P) and up to 255,000 m³/hr (R); pressures up to 188 cm (P) and 280 cm (R) S.W.G.



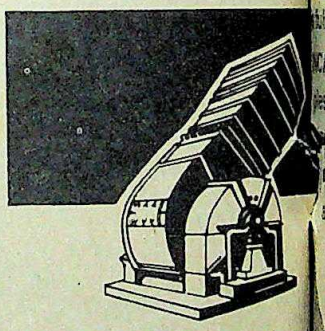
Type 'B' Vaneaxial and Tubeaxial Fans
For ventilation and air supply systems. Capacities : from 34[illegible] to 200,000 m³/hr; pressures up to 9 cm S.W.G.



'MW' 'AW' & 'OW' Industrial Exhausters
For handling clean and contaminated air/gas at ambient as well as high temperatures. Capacities : from 460 to 144,000 m³/hr; pressures up to 50 cm S.W.G.



'LL' & 'LLD' Limit Load Fans
For airconditioning and ventilation systems. Single or double width types. Capacities : from 1100 to 868,000 m³/hr; pressures up to 15 cm S.W.G.



'SSL' & 'SSLD' Induced and Forced Draft Fans
For general draft duty. Capac[illegible] up to 600,000 m³/hr; pressu[illegible] up to 50 cm S.W.G.

Acco 50 FIFTY YEARS ON

AIR CONDITIONING CORPORATION LIMITE[illegible]
India's most experienced air-handling technologists.
17, Taratalla Road, Calcutta 700 053

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

For a wide choice of cables of International Standard there's one choice INCAB

Whatever be the application, whatever be the specification, rest assured INCAB is fully geared to deliver the goods.

INCAB's world encompasses the simplest flexibles for domestic applications; complex electrical and electronic systems for power transmission and industry; and the most sophisticated cables for space projects. All at par in quality and technical perfection to the best in the world.

Sustaining this dedication for excellence is continuous research, development, innovation and the feedback received from the Contracts Department—spanning over six decades.

INCAB's Contract Department is a force by itself with a coveted record in the execution of major electrification projects in India. Today, it's at the fore be it power stations, industrial establishments, railways or city electrification projects.

Little wonder why INCAB's products and services have been the 'choice' for over 35 countries around the world.

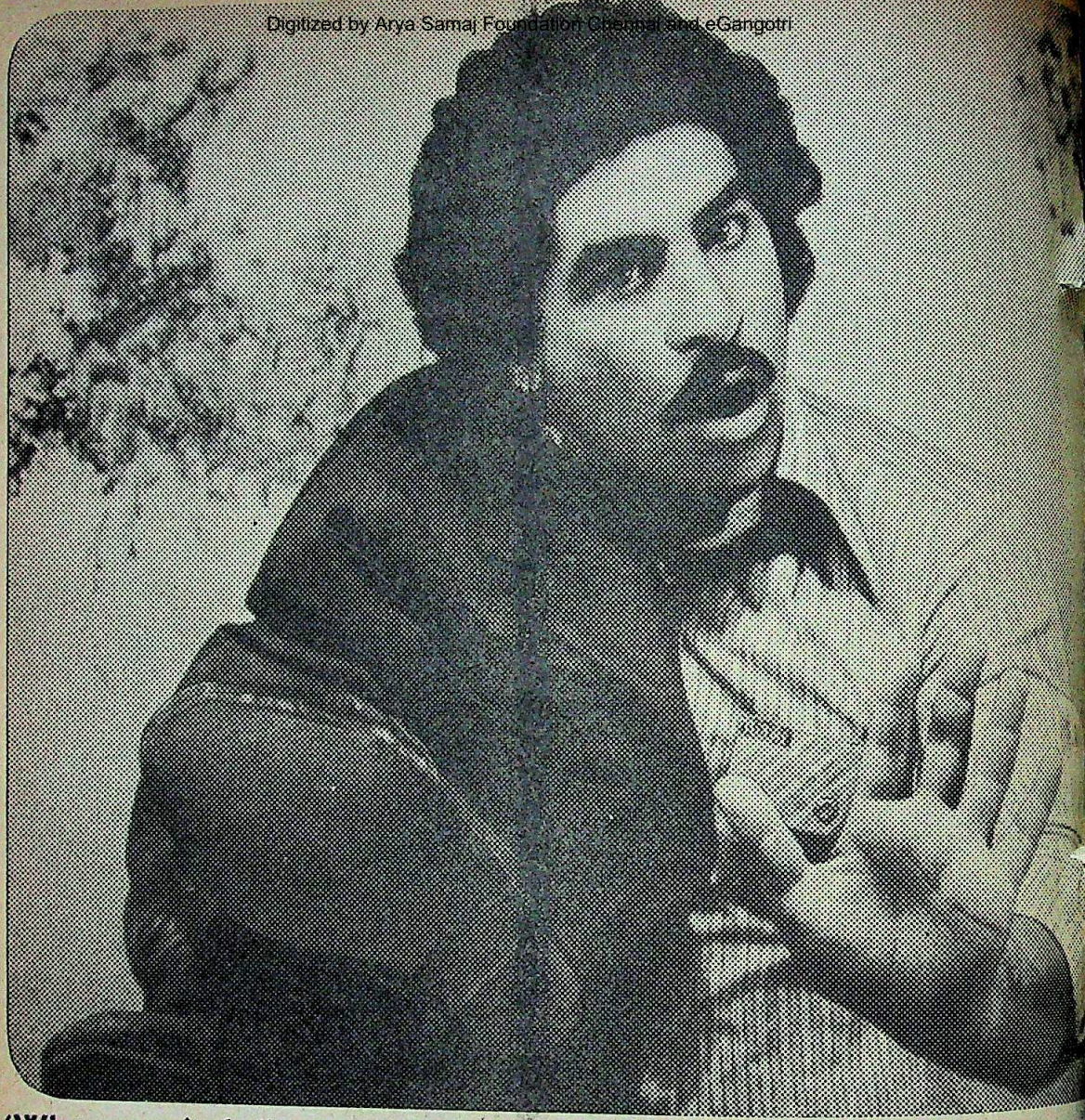
INCAB

quality cablemakers—first and foremost

THE INDIAN CABLE COMPANY LTD.
9, Hare Street, Calcutta 700 001

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



'When marital discords end with food being thrown at me, the wa get the worst of it. Thank God, Robbialac Plastic Emulsion is wash

— Dattatray Vaman Vaghmare, the most food-hit husband

Robbialac Acrylic Plastic Emulsion from Jenson & Nicho

The paint that's washable, durable and has 120 shades.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ent And Hard Cash

2.5 million scientists and tech- and now—quantitatively—ranks third largest scientific power. ends Rs 400 crore yearly on nology. In spite of this no has contributed anything to advance knowledge since and Raman.

constant research and develop- have enabled India to notch up accomplishments in agriculture, gy and space sciences with little from the developed countries, at ce in most areas of high tech- trails the advanced nations.

ultural scientists have achieved ghts in wheat and rice production similar gains have enhanced of pulses or oilseeds. In the field technology specialists have the eat many complicated diseases ing many common health pro- programmes lag behind.

ought some 4,000 scientists and gathered at the Manasa mpus of Mysore University to many problems at the 69th dian Science Congress. The more efficient use of the tific manpower emerged as the . As Mrs Gandhi put it in her ess: "How will the country e addition of a million children y science can find a solution." s Gandhi as well as other top nistrators the problem was best reflected in budget terms. The prime minister noted, "Money allocations have risen from Rs 20 crore in the First Five-Year Plan period (1951–56) to Rs 3,367 crore during the current Sixth Plan period. However, these investments are incredibly low and the total outlay on R&D in the country is only 0.65 per cent of the GNP in contrast to the 2 per cent plus situation in the USA and UK." Professor M.G.K. Menon, general president of the Mysore congress who also holds the purse-strings as the secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, pointed out: "A high level of research alone is not sufficient to ensure successful innovation. The industrial and commercial elements of the chain are equally vital. Returns on R&D investments are possible only if more is (set aside) for the (further) steps of the innovative chain in design and production."

Optimum Use: The scientists, however, stressed the old truism that money isn't everything: the optimum use of scientific talent remains a major challenge. At present there are about 300,000 unemployed science graduates and engineers as well as many scientists and technicians who are underemployed or misemployed. Mrs Gandhi announced that the Government has decided to implement a three-pronged programme suggested by the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC). The programme's three objectives are:

► To fill all vacant posts in government and other scientific research organisations;

► to create better linkages between education and meaningful employment and

► to set up a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board.

M.S. Swaminathan, member of the Planning Commission and chairman of the SACC, explained, "The board is to effectively marry this manpower to the under-utilised funds of the financial institutions and the untapped potential for development in the country. The district industries centre, the district manpower planning and employment generation council, the district rural development society and those in charge of the district credit plan are to come together to promote self-employment ventures."

Academic delegates complained of their problems in producing the scientists themselves. Said Jawaharlal Nehru University Vice-Chancellor Y. Nayudamma, "Universities are the places to spot the racehorses from the carthorses. Most teachers cannot pick talent. And once students have been stimulated they will go ahead on their own. Otherwise, research is stymied to be a mere pathway to the Ph.D. degree." The academics complained that out of Rs 400 crore spent on science and technology each year only Rs 20 crore is given to the universities. Said one chemistry professor, "It is a pittance. Equipment cannot be bought and good fellowships can't be offered."

In spite of the numerous complaints and the awareness of the range and complexity of the problems they face, the mood of the congress was generally optimistic. Concluded Menon: "Science is not the cake but the bread and stuff of life of our type of civilisation. We are now at a take-off point, but the question is whether we will seize this opportunity."

—AMARNATH K. MENON in Mysore

Rekha Studio

Mrs Gandhi delivers her keynote address: encouraging the development of science

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BEL HIGH POWER VACUUM TUBES

Vacuum casting, spark erosion technique ceramic technology – leading to high power and high frequency vacuum tubes

Clarion-BEL-8144

Soon, BEL will bring you super power vacuum triodes and tetrodes for industrial and broadcasting applications

BEL has been the torch-bearer in the vacuum tube technology field in the country since 1960. Between then and now, much has happened resulting in an indigenous capability in high power vacuum tube technology. BEL has installed process facilities for vacuum casting of anodes for the first time in the country, spark erosion technique which ensures critical radial alignment of the grid, and ceramic metal brazing technology

With the new technological muscle, BEL brings a wide range of vacuum tubes for a variety of critical applications. Hot cathode Xenon/mercury filled thyratrons for high voltage switching applications, mercury vapour rectifiers with peak ratings of upto 20 KV inverse voltage and 40A anode current.

For high power applications, BEL's air-cooled, water-cooled and vapour-cooled triodes and tetrodes set the trend. Capping these technological triumphs are BEL's high frequency ceramic envelope power tubes for television, FM transmission and for VHF communication.

The driving force behind BEL's leadership thrust has been its components capability. BEL's in-depth expertise in high power vacuum tubes is only too well matched by its achievements in other component areas: germanium and silicon semiconductors, hybrid microcircuits, integrated circuits, printed circuit boards, precision crystal filters and ceramic capacitors.

Notwithstanding these technological triumphs, it is BEL's state-of-the-art systems capability as evidenced by its sophisticated systems and equipment that keeps India on the electronics map of the world.

BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD
(A Government of India Enterprise)
Bangalore • Ghaziabad • Pune

BEL–leaders in professional electronics

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Pramod Pushkarna

India's try for a goal against Australia: another missed chance

h A Bit Of Luck..."

...h to make even the semi-...the Fifth World Cup cham-...bay casts a long shadow on ...ture of the game in the ...g it to the top four in the 12-...would have given the much ...pace and confidence the ...experienced side is looking for. ...to be, and a touching irony ...the only team other than ...kistan to play the traditional ...pattern, sealed India's ...grass before a highly spirited ...d, that for once demons-...fervour by waving tri-...arena at the Wankhede

...am lost both the crucial ...Australia (1–2) and ...the narrowest possible ...was only a poor conso-...lack of cohesion and ...which could have at least ...the semi-finals. Easily, the ...the lack of fluency in the ...on the left flank where ...failed to trap the ball ...a poor substitute for ...Bhaskaran's name ...reminder of the much-...Olympic victory of India ...only because of the impoverished nature of the contest with several of the top teams boycotting the games.

Earnest Efforts: The country's quest for retaining the World Cup, the symbol of World hockey supremacy, began rather earnestly early last year soon after Inder Mohan Mahajan slipped into the saddle as the president of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF). His first act was to disband a camp for selecting the side to take part in the 1981 Pakistan International Airlines Champion's Cup tournament since he felt a poor showing there may be a damper to a young aspiring squad. To him, winning the World Cup, which India had won once at Kuala Lampur, mattered more. The inter-zonal tournaments were revived for this purpose. A select 125 players from five zones were short-listed to 44, the number further pruned to 18 and sent on an experience gaining tour of Europe before playing against Pakistan last year-end. This has enabled the players to be together for more than six months before the World Cup contest.

While this may have built up a spirit of camaraderie among the team-mates, it has not been equally matched by a consistent effort to combine and play as a well-knit side. Undoubtedly, this has contributed to the team's undoing in the recent World Cup championship. In the inaugural match on December 29 against Malaysia, India trailed 1–2 rather shamefacedly at half-time and then slowly got back into the game in the second half and won the match 6–2. Right back Rajinder Singh converted three penalty corners in this match and ultimately scored eight of the 21 goals India got from its five pool 'B' fixtures. He finished as the second highest scorer at the end of the league matches behind Pakistan's centre forward Hassan Sardar whose tally was nine.

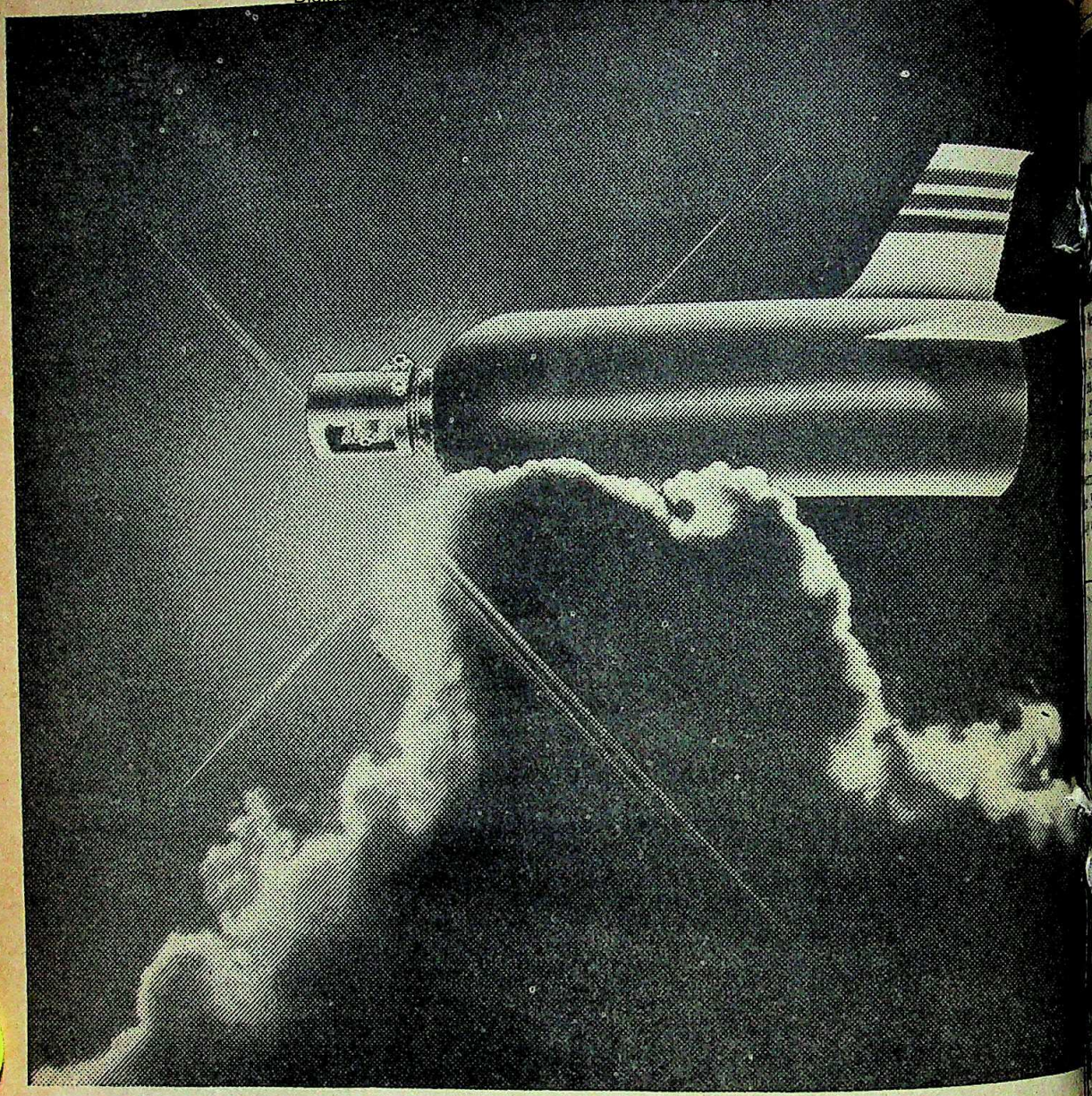
Limitations: India's forward line, except for Mohammed Shahid and Merwyn Fernandes, was not sharp enough and did not show the emotive strike power largely because of an unstable defence, particularly the half line. Shahid may not have scored a goal but his slick movements and remarkable finesse showed that the graces of the game that India gave the world are still well preserved. In the half line Rajindra Pal Singh did well keeping to the pivotal position of centre-half, but his pushes to both flanks were not accurate enough. Both Rajinder Singh and skipper Surjeet Singh did not wilt under pressure particularly in the matches India lost. For their part the forwards tried to capitalise on their team's limitations and tried in vain to force penalty corners in the match against Australia. The 7–2 win over USSR was convincing but the 4–2 victory over England was a laboured effort against a tough defence. Said a dejected skipper Surjeet Singh in the dressing room after the last pool match against Australia: "With a bit of luck we could have won this match and the earlier one on New Year's day against Holland." Added team Manager Jhamanlal Sharma: "There is no excuse. There is no reason for despair. Ours is a young side. We will try and try. Our training and coaching schedules have been systematic but with some more experience, India can steadily get back to the top." Former Olympian Gurubux Singh also felt that the half line was particularly weak. Says Singh: "It is a paradox that in a championship of goals galore, our boys could not score because of a poor finish."

Viewed in the context of the current performances, India's prospects are not very bright. There is the additional problem of preparing the team to play on astro-turf at the Asian Games. Further, there will be a change in rule, effective October next, by which the ball cannot be stopped with the hand for taking a penalty corner push or drive. A member of the IHF selection committee told INDIA TODAY: "The kind of training will change and so will the composition of the team to include those who can play the kind of game demanded by the astro-turf." This means India's chances of regaining the Asian Games title are as wide open as the winning prospects at the start of the World Cup championship.

—AMARNATH K. MENON in Bombay

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Our technology has air-borne benefits

"Had a comfortable flight?" You hear the question often. But, you never thought Asiatic Oxygen had anything to do with it.

As a matter of fact, Asiatic Oxygen has a great deal to do with aviation — from supply of high-flying oxygen to providing gas and welding equipment essential for spot welding on aircrafts.

More than oxygen — a life-line to progress

Asiatic Oxygen's contribution to the development of indigenous technology doesn't stop with the aviation industry. With over two decades of experience behind it, Asiatic Oxygen offers a whole range of gases, welding equipment and accessories that find extensive application in a host of key industries: fertilizers, steel plants, telephone industry, space research and atomic energy, food preservation, defence establishments ... the list goes on.

Towards the challenges of the future

To keep abreast of the rapidly changing environment, Asiatic Oxygen is already on the move, continually upgrading its technology and infrastructure to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Asiatic Oxyge

8, B B D Bag (East), C

More than ox
a vital catalys

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

left) and Rao: "bad taste"

suspension orders reached the the same day—that the pro- distributor managed to move in Bombay, Calcutta, Jabalpur to obtain stay orders on the ment's suspension notice. Top Soli Sorabjee and Siddhartha were hired to fight for the film's

Demand for the film suddenly rocketed, transforming *Aawaz* from a routine hit into a colossal blockbuster with public demand soaring to such heights that its exhibitors scrapped all other fixtures to run it for five shows daily. In Ulhasnagar, an industrial township near Bombay, twin cinemas called the Anil and the Ashok held seven shows a day for four days following news of the ban. The ban hysteria generated so much viewer excitement that even post-midnight shows at one o'clock and four o'clock in the morning ran to full houses. In Rajkot, the film was released simultaneously at four cinemas, two of which had four shows daily instead of the customary three. All shows were a sellout—a record for the city. In other towns such as Gwalior, Nagpur, Muzaffarnagar, Gorakhpur, Agra, Bhopal and Delhi the movie was metamorphosed into an outstanding success the moment the Government ban became public.

Thrust from virtual obscurity to instant

Pramod Pushkarna

Crowds outside a Bombay theatre: breaking box office records

mel both her and her un- th in an attempt at breaking ut duty, quite predictably, and Jeetendra refuses to ng place.

is finally released by gang- en Babi, who has a change es on a complete rampage, and everybody associated ting with the police chief, murders at pistol point, he through their other highly- ending by gruesomely and his friends to death of his van. *Aawaz* ends with his van up the steps of a court and handing the corpses to the judge.

Although it may become a hit, *Aawaz* is nonetheless an appallingly bad film. The film shows a complete lack of coherence which is only partly covered by the repeated and quite unnecessary violence. Characters are introduced whenever a need is felt for them and then dropped without a vestige of explanation. No attention is paid to details, and the level of direction is terrible. Jeetendra's acting, in both the good and bad roles, is amateurish and unconvincing. About the only convincing thing in the film, in fact, is that the visibly pregnant Hema Malini was cast as the policemen's pregnant wife. —CHANDER UDAY SINGH

A dried-up scalp is the beginning of the end of your hair...

You see, the root of hair problems lies in the scalp.

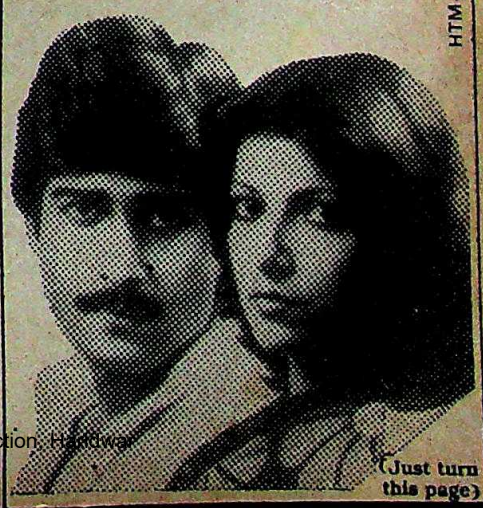
Because, unless you look after your scalp and keep it well-nourished, it becomes dry and starved. And this leads to ugly, itchy dandruff.

To hair that keeps breaking all the time. To hair that looks dull and 'dead'.

And that, of course, is the end of your hair...

That's why (and not everybody realises this) you need to take very special care of your scalp itself. With the hair tonic specially formulated to fight scalp dryness...

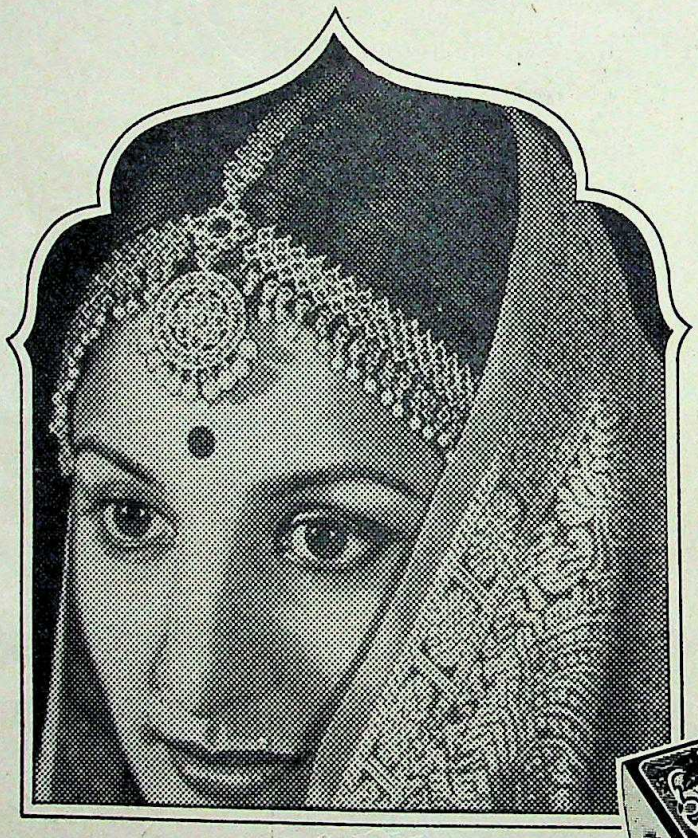
HTM-PIL-2639-1



(Just turn this page)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Mysore Sandal

The great Indian tradition in luxury bath soaps

A quality product from Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Limited, successors to Government Soap Factory, Bangalore. Marketed by Mysore Sales International Limited, Bangalore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ly success of *Aawaz* was also ...the media. *Screen*, the film ...er publication published a ...ial by editor B.K. Karanjia ...*Sami Jaa Rahi Hai. The* ...further deplored the ban- ...orial entitled *Ill-conceived* ...Congress(I)-backed paper, the ...self challenged the Union ...ect its decision. Not only ...superseding the Censor ...itself a Government-ap- ...by the Central Government ...even more crucial was the ...Government had obviously ...the paranoiac outburst of

...ment now has one of two ...unilaterally withdraw the ...19 which means it will have ...the cost of losing face in- ...move the Supreme Court to ...the stay orders already ...High Courts. As for the ...ich by all accounts is a B- ...the Government must also ...inadvertently promoting a ...mid normally, in the words ...tor, "have died a natural ...ing hay while fan fever is at ...ributors are rushing prints to ...a hall can be hired. Last ...ilable print was freighted ...a grand opening in 11 ...orchestrated. Said Suresh ...B.R.A. Enterprises in ...n't getting fresh prints ...n't know whether the film ...banned or not. Instead we ...s from hall to hall, in some ...same print for as many as

...T & CHANDER UDAY SINGH

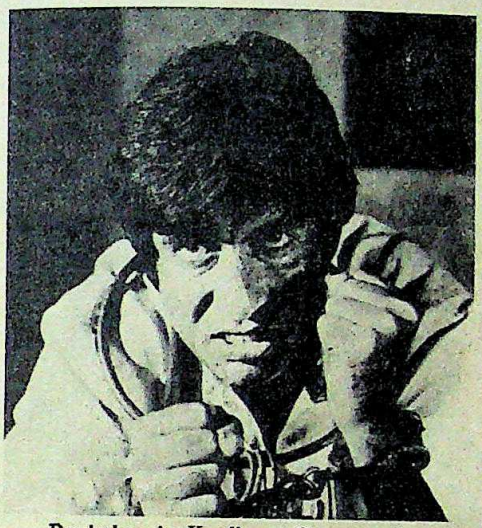
...an's Show

...Band
...Bachchan, Parveen Babi,

...ent of lucidity during ...provided by a plainly ...back row that remarked: ...but Amitabh's really a ...nomy in the assessment ...ly audience reaction but ...ised values of the star ...be a good question to ...Amitabh Bachchan—and ...run?

...self is on record last year ...performances: "One of the ...to do is to make some- ...convincing." but while ...believe him, and

Bachchan's own reputation as an intelligent, conscientious professional may be altogether credible, the fact is that the kind of movies he is most successful in have attained a new low in moronic cinema. Because without Bachchan a movie like *Kaalia*, which is not much different from *Laawaris* or *Yaarana* or half a dozen Bachchan pot-boilers, has no chance of survival. So there is not much cause to blame the audience, or for that matter the producer, but the star who by



Bachchan in *Kaalia*: palling mystique

his own admission works so hard to convince everyone that his trash is also a form of art.

In *Laawaris* Bachchan was the abandoned waif who grew up to be tough. In *Yaarana* he was the country bumpkin who turned pop star. In *Kaalia* he is the embittered honest drudge wreaking vengeance on a thug called Shaani Seth (Amjad Khan). But the only surviving image at the end of *Kaalia* (as at the end of *Laawaris* or *Yaarana*) is not of a movie, not of a character, concept, performance or anything that goes into the making of a movie, but of a presence: of a stuntman and seducer, of a gangster and joker who, because he is entombed in a cast-iron casing called Amitabh Bachchan, works infallibly.

Promoted Phenomenon: You may as well hire a walkie-talkie. Or dig up a mummy from a pyramid. They will not only exude the same amount of charisma if promoted as well (consider the Miss Piggy phenomenon in the West) but perform harder. Amitabh Bachchan as a phenomenon has got to that stage of his career which is the most vulnerable in the lifespan of a star: some of his mystique is paling, some of the gloss is dimming. If he wants to survive stardom longer, he must think up some new tricks.

The great tragedy of Amitabh Bachchan is that he is unable to snap out of a syndrome of his own invention. People who see *Kaalia* will also learn that the beginning and end of the star system lies in a "hot shit" called Amitabh Bachchan.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

...and this is the beginning of the end of dried-up scalps.

Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner is specially formulated to fight scalp dryness. Fast. It's pure and rich. Yet it's so light that just a few drops are enough to race right through to your scalp . . . and swiftly spread their goodness across its entire surface. The result: a healthy, well-nourished scalp. Which is the foundation for a healthy, well-nourished growth of hair. What's more, just a few drops of Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner are enough to keep your hair looking controlled and sleekly groomed—without the greasiness, messiness and stickiness of hair oils.

Vaseline®

Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner.

Every drop fights dryness.

HTM-PIL-2639-2

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Poetic Fantasy

POKKU VEYIL
Director : G. Aravindan
Starring : Balachandran Chullikad & others

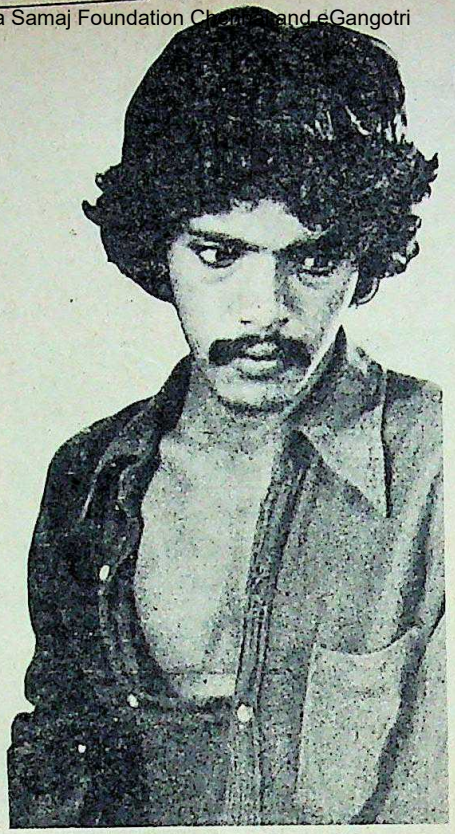
IN India's burgeoning "new cinema", social criticism in the form of realistic narrative provides the major strain. The films of Shyam Benegal, Girish Karnad, Adoor Gopalakrishnan, M.S. Sathyu, Saeed Mirza, subscribe in one way or another to this commitment. Mrinal Sen sometimes chops up the narrative, Mani Kaul and Kumar Sahani impose a severe form on the stories they tell, Ketan Mehta uses folk fantasy, but they all remain within the ambit of this definition or quite close to it. The true exception is Kerala's G. Aravindan whose films reveal a fine sensibility drawn to poetic fantasy rather than social comment.

Only Aravindan can show us a sunset as though we have never seen one before. His visuals, whether black and white as in *Thampu*, or in colour as in *Kanchana Sita* or *Esthappan*, have always held some magic in them. It is not for nothing that the bearded, soft-spoken man has been described as the poet of Indian cinema. Yet the visual poetry, enchanting as it has been, has also had a certain thinness about it. Its delicacy has not been matched by the strength to hold up a structure. With his new film, *Pokku Veyil*, it is no longer so. Aravindan's poetry has acquired a new, remarkable depth.

Aravindan: fine sensibility

Visuals: The version seen so far is without subtitles, it makes you concentrate on the visuals and the sounds with a heightened perception. Besides, the story has little to tell. A silent, sensitive young man arrives at a mental asylum, accompanied by his mother. Through his eyes, we see the process by which he arrived at his madness: the death of his father; the accident to his basketball-playing friend's leg; the estrangement from the girl he loves. The film ends virtually where it began: his mother's visit is over, and two attendants lead him into the doorway to the asylum, as they had at the start.

Pokku Veyil means twilight, and the film lives up to its name. All its shots were taken very early in the morning or in the evening, enveloping its entire reality in the half-light of some world other than this. The visual beauty is not just one of marvellous photography; those who revel in that will soon tire of it and lose Aravindan half-way. The loss will be theirs. His film demands an intense participation in his dream. There is no superficial entertainment here. This is no film for the tribe of hard-boiled intellectuals without sensibility who keep flexing their muscles in the Indian art world. Rarely has the cinema, not merely in India but anywhere, ventured into such recesses of the world of the mind, pushing back its frontiers through a singular vision.


Chullikad: feeling with precision

The film is the view of the poet as a madman. His eyes are so filled with beauty, and his heart with love, that he finds the real world too painful to live in. He retreats therefore into a private world of his own—a world of intense sensual beauty and a perfect harmony of the elements. The young man sits still with his girl on the shore of the lake. The water ripples, down in the background, always the same but constantly changing, for a long time. As the ripples keep coming down, they cast a spell on the eye, and the earth seems to keep rising as though the two still figures in that unearthly light are on a spaceship rising for ever into the infinite.

Compelling Photography: The light engraves the trees upon the sky and the water, and the slow, graceful motions of the camera turn nature into a ballet of [illegible] pause, not unlike the basket[illegible] raman Shahji photographs [illegible] light touches the bodies of [illegible] turning the mother's beau[illegible] beaten face into a piece of scul[illegible] the open for a long time. Th[illegible] own body, as he lies on his [illegible] verandah, his arm stretching [illegible] and falling back on the grou[illegible] and polished smooth by the [illegible] turns, as it were, into nature [illegible] hand, the hill etched against the [illegible] and reflected so blue in the [illegible] like a woman lying on the [illegible] head thrown back in some [illegible] Some of the shots of clouds [illegible] and reflected in its water are [illegible] cosmic dust in 2001 *Space Od[illegible]* beyond Jupiter. The imagery [illegible] reminiscent of the poetry of [illegible] Das. It has the same kind of [illegible] nality and depth of vision.

The music—*Lalit and* [illegible] played by Hari Prasad Ch[illegible] flute and Raju Taranath on the [illegible] entwined with the visuals th[illegible] exist without the other. At first [illegible] of *Lalit* in Chaurasia's imm[illegible] decorative, meant to "enhance [illegible] the dreamlike landscape. But [illegible] and strong-willed. In a wh[illegible] define the contours of feeling [illegible] giving a wordless meaning [illegible] almost seems to acquire a sh[illegible] takes the viewer by the hand a[illegible] into the inner world of the you[illegible] which alone gives meaning [illegible] vision. The music is punctuat[illegible] recitations of poetry (written [illegible] actor Balachandran Chulli[illegible] acting for the first time), and [illegible] the language. The only thing [illegible] that leaves the viewer vague [illegible] the way it disappears into [illegible] concluding sequences of the [illegible] Aravindan had run out of it [illegible] the rest to silence.

It would be a mistake [illegible] and Shahji's photography [illegible] cause there is no self-indul[illegible] to it; it simply depicts cer[illegible] very precisely. Aravindan [illegible] the screen sometimes for ve[illegible] caring little if he loses some [illegible] on the way. In the process [illegible] tense visual rhythm, not alwa[illegible] compelling at times as the [illegible] Aravindan is an avowed ex[illegible] not bury poetry beneath [illegible] order to lend a glow to the [illegible] puts it right there in the ce[illegible] He leaves the cinema of a[illegible] narrative far behind to [illegible] shadowy world, one that [illegible] and joy, and their insepar[illegible]

—Chan[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Some dreams stay beautiful...forever

HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE
Dream-ware for the bathroom of your dreams

An exclusive range for a complete bathroom

HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE SOMA METAL FITTINGS

SOMANY-PILKINGTON'S TILES

SAA/HSI/8

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Spencer Hotels...
for spacious, gracious living

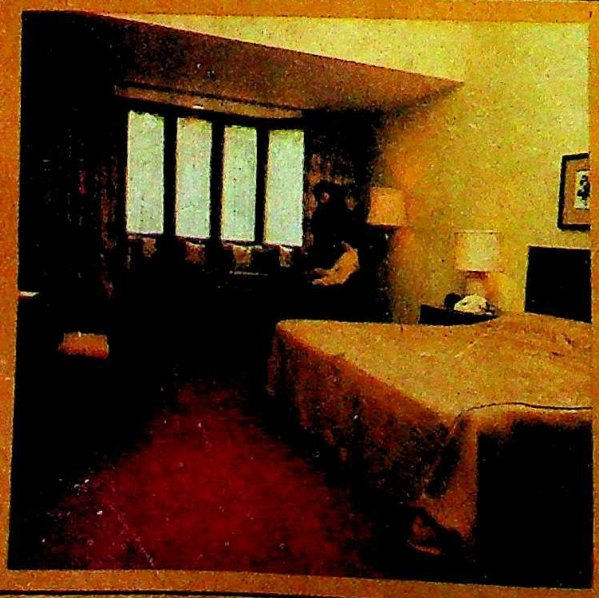
1.

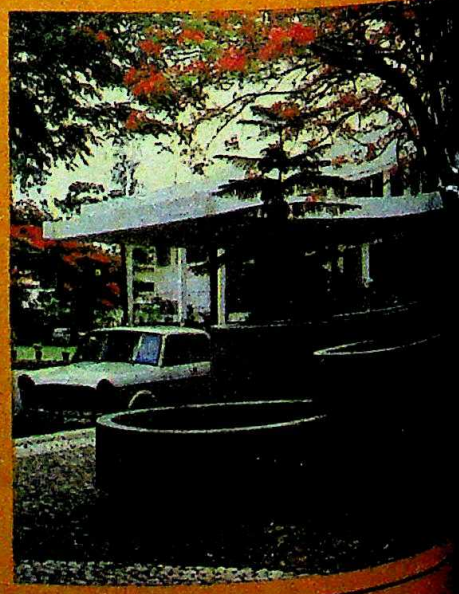
1. Ancient ... form a ... drop to the ... lobby.

2. Luxurious ... suite at the ... Bay windows ... special charm.

3. A sculpture ... sets off the ... convenience.

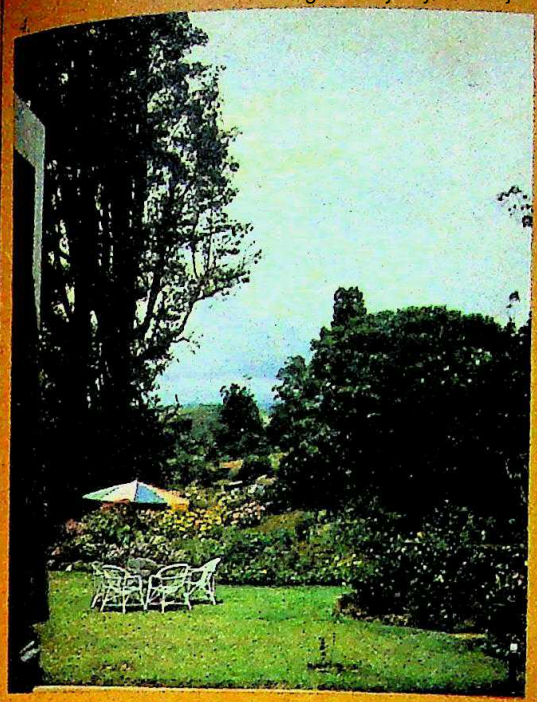
2.



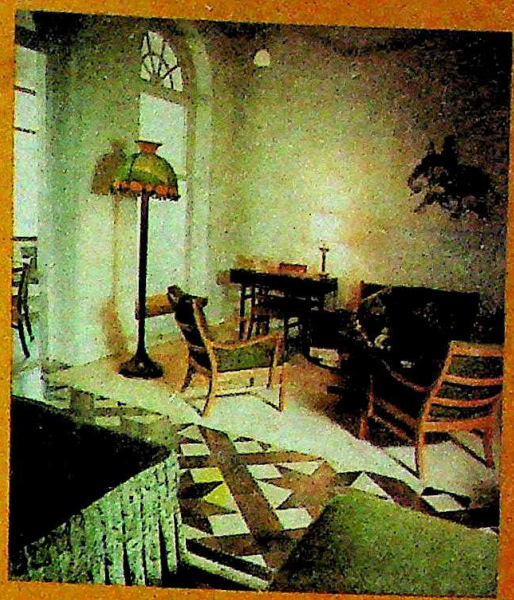


CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

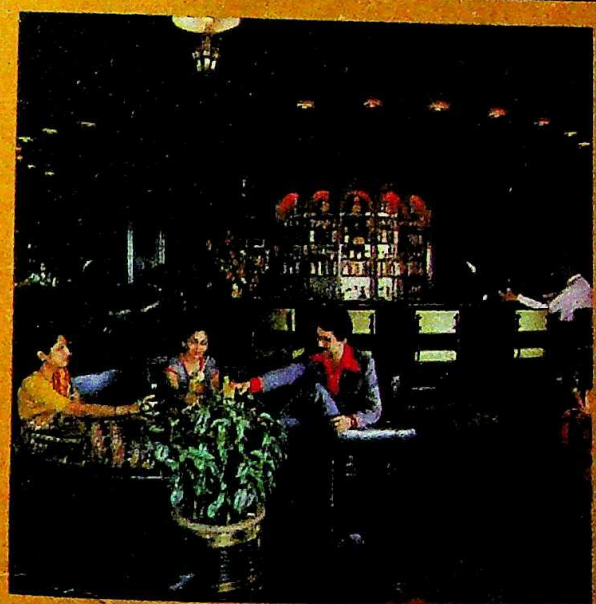
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

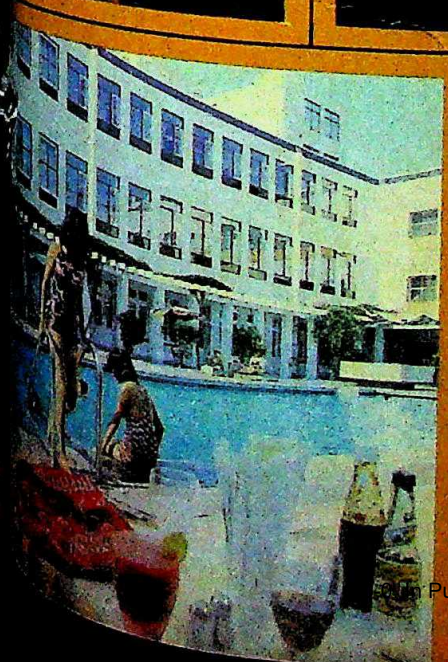


5.



7.





Spencer International Hotels Ltd.

Owners of the Connemara, Madras . West End, Bangalore · Savoy, Ooty.

Instant Reservation Service: Bangalore Telephone 29281 Telex 0845-337/0845-8188. **Bombay** Telephone 293-[illegible] Telex 011-[illegible] **Calcutta** Telephone 455621 Telex 021-7605. **Delhi** Telephone 344254 Telex 031-2435/031-4034. **Madras** Telephone 870051 Telex 041-486/041-525.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Our handiwork for saving you a lot of legwork.

Digitized by A

With the elegant Sleek 80 fr
Superphone sitting on your desk
do your talking without any wi

The new feature in the Sleek
going to make things really eas

What we've added is the free
facility.

It allows you to talk to a per
without lifting the handset. Just
key, and the analog circuit for
feathertouch operation takes ov

Lets you carry on a conversa
face-to-face clarity.

What we've retained in the
are all those other features wh
it the best intercom there is: en
secrecy, paging and conference
and LED for visual identification
you know who's calling.

And when you see the slick
colour combinations, you'll wo
you waited this long.

Now that you know somethi
our handiwork, maybe you'd
save yourself a lot of legwork.

SUPERPHO

**If you want to tal
you don't have to w**

Super Services (India) P O Box 7665 Bombay 400 067

Madras: 82980 Hyderabad: 75933. Bangalo

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ch Of Glass

Paintings on Glass
Appasamy
for Cultural Relations
Pages: 76

FROM the late 18th century, when the technique of glass painting was adopted by Indian artists, till the first quarter of the 20th century, it remained a whimsical but popular art the last quarter, glass become exotic collector's antiquity, which makes and fragility, which reduces arrival, the subject matter kings and courtesans, calves, gods in the fancy of caught the contemporary

my's love for the minor her into a field hitherto Her last publication, *of the Maratha Period* substream. Glass paint-

Parrot, Bihar school

as "pictures drawn and and framed with the most, so that the paint-the glass". Though they portrait and re-in different regions be like Kalighat, Appasamy brands eclectic as well as beginning of Indian back to the early ex-

changes in maritime trade. While the colonising yoke was as yet transparent and unfelt, Indian artists on the coasts had begun with a borrowed technique to colour this transparence. Later, the British demand was to directly influence glass painting.

Slump: Appasamy suggests that since war and trade were controlled by foreigners, no accumulation of wealth was possible. "And this in turn affected the patronage of art. We do not find any important architecture or major art scheme being planned or executed at this time. The art of the period is of small curiosities". While this assertion is largely true, Appasamy overlooks the migration of the Marwaris from Rajasthan to the ports and other centres of trade where they were able to amass large fortunes.

In their village—which grew into towns—they contributed to an elaborate architectural style. Shekhavati, in particular, witnessed this patronage which carried further from architecture into a tremendous patronage of frescoes. However, it is interesting to note that the paintings on glass which arrived under foreign influence and initially flourished at the instance of the rulers "gradually became a popular middle class fashion. It was an expression of the new taste, which was interested in the curious and the ostentatious. Also it was inexpensive."

Foreign Influence: Appasamy's research traces the influence of glass paintings in India not from Europe, which was the original home of glass paintings, but from China. It was apparently taught to artists in Canton by Jesuit priests. They became a part of the inexpensive China trade output and served only a "decorative" purpose in European interiors. From China the art travelled to the west coast of India. Appasamy suggests that "Chinese artists probably visited or stayed at the courts of Mysore, Satara and Cutch". Oddly enough, "these courts were mostly of those rulers who were not friendly to the British".

Art in India had always been a way of life. The artist was anonymous and expounded a tradition to which he and his work belonged. Western influence led to a confrontation of cultures to which there were three distinct responses. The first was a wholesale adoption of a new idea or technology. The second reaction was conservative—an opposition to change. It was the third, the synthesis of two cultures, that gave rise to glass painting. This is what explains their hybrid form and content.

Despite Appasamy's modest appraisal of her work which she writes "does not claim to be a definitive study", the spadework is substantial. If price were not the consideration, more colour plates would have suited the subject better.

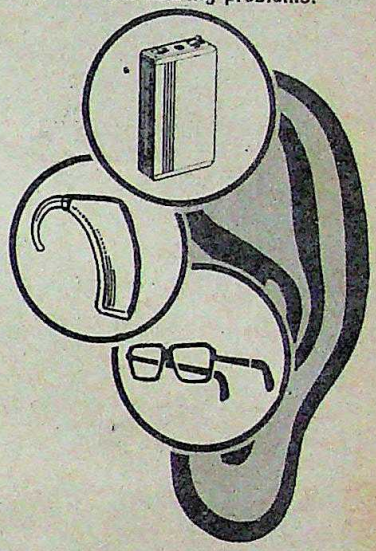
SMAN NAIR

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

IF YOU HAVE
A HEARING PROBLEM,
WE HAVE AN AID FOR YOU.

novax

Novax gives you the finest
range of HEARING AIDS to eliminate
Your hearing problems.



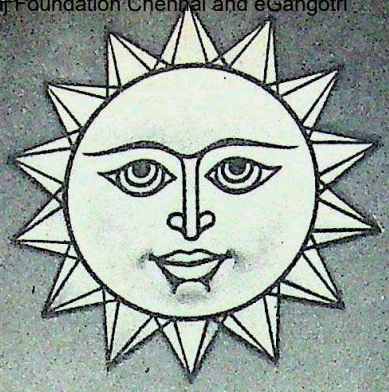
771 EXCLUSIVE INVISIBLE BEHIND THE EAR SERIES FOR MILD AND MODERATE HEARING LOSS.
OR
781 THE ONLY SPECTACLE HEARING AID PRODUCED IN INDIA.
OR
791 POCKET HEARING AID USING AN EASILY AVAILABLE PENLIGHT CELL WITH AN IC-PERHAPS THE MOST POWERFUL AND RUGGED HEARING AID AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY.

ALL THESE AND THE EXCLUSIVE NOVAX GUARANTEE FOR YOU- BECAUSE YOU DESERVES THE BEST

SINGH TRADING COMPANY
9, Blackers Road, Madras-600 002.
Phone: 844169 & 844359
Branch: 8/2 S.J.P Road.
BANGALORE-560 002.

Stockists:
1. M/s. NAVJIVAN HEARING AIDS CENTRE
373/10, Navjivan Society Bldg.
Lamington Road, Bombay-400 008.
2. M/s. KASHYAP & CO
F-65, Bhagat Singh Market New Delhi-110 001.
3. M/s. C.C. SAHA LIMITED
45, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta-700 013.
4. M/s. RADIO SUPPLY STORES
3 B.B.D. Bag East, Calcutta-700 001.
5. M/s. SUMA AGENCIES
M.G. Road, Cochin-682 015.
6. M/s. NEO MODERN RADIO & ELECTRONICS
95, Park Lane, Secundrabad-(AP)
7. M/s. RAJ SURJICO
6 Rajendra Market, Agra-3.
8. M/s. INDIA AUTO CENTRE
Sco 74-75 Sector 17-C, Chandigarh
9. M/s. HEARING AID CENTRE
164 Kodambakkam High Road, Madrass-600 034

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Thanks to the Osram range, the sun will never set.

The Osram 'sun' — it's the symbol to look out for when you need a reliable and effective lamp.

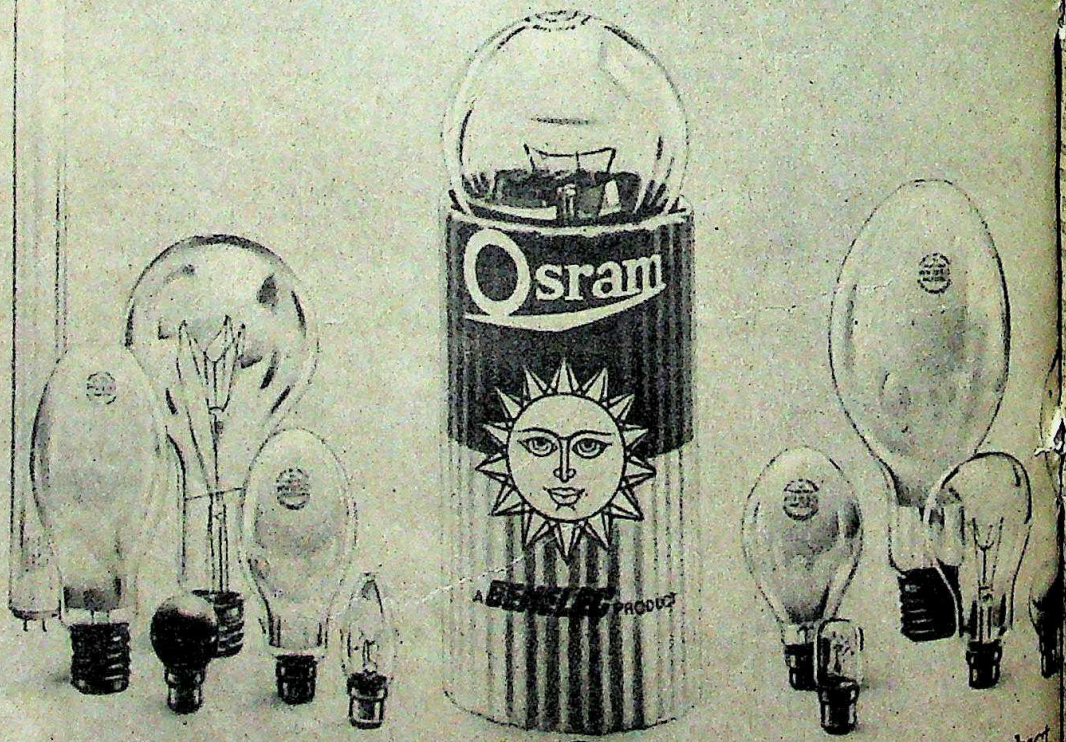
No matter what the application, the Osram lamp shines brighter, and lasts longer.

Osram lamps are today playing a vital role wherever lighting is critical. In multi-crore projects, national highways, in hospitals, banks, hotels and homes.

So, next time, choose Osram. And we'll make sure that the sun never sets on your world.

THE OSRAM RANGE

GLS Incandescent Lamps : 25 – 1000W
Fluorescent Tubes : 20 – 80W
High Pressure Mercury Vapour Lamps : 80 – 1000W
Also Decoration, Night, Candle, Pygmy, Torch, Special 'F', Locomotive, Aerodrome Runway Lamps.



Switch on Daylight with Osram a GENELEC product

Trade Mark Osram : Permitted User Genelec

ACIL/GL-1/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

amatic Act

ckett-esque as a wait last fortnight ered in the wings hop- vernor of Delhi S.L. as promise and issue a ing two tough clauses in mances Act. The Act ted first in 1876 and ptember 1981 makes it atre performances to be ce. Last month theatre opposed to the Act, committee to prevent its appease them Khurana notification would be clauses. The notifi- never arrived.

ted by alarmed British to fiercely patriotic *Nil Darpan*, the 1876 nationalists for what it repressive form of cen- ly at throttling politi-

ity: The new incar- the Regulations for ling Performances of framed in 1980 and September, goes one ear, by including two ns which virtually give ket authority to ban performance.

e regulation deals with e, under which perfor- bited if felt likely to se; wound the suscep- n, community or re- e feeling between cla- promote discontent or ence to personalities.' regulation which deals ficate, empowers the formances "likely to overthrowing of legally s, invite indiscipline ngst armed forces or al disharmony or are ous or obscene." A this chapter and the s it all by arming the to deny a licence if a be "objectionable on those already speci- certificate is to be issued ng eminent persons, performing arts," —a constituted.

exists merely as nstitutes the powers Said an angry theatre-worker: "In a court of law the Act simply cannot stand up to the fundamental right to freedom of expression."

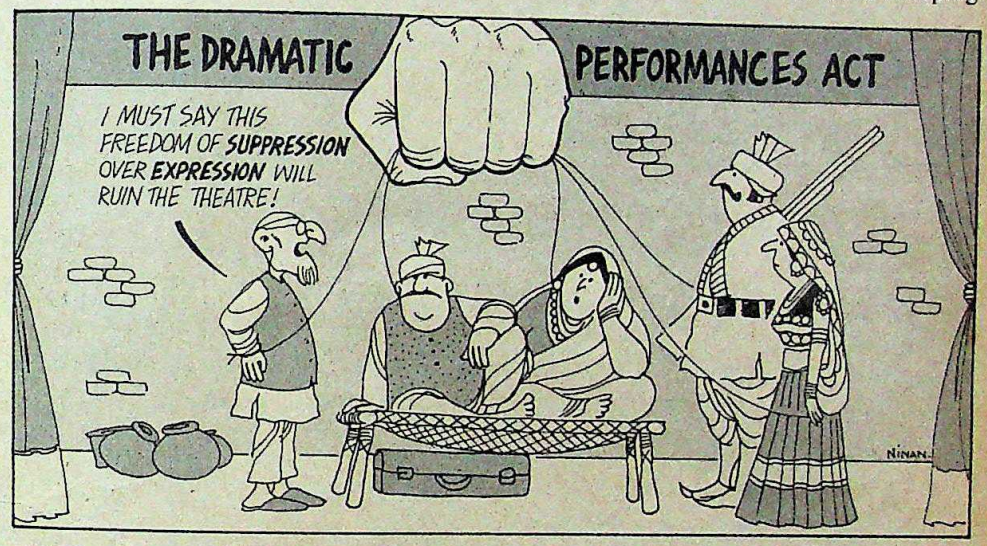
Political Content: Shorn of its obligatory reference to keeping peace and communal harmony, and the directive to censor offensive reference to 'personalities' and obscenity (which is more than covered by the defamation and obscenity laws of the land) the political content of the Act is obvious and most controversial.

Many theatre-workers infer that the capital's popular and prolific modern street theatre with its outright anti-establishment and anti-status quo stance is quite likely to have provoked the Act. Active groups like the Jan Natya Manch, Prayog and the Mahila Dakshata Samiti, to name only a few, in the last few years have often taken to the streets, parks, colleges and outlying village squares, with agitprop performances on topical issues like the oppression of Harijans, bonded labour, police brutality and the burning of brides. The impact is powerful and performances difficult to monitor.

While not a single performance has been known to have incited violence, or exacerbated communal feelings (in fact, the plays have sought to counter anti-social activities) criticism of official apathy and irregular police methods have been frank and outspoken. Street theatre, it seems, thus stands most to be affected by the new Act.

Deputy Police Commissioner of Police (Licencing) Rajan Mishra, however, denies any underlying motive behind the Act: "We do not have any axe to grind and the implementation of the Act is definitely not politically motivated. We are merely trying to keep things under control." Mishra also insists that one of the reasons for the new regulations is that the police are trying to aid the entertainment tax commissioner. Adds Mishra: "We have had numerous complaints from the commissioner claiming that a large number of theatre performers skip the necessary tax certificates. They requested us to help them check these irregularities."

Token Sop: Last month, the committee members, from virtually every group in the city including M.K. Raina, Bansi Kaul, Rathin Das, Narendra Sharma, Ram Gopal Bajaj, and Rati Bartholomew, marched to Delhi's Lieutenant Governor S.L. Khurana urging that the Act be scrapped. On the face of it they were promised co-operation. While Khurana seemed less than keen to invest the police with such sweeping powers, the outcome was a token sop to the protest—the suitability clause was merely "held in abeyance". And theatre groups found themselves trooping into police headquarters to have performances rubber-stamped by khaki-clad bureaucrats.



Said well-known actor-director Ram Gopal Bajaj: "On one hand the government is trying to promote theatre activities and on the other it wants to throttle it. It is not just a few clauses we object to; the whole Act should be pulled out by the roots."

While the censor's axe still swings over the theatre groups in Delhi, there is every possibility of the police authorities in other metropolitan cities taking their cue from the capital to muzzle the stage. This is particularly portentous for states like Karnataka which have a long-established tradition of political plays staged by small groups on streets. Said a theatre activist in the capital: "Stage is as much a means for communication as the press. This attack on the stage, if allowed to go unchallenged, will encourage authorities to grab much more." With nothing coming along to reverse the situation, it is only judicial intervention that can ring the curtain down on the controversy.

—ANITA KAUL

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GRAND HOTEL

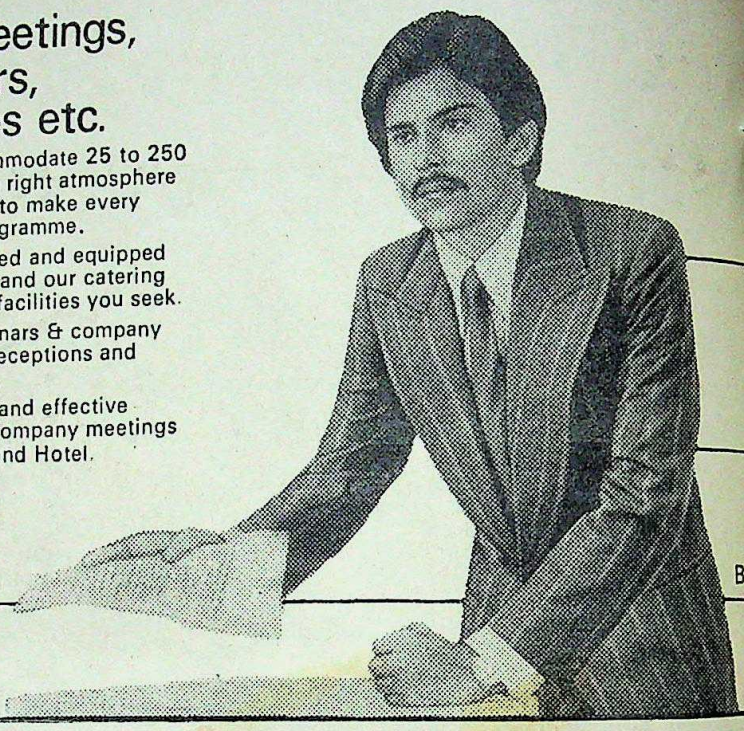
for
Company meetings,
Seminars,
Conferences etc.

Our various rooms can accommodate 25 to 250 persons and can provide the right atmosphere of grandeur and serenity to make every success of your programme.

The rooms are air-conditioned and equipped with public address system and our catering services extend all the finest facilities you seek.

We cater not only for seminars & company meetings but ofcourse, receptions and parties too.

To promote enthusiasm and effective participation, arrange your Company meetings and Seminars at Grand Hotel.



Dial
268211
for booking

The gift that changed Mrs. Mitra's frown into a smile

Today Mr Mitra's career comes to an end. Mrs Mitra's worry begins. How to manage without a steady income? What she did not know was that his monthly deposit of Rs. 400/- in Allahabad Bank's Pension Scheme for 7 years will fetch them the same amount every month for the rest of his life, the principal remaining intact. It's a gift worth bringing a smile from his wife.

A monthly deposit of Rs. 10/- or its multiples for 7 years in Allahabad Bank's Pension Scheme fetches you the same amount as your deposit every month. As long as you live.

An assured fixed income after a certain period – Allahabad Bank's Pension Scheme.

ALLAHABAD BANK
(A Govt. of India undertaking)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

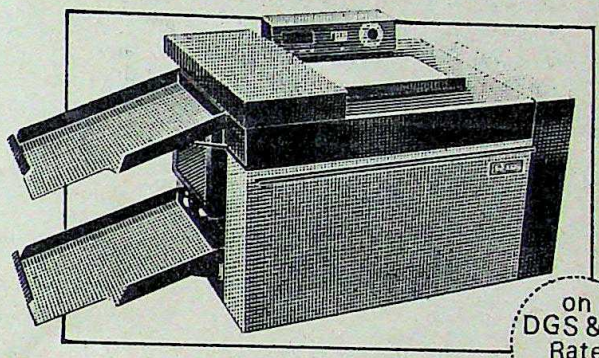
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

atically efficient— Economically priced

roducing
e Indian challengers to
ported business machines

of an unbeatable range
-class single element (Golf Ball) electric
and automatic plain paper copiers are now
in India. They are the first of a whole new
e machines with unique features that
ective office operations.

ences—no spare parts problems
d and marketed in India by Logic Systems.
s require no import licences. Backed by
and spare parts service that only a
can give, each machine is available at
match in the country.



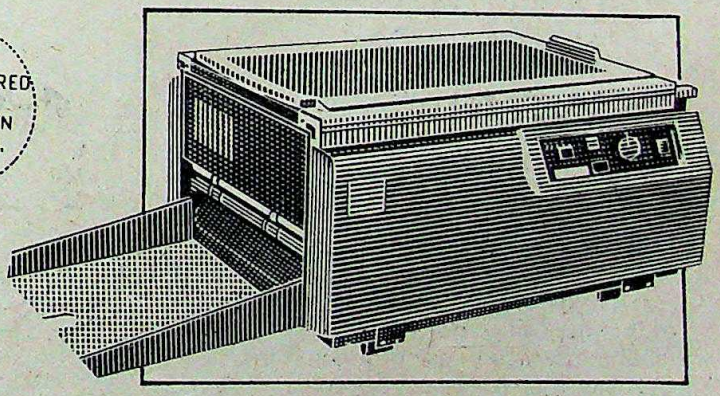
on DGS & D Rate contract

PPC-12/12B—the microprocessor – controlled plain paper copier :
- Dual facility. Books and stream feed technology in one and the same machine.
- Multiple copy speed—12 copies per minute.
- Foolscap/B4 format.
- Microprocessor control for reliability and easy maintenance.
- Lowest cost per copy. More cost-effective than any other machine.

MANUFACTURED UNDER PERMISSION FROM IBM, USA

Self-Correcting Electric/Electronic
—for the first impression that

tures include :
ageable Golf Ball type elements. Now
s in English or Hindi on the same
changing takes only 30 seconds.
on cassettes. Over a longer span of time
ep impressions that look just like print.
Key. Typing errors are lifted off clean
ress of a key.



Fully automatic copiers—for end copies that look like originals

EC-10—the only cassett-fed low volume copier:
- B4 format. Books and documents of sizes up to B4.
- Paper cassettes. Each hold 200 sheets and facilitate easy operation.
- Speedy copying. 10 copies per minute.
- Straight paper path. No more paper jamming and consequent copier breakdown.
- Compact size. Sleek and built to fit your desk.

emonstration Contact:

gicSystems Pvt. Ltd.

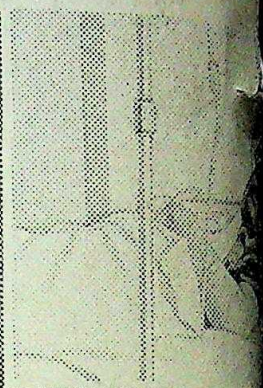
AJI BAZAR, PRAGATI MAIDAN
UR SHASTRI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001 Tel. 804443, 622115
Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Patna, Ahmedabad
Lucknow, Chandigarh.

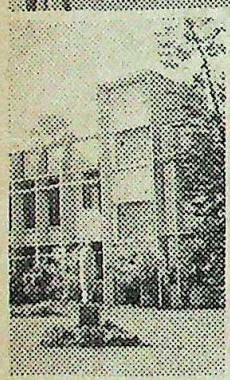
ep your business one step ahead

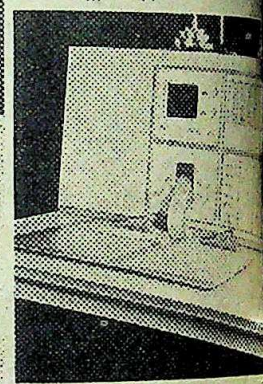
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

10 km in 10 minutes or the baby dies







"It was a desperate situation," says Sister Willibrord, Administrator-in-charge of Holy Spirit Hospital-Bombay

"Ours is a missionary hospital for the poor. In our 100 bed hospital, we have an Intensive Care Unit, ECG machines, respirators, heart monitors and six incubators for premature babies ... all life supporting systems that function only on power. The slightest break could mean death.

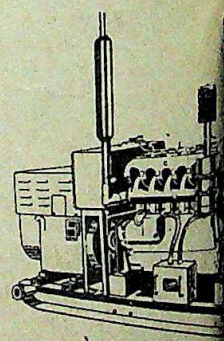
It very nearly came to that. Sometime ago there was a sudden power failure. Our immediate concern was for a baby in the incubator. The required temperature (37°C) to keep the baby alive, could last just 10 minutes. The baby had to be rushed to the nearest hospital.

It was 10 km away. 10 km in 10 minutes the baby's life depended on it. And we did it.

It was then we realised how much we needed a genset. So many precious lives depended on it. So, we went in for a Kirloskar genset.

If you need a genset for an emergency, don't hesitate to specify Kirloskar. You can depend on it. We do."

Need we say more?



Range: 2.5 to 70 KVA

For hotels, poultry industries, cinema manufacturing industries

Call on us or write to:

Please send me your quotation and Kirloskar Gensets:

Genset required .....

Company name

Address

Mail to Kirloskar Engineering Private
15/16, Kaka Halwai Industrial Estate
Parvati, Pune 411 009 (India)
Phone: 440621, 445663 • Telex: 01

Kirloskar

KIRLOSKAR ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

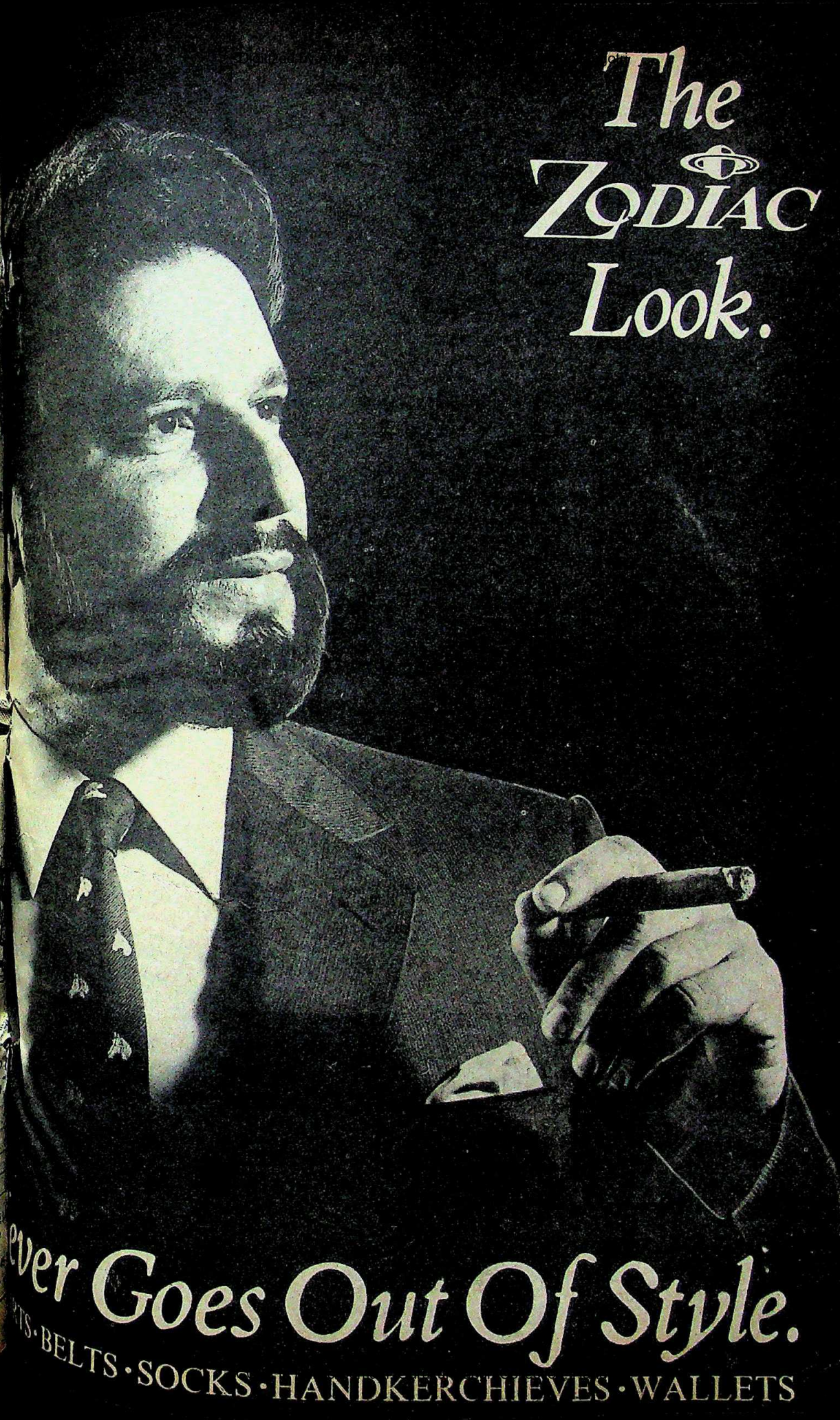
PRATIBHA-81-300

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

utes

KVA
stries, cinema
es
us or write to
ur quotation and

gineering Private
Industrial Estate
09 (India)
563 • Telex: 0



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

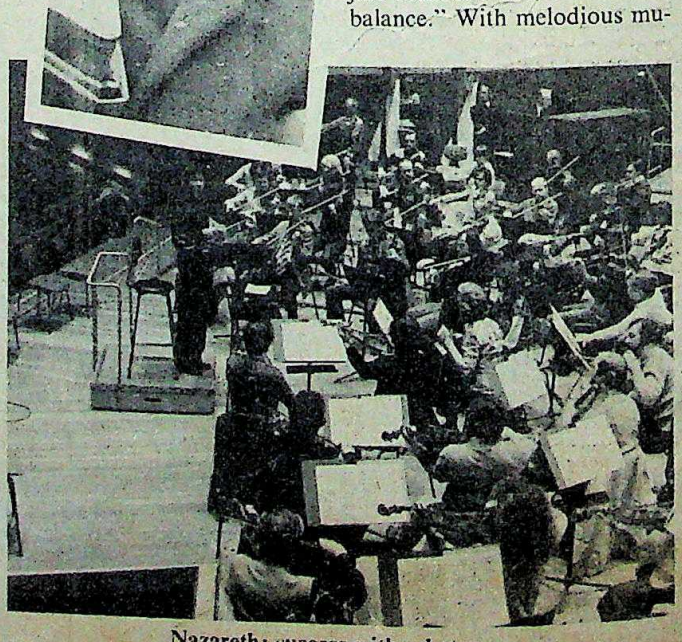
Goetzen: jinxed

Hari Om Gahlot

■ It seemed an ideal plot for a Mills and Boon high drama. Devoid of estranged lovers, the story was, nevertheless, full of mystery and money, topped by a baroness in distress. The lady in question—the flamboyant French Baroness **Stefania von Kories zu Goetzen,** ("on the wrong side of 40") was accompanied by a sackful of scintillating diamonds, estimated at a whopping Rs 1.73 crore. Last fortnight, Goetzen who came for the extravaganza wedding of the daughter of a Sindhi multi-millionaire **J. Daryani,** would never have dreamt of making it to the headlines of the daily papers. After the wedding, Goetzen went back to her five-star Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel unloading her glittering mass at the hotel's safety locker. Finding it difficult to unclasp her necklace, she went to her room, unclasped it, went back to the locker, only to discover her diamond-studded earring tops, worth Rs. 16 lakh, missing from the vault. The baroness has been prevented from leaving the country unless she pays Rs. 26 lakh duty on the missing jewellery.

■ Following closely on the heels of international Indian prodigy **Zubin Mehta**, last fortnight announced another baton-wielding star-in-the-making on Berlin's musical arena. **Daniel Nazareth,** 33, a Bombay-born commerce graduate, was signed up as the official conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Beginning his musical training in tandem with his graduation in Bombay, Nazareth moved off to Vienna to study musical theory. Receiving rave reviews from the West Berlin press who have declared the irrepressible Nazareth an "excellent orchestral mentor", he signed on the all-important dotted line to take up the conductorship of the prestigious Symphony Orchestra, last December. He will officially take charge in autumn this year. Shorn of the style and slickness that Mehta has acquired over more than a decade in the limelight, Nazareth is fast reaching that success. With a string of prizes and awards for directing wide-ranging repertoires of symphonic music as guest conductor of well-known European symphony orchestras, Nazareth exudes a soothing confidence. He remarks: "It's just because I have this idea of balance." With melodious mu-

Gatha: coming full circle



Nazareth: success with a baton

sic in the ea
difficult to re
and if you do
Nazareth is

■ After ne
spent on a lo
of the West
stops at
London, the
ningly love
Gatha, 35,
Bombay. Retu
base, last fort
photographer
39, the svelte
making plans
of their new
Circles", whi
world premier
rtly. An audi
together by
team, "Circle
equal part on
of the lens an
takingly sup
rations. Finally
view as the
combined effo
plan to put th
road once it
fully launched

SIGN

■ Died: N
Brij Mohan B
sive heart atta
was the chairm
Motors Limi
ngest of the

■ Died: F
Abraham, 73,
attack, in To
recipient of th
began his film
an assistant d
The films in w
as a charac
Jagriti, Kism
Polish and re

■ Died: Jy
"CPI-M
Sabha, of a he

■ Appoint
Swaminathan
dent chairma
FAO. He co
member of
Commission.

■ Arrested:
leader, K
ramaiah, 64,
had a price-
was arrested
the condition
had since be

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

INDIA TODAY

The Complete Newsmagazine

Vol. VII No. 4

The fortnight February 16–28, 1982

Editor
Aroon Purie

Managing Editor: Suman Dubey
Senior Editor: S. Venkat Narayan
Business Editor: Jay Dubashi
Picture Editor: Raghu Rai
Senior Writer: Dilip Bobb

Correspondents
Sethi, Prabhu Chawla, Sumit Mitra, Chaitanya Kalbag, Madhu Trehan
Ramesh Menon **Bangalore:** Raj
Bombay: Sreekant Khandekar **Bombay:**
Bhopal: Sumanta Sen
Uday Singh **Calcutta:**
Gobind Thukral **Hyderabad:**
K. Menon **Lucknow:** Anand Sagar **Patna:**
Ahmed **Trivandrum:** Sreedhar Pillai

Foreign Correspondents
Badhwar **Canada:** Suresh Jain
UK: Bonny Mukherjee
Shonali Joshua, Anu Kapoor
Ashok R. Pandey, Jagannath Dubashi, Anita Kaul

Photographers: Bhawan Singh, Pramod Pushkarna

Art Department: Ajit Ninan (Cartoons), Lokesh
B.K. Sharma (Cartography)

Executive Editor: Rasheed Talib

Marketing Director: Mohini Bhullar

Managers: Neena Mongia (Bombay), (Delhi), Meera Paul (Calcutta), K.V. Bhaskaran (Bangalore)

General Manager: Raj K. Wadhwa
Business Manager: Dinesh C. Agarwal
Group Sales Manager: Ashok Mehra
Circulation Managers: S. Srinivasan (Trade), K. Sharma (Subscription)

Offices
Editorial: Living Media India Pvt Ltd, F-40 Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001
Phones: 45801-4, Telex: 31-4724
Cable: LIVMEDIA, NEW DELHI
Circulation (Trade): Circulation Manager, 9-K Connaught Circus, New Delhi
Phone: 351791/312477, Telex: 31-2651
THOM IN, Cable: THOMPRESS, NEW DELHI
Subscription: 'India Today', Subscription Department, Post Box 69, Faridabad, Haryana.

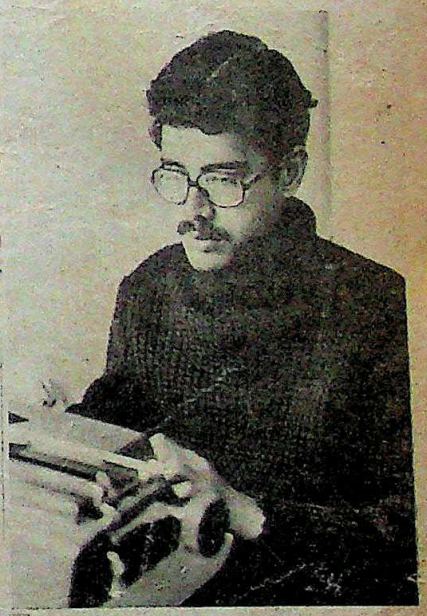
Advertisement
A & B Jolly Maker Chambers-II, Nariman Point, Bombay—Phones: 234446/233152/234583, Telex: 5373 THOM IN, Cable: LIVMEDIA, BOMBAY.
9-K Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001—Phones: 312070/321776, Telex: 2651 THOM IN, Cable: LIVMEDIA, NEW DELHI.
No. 315 (New No. 148), 3rd Floor, A Block, Building, 16 Commander-in-Chief Road, Madras 600105—Phones: 86117.
74 St. Mark's Road, Bangalore 560001—Phone: 568448.
Everest, 46-C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta—Phone: 445398.

India Living Media India Private Ltd.
All rights reserved throughout the world.
Reproduction in any manner, in whole or part, in English or other languages, prohibited.
Published by Raj K. Wadhwa for Living Media India Private Limited, New Delhi and printed at Thomson Press (India) Limited, Faridabad.
India Today does not accept responsibility for unsolicited publication material.

Letter from the Editor

ONE of the lesser known areas of media responsibility is its relationship with the law. It is a relationship which is generally little understood, not having been explored in India as thoroughly as it has been in other countries. In the United States and Britain, there are countless precedents and judgments which form the collective consciousness of judges and editors. In India, where investigative journalism is in its infancy, the ground is relatively uncharted. Media institutes and law faculties have embarked on preliminary expeditions to feel the terrain, and a few media men have sought to test its contours in bold writing. But more often than not there remains an element of surprise.

This much, at least, INDIA TODAY *discovered last fortnight when a typical day at its office was interrupted by a most atypical event: the arrival of a messenger from a local court bearing notices addressed to no fewer than seven parties staying an article that wasn't even written. The order from the court of Shiv Charan, Sub Judge Ist class, Delhi, restrained* INDIA TODAY, *the printers Thomson Press and five members of their staff from publishing, printing or circulating any article regarding soft drinks magnate and Congress (I) MP Charanjit Singh. The court passed the order on an application by the MP who alleged that the magazine had set out to "blackmail, harass and to compel the plaintiff to reveal some of the business interests/secrets to the public through the (magazine) which is wholly illegal, improper and uncalled for". In his submission Singh then went on to say that "the magazine is adamant in publishing a scandalous, concocted, incorrect, biased and politically motivated article which would seriously damage, defame and harm his reputation". In support, he offered up the questionnaire sent to him by Correspondent* CHAITANYA KALBAG. *In which the magazine sought Singh's cooperation to "help us present a balanced report."* INDIA TODAY *will contest the order.*

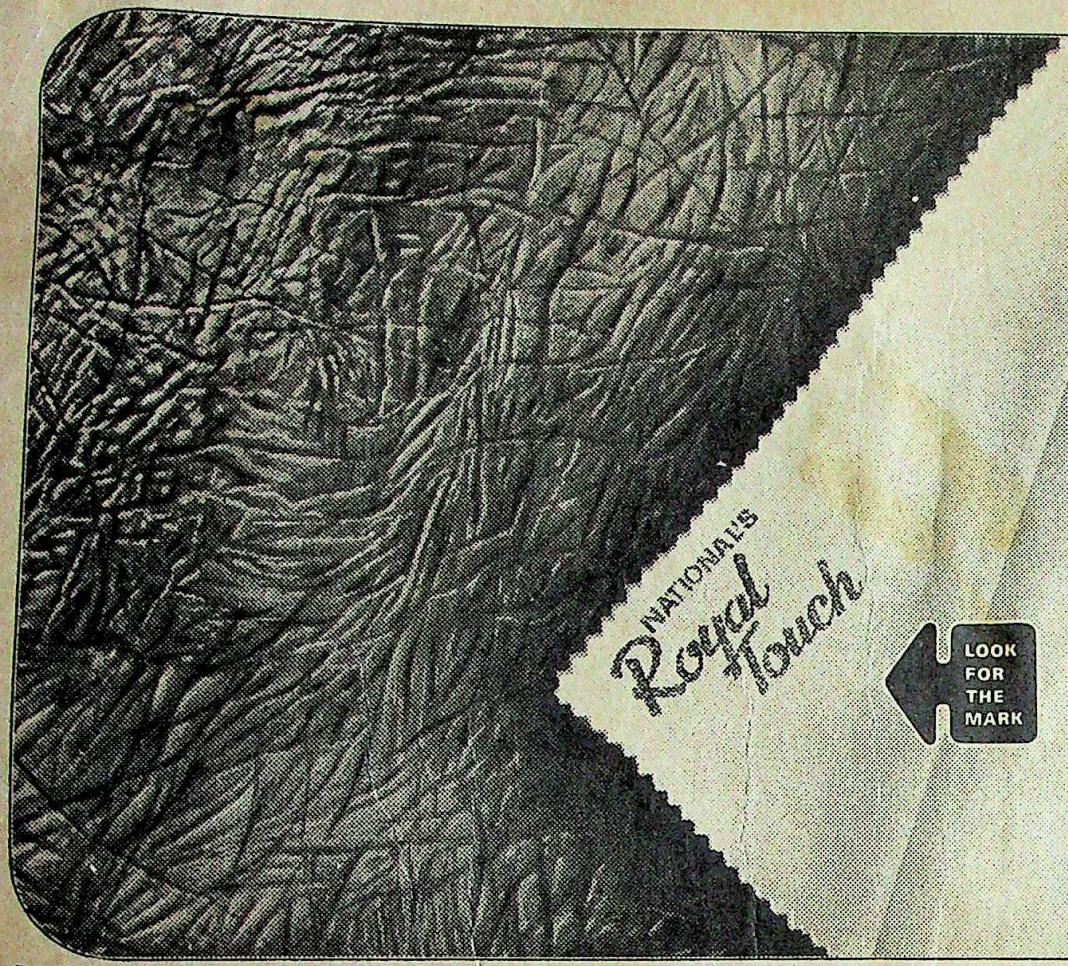


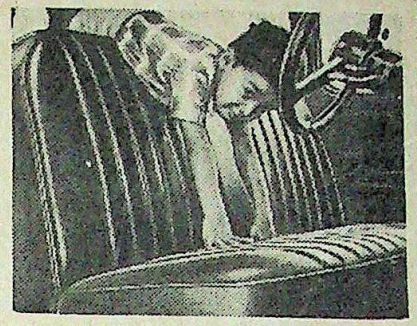
Chaitanya Kalbag

That wasn't the only encounter with the law last fortnight. In a separate action, INDIA TODAY *moved a petition in the Supreme Court concerning fake encounters in Uttar Pradesh which Kalbag investigated last month (January 31, 1982). The petition asked the Court to direct an independent body to investigate the "encounters" with powers to prosecute police officials found guilty of murder or other offences. It also asked the Court to order the state Government to cooperate fully in the investigation and bear its cost. A Supreme Court bench made up of judges V.D. Tulzapurkar, R.S. Pathak and A.N. Sen on February 10 gave the Uttar Pradesh Government two weeks to reply.*

AT a less weighty level, INDIA TODAY *was in touch with a court of law in a third instance last fortnight when Correspondent* ASOKA RAINA *obtained permission to interview seven of 31 Indians deported from Lebanon on charges of being mercenaries. Raina had flown to Beirut last October to bring back an exclusive report on the trade in mercenaries to that embattled country. Last month's deportation gave a vivid glimpse into what is obviously a suspect traffic with strong undercover implications.*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar





LOOK FOR THE MARK

NATIONAL'S
Royal Touch

The unique material for Car Seats, Upholstery, Garments, Ladies Handbags

and many more.
Made with meticulous care to fulfil all your requirements. It's tough, super-supple, soft, cool and combines the beauty of leather with the luxury of built-in cushioning.

Royal Touch. Designed for style, styled for comfort.

Stockists:
Bharat Leathercloth Co., Bombay. Tel: 357272 • B. B. Rungta & Co., Bombay. Tel: 271966 • Faruqooi Stores, Bombay. Tel: 371395 • Popat Brothers, Bombay. Tel: 327101 • Veera Sales Corporation, Bombay. Tel: 395097 • S. K. Enterprises, Bombay. Tel: 865756 • Motor Hood Depot, Bombay. Tel: 865637. Y. A. Mamaji & Sons, Bombay. Tel: 862282/861137 • Kitabi Traders, Bombay. Tel: 377035 • Neptune Plastics Corpn., Ahmedabad. Tel: 383571 • Ajanta Rexine Traders, Delhi. Tel: 264163/234284/269962/239695/239962 • Raj Rexine Trading Co., Delhi. Tel: 239869/238647 • Raj Leather Stores, Delhi. Tel: 239869/238647 • Rexine Traders, 2359-60, Ballimaran, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Tel: 261225/268553/266580.

NATIONALS ROYAL TOUCH

the national leathercloth mfg. co.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Illustration

cover story, "Operation Face-lift" 15) has very correctly analysed the ts being made to refurbish the Government. It is no use if the the helm is alone in aiming for —the people travelling with her share the ambition.

James Romans

t everything about the price rise the cover (February 15). It was Keep it up.

V.S. Bhatt

ld Profile

profile on G.R. Vishwanath (Feb- was splendid. No one can deny the en if he hits 30 odd runs it is a treat him. He is also unperturbed what- ens to his team. In contrast to rude attitude towards his oppo- Vishwanath is calm even in the midst versy.

K.S. Ganapathy Subramanium

ted Politician

chancy Unleashed" (January 31) ellent cover story—objective and . Let's hope that it will warn the Indian public against this kind of mimickry.

M.H. Ahad

INDIA TODAY derides all the y members for pampering Rajiv too, subtly serves the cause of by putting a former pilot on the the third time in 18 months.

K. Ravi

high time that this politician on realises that all the politicians dependence on him are doing so not they realise his great potential for but because their own survival on him. None of them have any sense of their own and therefore derive their strength from the top.

New Delhi *Rajneesh Wadhera*

■ What you term as blatant sycophancy is a reflection of the popular support that Rajiv Gandhi enjoys. And it is this support that lends legitimacy to his claim of leadership.

Kota *Sushim Banerjee*

■ Why should you give so much prominence to 'Mr Clean'? provided with the same advantages any one of us could do what he has done.

Patna *Bhole Shankar*

■ This son would not have risen if the Janata, Lok Dal and all their allies had been able to form a stable government. Their collapse betrayed the nation.

Trivandrum *H.B. Isaac*

■ The magazine is packed with articles against the Gandhi family. In your eagerness to cater for armchair firebrands you seem to forget that only Mrs Gandhi and the Congress(I) stand between us and chaos. Please adopt a more moderate course.

Madras *M.G. Sundaram*

■ The cover story amply illustrates our high level of tolerance, or should I say acquiescence, where our politicians are concerned. It also shows that Rajiv Gandhi is fully equipped to tread the path set by his younger brother.

Delhi *Asjeet Lamba*

■ You devote 11 pages to the Youth Congress(I) meeting and not a single paragraph to the three-day conference organised by the RSS. Where then is objectivism in journalism?

Bangalore *Pandit Chandrakanth*

Wrong Formula

The formula of bearer bonds "Fancy Paper, Chancy Promises", January 31) is like giving cough mixture to a person who has tuberculosis. What we need are preventive measures.

Ahmedabad *R.S. Balge*

Crumbling Pillar

The article, "A New Year's Resolution" (January 31) made very depressing reading. For most of us the judiciary was one of the last remaining pillars of a democratic society. And with the crumbling of this pillar it becomes clear that the fault lies with the judiciary as the threat comes from within, not without.

Pune *Sanjay S. Kulkarni*

■ The actions of the members of the judiciary have stripped the credibility of this institution. Their image has been besmirched in the eyes of the public and now its inde-

IMAGINE AN AMPLIFIER

Which allows you to
* amplify incoming calls (specially weak ones)
* convert conversations into discussions
* use your hands for taking notes etc. (instead of merely holding the receiver)
* record telephonic conversations

and which does not take any additional table space

YES, WE OFFER

automats

TELE-AMP

Elegance & performance beautifully matched
FOR THOSE WHO VALUE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Automats (India),
2A, Sindhu house Nanabhai Lane,
Fort, Bombay 400001 Ph-250165

Also available
HAND DRYERS
AUTO-TAP
automats
automatically assures quality

VENART/GA

DISTRIBUTORS.
Meenu Marketing Associates, 59, Nehru Stadium, VOC Park, Coimbatore-641 018 and 94, Shivalaya Bldg., C-IN-C Road, Egmore, Madras-600 105. Utility Services, J-24, Saket, New Delhi-110 017. M/s. Thanvi & Co., P.O. Box No. 867, Kathmandu. M/s. Pamesh Sales Corporation 259, Rasta Peth, Pune-411 011. Jupiter Agencies 1910-Nataniyon Ka Rasta, Nehru Bazar, Jaipur 302002. Elhard Marketing Corporation, 14, Pollock Street, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700 001
DISTRIBUTORS INVITED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Speech of Dr. Charat Ram, Chairman, at the 21st Annual General Meeting held on January 7, 1982 at New Delhi.

Friends,

I have pleasure in welcoming you to the Company's 21st Annual General Meeting.

The Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year have been in your hands for some time already. You would have been happy to observe that the Company has had another successive year of improved working, with production of all our products and overall profits increasing over the last year. However, I consider it appropriate to place before you some of the national economic trends which are not so healthy, and all of us must necessarily have to be aware of the same.

While the improvement of the past few years in the Company's operations has been considerable, there are signals of difficult times ahead already. Profit margins are not keeping pace with increases in sales volume, reflecting again that cost increases have been taking their toll incessantly, and that it is becoming increasingly difficult to pass on the incidence of these incessant cost increases to the consumer. There is clearly a limit to price escalation, beyond which consumer resistance begins to develop - and for selling the increasing volume of output, profit margins have to be sacrificed. According to business analysts, in a great many industries, a demand saturation in relation to the prevailing high prices is around the corner, which could be a precursor of recession in industry. This situation calls for increasing management effort to meet the challenges for maintaining the upward tempo of our Company's operations in the year and years to come.

I would now like to make some brief observations on each of our major product lines.

COMPRESSORS

Compressors continue to attract an exorbitant excise duty rate of over 130%. Taking into account the additional levies of sales tax,etc,.the total imposition of various governmental levies on the product is about 150% of the Company's basic ex-works selling prices. This is indeed an exorbitant level of taxation for any industry's product. Beyond certain levels, increasing tax imposition becomes counter-productive in terms of additional revenues realised. The Government should give consideration to reduction in excise duty on compressors in the forthcoming 1982 Budget. It is an international experience that reduction in duties and taxes does not necessarily lead to a reduction in overall revenues for any product, since a reduction in these duties leads to lower consumer prices, leading to increased demand, increased production, and increased employment.

During the year the Company was able to finalise a technical collaboration agreement for an entirely new series of hermetic compressors, which would be more reliable in service, have lower power consumption, and considerably lower field failure rate. The collaboration has been approved by the Government and is under implementation.

WATER COOLERS

While the Company has retained its position as market leaders in the water cooler business, the continuing burden of exorbitant excise duty, to which I have referred in my speeches in the previous years also, continues to be a drag on the growth of this, "a necessity" industry. The total national production of water coolers is less than 20,000 units per year, while it could easily increase to over 100,000 units per year with a "production-oriented excise duty/sales tax" levies approach. In a country of our size, and with the vast growing industrial and commercial base, the requirement of water coolers for personnel employed in factories, offices, railway stations, hospitals, and other institutions is indeed unlimited. We have all the potential of becoming a world leader in the production of water coolers.

All this growth would of course provide for an immense growth of small scale industries, and vastly increased employment.

I strongly recommend again to the Government that the water cooler industry may not be considered a luxury industry; it is indeed "a necessity" industry, providing an essential welfare facility to the workforce of factories, offices, railway stations, and various institutions, etc.

DIESEL ENGINES

The diesel engine industry is basic to our agricultural output and development plans, providing as it does the most critical agricultural input,viz. out which a inputs of fe pesticides.etc benefit

The national p regard to the c industry is tha the production inadequate ma quality standa efficient fuel co A recent study that the sub-st lity of diesel e sets causes a loss of diesel o about Rs. 70 foreign exche year; the nat easily save thi our foreign ex sources, with a A standing co reported to have up by the Gove review the defe the quality and ciency of the die pump sets curr produced. It is the committee commend min consumption quality stand acceptance of for bank loans The State g would also n their part in th effort.

I would now li brief observati current nationa situation. Last referred to so national proble inflation, inade mentation of p duction capacit that all these have to be reso context of our limited financia It is my view desirable at th and the corpora be focussing o not so much achievements, remaining tas which we nea up with for im national positio the trends w

follows.
ns are made
d to record
production,
n of continu-
scale imports
me is an un-
position. The
growth in de-
foodgrains is
le owing to
increases in
and the need
ing the nutri-
lity of the people.
management,
d be looking
t only achiev-
efficiency in
ural produc-
tion to become
exporter of
and other
products.
d become an-
ed States of
in this field.
adoption of
term manage-
niques, aimed
ing highest
per year/per
s for our
ultural pro-
should be
the United
merica in our
exports.

be published
on the price
should be
the wholesale
ing industrial
d consumer
ing the citi-
y household
ly remains
concern. The
conditions in
are likely
than the price
The continu-
n of whole-
is making
Indian in-
more diffi-
e growth of
consumption

e, the infla-

SHRIRA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

tion situation has in it the in-built seeds of economic recession.

—The IMF loan has been under much debate lately. Clearly, in the on-going national economic situation, regardless of who may be held responsible for it, the country had no option but to have gone in for the massive bridging foreign exchange loan. However, it is to be appreciated that this loan in effect may not be considered as a money loan, but rather as "buying of time — of two years only". How we will make changes in our production growth strategies in the next two years will be a test of our national maturity and determination.

—The "capital - output" ratio has been worsening at a dangerous rate with the passing of each of our five-year plans. This trend must be halted and reversed, if we wish to succeed in the achievement of our five-year plans, in physical terms. Constant talking of increased investment, with no reference to increases in physical output capacity, is exremely dangerous.

Increased resources mobilisation is becoming more and more difficult, and the adverse tide of "capital-output" ratio has to be reversed. A major component in the matter of "capital-output" ratio which has been highlighted so often, and also disregarded so often, is of delays in approvals and implementation of various production projects. While a certain amount of State regulation of social conduct is desirable and essential, we have chained long enough the peoples' dynamic capabilities. We must now move towards a massive liberation of the working capabilities of entrepreneurs and other social groups of the country connected with the national production processes. So far as I can see it, if changes in production growth strategies are not made boldly, then we may not even be buying time, but only buying trouble, not only in the long run, but in the short run as well.

In closing, friends, as I mentioned last year—we continue to look forward in the coming years to our accomplishments matching in some measure our share in the national tasks. We are grateful to our shareholders, bankers, business associates, directors, and all ranks of employees for their continued support to the common cause of development of the national industry.

Thank you.

(This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.)

SHRIRAM REFRIGERATION INDUSTRIES LTD.

REACT-SRI

Letters

pendence has been threatened.

Jodhpur *Anant Deexit*

Reign Of Terror

The article, "Peace Of The Graveyard" (January 31) moved me deeply. To think that in a country like India there is so much brutality is shocking. There must be some way by which we can put an end to this reign of terror by the police.

Bangalore *G.K. Sheshadri*

■ The report makes clear the motive behind the terror unleashed in Uttar Pradesh. It seems that in the attempt to save their own necks the politicians of that state have lost all scruples and are willing to sink to the lowest depths of inhumanity.

Ranchi *Sunny Sahai*

Bad Organisation

"Confusion Confounded" (January 31) was a true account of the mismanagement at Filmotsav '82 held in Calcutta. After the pre-publicity fanfare the chaos was not expected. I am sure that film festivals can be organised more efficiently—but it seems that we will never be able to achieve it.

Calcutta *Shristik Nath*

Let's Pick A Winner

It is true that a united opposition has a great role to play in the democratic structure ("Uniting To Divide", January 31) but this seems impossible in India. Our opposition is divided too deeply by ideology, and one must admit, sometimes even by the lack of it. It is time for one of the larger parties like the BJP to provide a viable alternative on its own, not by riding on each other's shoulders.

Rajkot *Bharat N. Bhatt*

■ It is stated in the article that, " It is not a coincidence that all those who were instrumental in the 1979 break-up have been kept away from the unity talks." How can this be true when the chief architect of the split, Charan Singh, is at the centre of the unity moves?

Bombay *Milind Kotibhaskar*

Rebounding Remark

In the review of the film *Kaalia*, "Bachchan's Show", (January 31) a member of the audience is quoted as saying: "Movie's shit *yaar*, but Amitabh's really hot shit". The use of such language may in due course change the image of INDIA TODAY into what the viewer's description of the movie was.

Calcutta *Partho Tagore*

Underrated

In your assessment of Mrs Gandhi "Mrs Gandhi's Report Card", (January 31) I feel you could have rated her higher for her

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The latest innovation in blinds.

AEROLUX® VERTICAL BLINDS

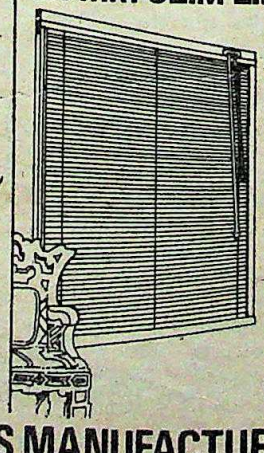
A beautiful thing for a beautiful home

Aerolux, the people who pioneered the 25mm slim line Venetian Blinds now offer Vertical Blinds, another first with technical know-how from LOUVERDRAPE U.K.

This new concept in India comes in a variety of untold designs that look, drape and fall like a curtain because of its fabric blend. Unlike Venetian Blinds, it creates an atmosphere of a home where it's most ideal.

Aerolux Vertical Blinds are ideal for use even as a good folding partition. The uniformity of the clean vertical lines blend with modern interior adding elegance to design.

25mm SLIM LINE, the perfect blin for homes, offic



25mm slim line are th latest in Venetian Bli Perfectly suited for y office, home and far m elegant than the conventional 50 mm Blinds. They add a to of class to your room and can be raised an lowered at all angles the slats. With a twis the Adjustor Rod you position the slats at desired angle.

AEROLUX®

The most elegant way to keep the sun away

AEROLUX VENETIAN BLINDS MANUFACTURING CO.

5, Malcha Marg Market, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021 Tel. 374389.

graphisads

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Letters

...ability. If everyone in the ...gets a more constructive attitude ...be able to administer more ef-... The fault is not hers, it is ours.

Raveendra Nath

...ention

...amazed that the brutal massacre at ...found no mention in the review ...Year of Reckoning", (January 15). ...the omission is symptomatic of ...pathy towards violence directed ...minority communities.

Syed Shahabuddin

...ly Stated

...surprised to read the last sentence ...article, "A Survival Saga" (January ...). ...ect is from Chile, not Argentina.

Ashok Jain

...nced Assessment

...Verghese's assessment of the ...ction to the no-war pact proposal ...Pakistan "War Over No-war", ...is not balanced or objective. No ...government would reject a ge-... offer. But Pakistan's motives in ...offers in the past have been far ... One cannot blame the Govern-... caution and scepticism.

Satish Gavai

...ekly

...fast-paced world, waiting a for-... in fact it is sometimes a month ...events are reported) makes a lot ...published in INDIA TODAY stale and ...ing isn't it time that the magazine ...?

F.K. Chettupuzhakaren

...g The Adage

...been said that an artist conveys ...few strokes of the brush than a ...gles to say with a thousand ...man's delightful cartoons prove ...right.

Philip Varughese

...lt Worthwhile

...I appreciate your efforts in ...the price of the magazine for ...think that Rs 5 is too high for ...magazine. Unless you include ...national news, more sports co-... cut down on the advertisements, ...will not pay the additional rupee.

Sanjay Chakrabarty

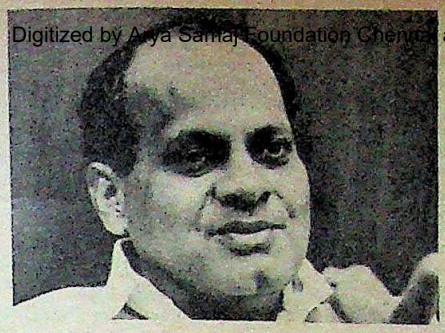
...e Top

...cartographer, B.K. Sharma, has ...the zenith of his profession. The ...like politics, commerce or public ...he finds an appropriate and in-... way to present the statistics.

Khan Mohd Shaheem

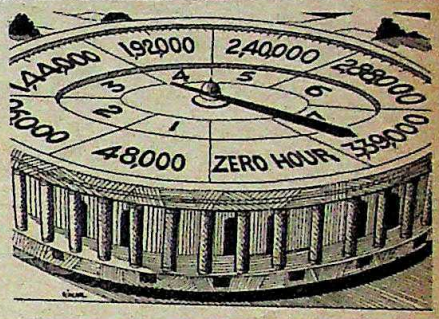
In Focus this Fortnight

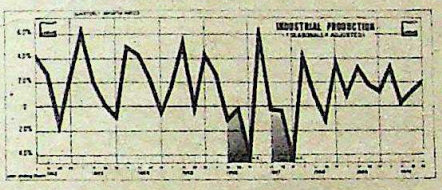
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



COVER STORY: At a youthful 49, Dr Datta Samant, the militant trade unionist of Maharashtra wields enormous power in the beleaguered industrial belt of that state. Since 1977, he has organised more strikes, more lockouts and negotiated more settlements than any other trade union leader in the country. He commands a staggering 14 to 16 lakh workers, operating single-handedly, without political backing. An in depth report on the Samant phenomenon with an interview. **Page: 52.**

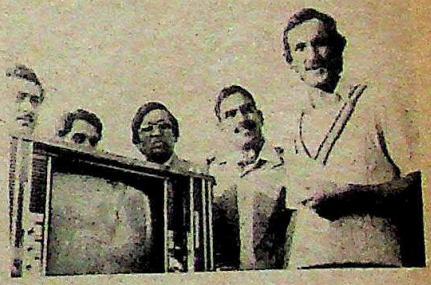
SPECIAL FEATURE: The role of the Indian Parliament has changed considerably with that of the mood of the people, since it first began in 1952. But one noticeable trend in recent times is that instead of Parliament worrying about the people, the people too have started worrying about Parliament. Apart from being a costly business, a survey conducted shows that members of either House take little interest in the business of Parliament. An in-depth report. **Page: 44.**





ECONOMIC FORECAST: Continuing the series of forecasts, the ICIM-INDIA TODAY team takes an overview of the economy covering the 1981-82 period with an agricultural analysis drawn from 16 Indian states. The forecast, which indicates a surprisingly favourable picture of the supposedly bleak economic conditions, is an accurate projection of things to come. **Page: 102.**

SPORTS: Cricket, like show-business, is fast becoming a big-money bonanza, raking in money not just for the organising committees but for cricketers also. Last fortnight, as the six-Test match series between England and India concluded at Kanpur, a whopping Rs 6 crore had already changed hands by way of ticket prices, hoardings, commercials and so on. An assessment of the massive rake-ins. **Page: 126.**



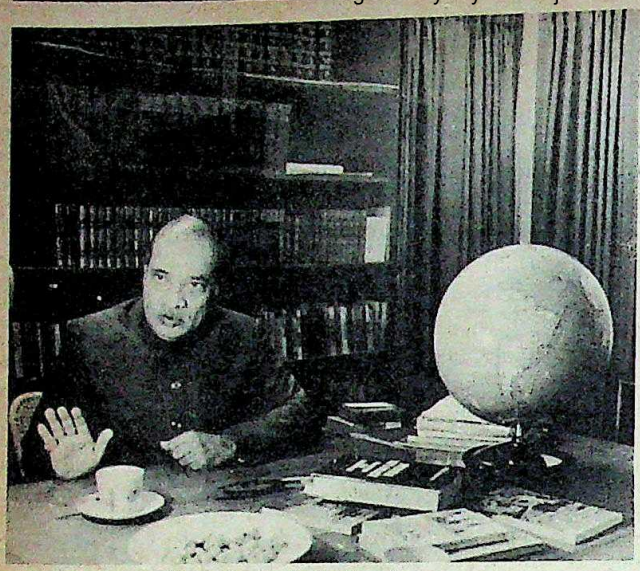
Contents

8 In the Air
11 Voices
14 Current Events
44 Special Feature
52 Cover Story
62 Crime
67 Indianotes
70 Special Report
75 Defence
76 Guest Column: B.G. Verghese
81 Religion
86 Neighbours
90 Globe-trotting
95 International Intelligence
98 Law
102 Economic Forecast
107 Trade Winds
108 Economy & Industry
121 Business International
126 Sports
140 Environment
146 Books
153 Cinema
156 Eye-catchers

Cover Photo by **Raghu Rai**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Rao: deprived of a deputy

The Errors That Be

A typing error in the Prime Minister's Secretariat has deprived External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of a badly needed deputy minister. While typing confidential documents related to last month's cabinet reshuffle, a typist in Mrs Gandhi's office had wrongly allocated a deputy minister to some other minister instead of to the minister for external affairs. The error was detected only after it was given out to the press. Mrs Gandhi decided to let it pass but has assured an overworked Rao that she will get him a deputy soon.

Polishing The Image

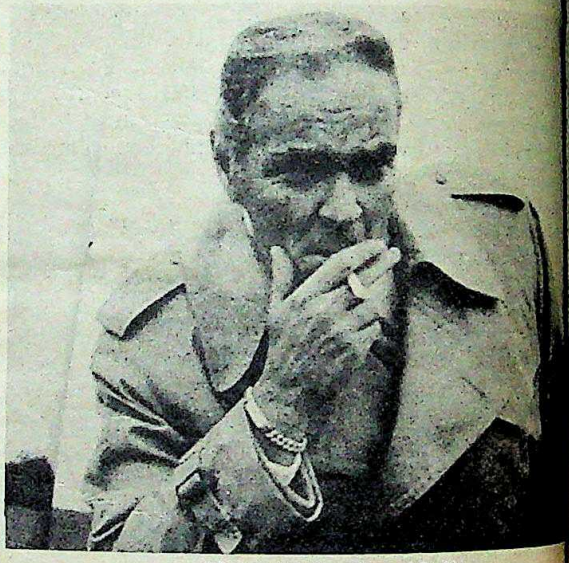
DESPITE the great degree of respect that the services enjoy as far as the Indian public is concerned, one of their biggest handicaps so far is the lack of professional public relationing, till now in the hands of serving officers and the bureaucratic Press Information Bureau. Last fortnight, the Indian Air Force (IAF), more sensitive and vulnerable to criticism than its sister services, made a significant effort to change that. According to sources, the IAF has now hired a well-known advertising agency to launch a public relations campaign—the first time such a step has been taken. The change was partly influenced by a close friend of Rajiv Gandhi employed by the agency, who convinced the IAF top brass that their image needed some professional boosting.

A Matter Of Principle

IRAN's vehement protestations notwithstanding, Ind tend the forthcoming Non-aligned Summit, scheduled in Baghdad this September. Last fortnight, when Khomeini's close confidant Mohammad Raza Mahdavi Mrs Gandhi, he told her that if India attended the summ Iraqi capital, Iran would consider it an unfriendly act. T minister politely told him that it was for the foreign minis non-aligned countries to decide whether or not to hold th in Baghdad in view of the war between the two count wishes to maintain the unity of the movement; therefore, to Mrs Gandhi, India will abide by consensus—and no whims and fancies of Iranian leaders.

Saving Face

EVEN though New Delhi and Washington are tight-lipped it, the Indo-US treaty for supply of nuclear fuel for the T



Haig: fighting shy of India

Atomic Plant near Bombay has been given a quiet burial Reagan Administration has finally refused to clear the p shipments of enriched uranium. US Secretary of State Al Haig is fighting shy of rescheduling his much-postponed an awaited visit to the Indian capital to save himself from em ment. By keeping quiet, Washington expects that India—sta the fuel—will be forced to unilaterally abrogate the treaty then blame New Delhi for it. Keeping the Tarapur pla prestige issue for India and Mrs Gandhi has reportedly gi go-ahead to anxious technical experts to take the necessary s ensure that the plant is not shut down while the Government make alternative arrangements.

A Little Persuasion

WHAT were Haji Mastan and Yusuf Patel—the B underworld dons-turned-businessmen—doing in the ridors of New Delhi's North Block? They were seen togeth North Block on February 3. It so happens that the F Ministry is located in this block and the capital's grapevine that Mastan and Patel had come to meet senior officials ministry to deal with several income tax cases pending them.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Priya makes dull dinners delightful

Dinner times never were nicer. With a bottle of Priya you can be sure of a spice-filled evening! Pick your favourite Priya pickles from a range of 11 delicious varieties.

Available with or without garlic in 300 and 650 gms. bottles.

*** Mango * Lime * Gongura * Tomato * Ginger * Sweet Ginger * Amla * Sweet Mango Chutney * Green Tamarind * Red Chillies * Brinjal**

The pick of pickles

priya

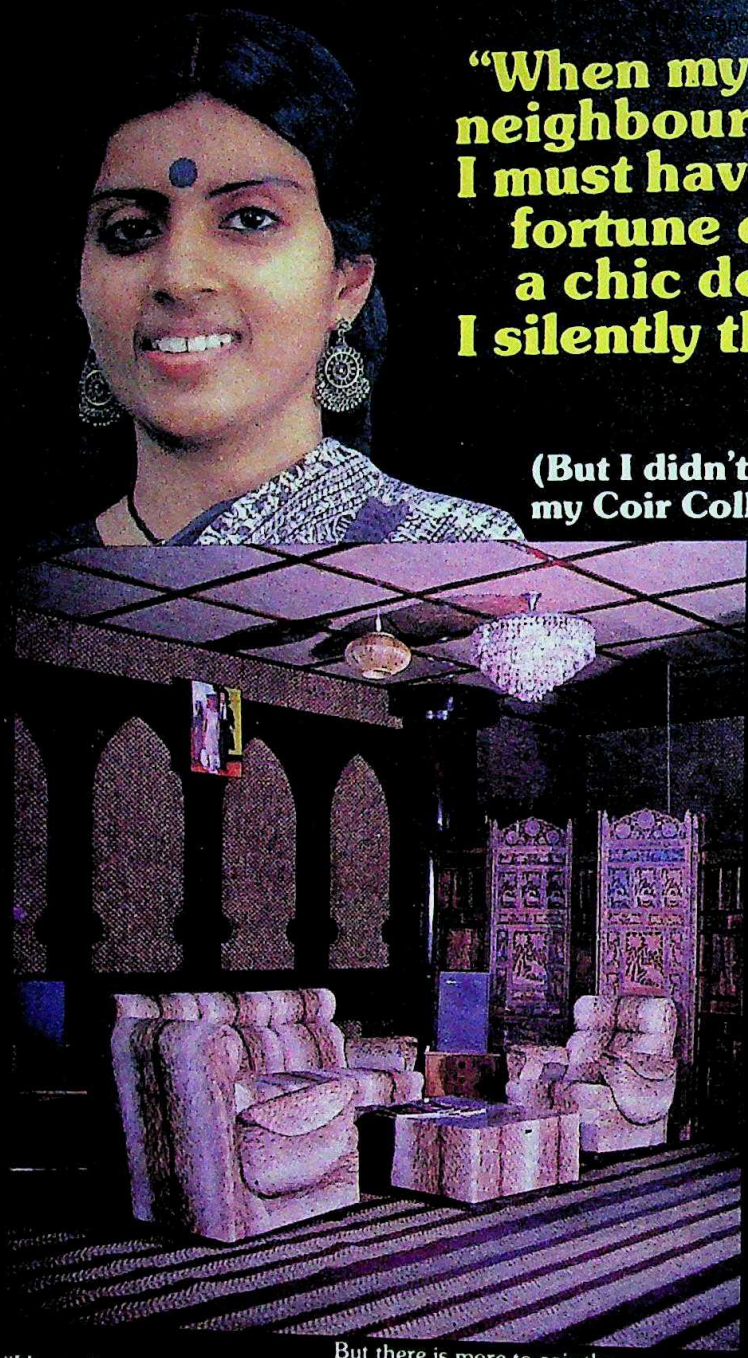
Manufactured by
PRIYA FOODS
Private Limited
Poranki,
Vijayawada, A.P.

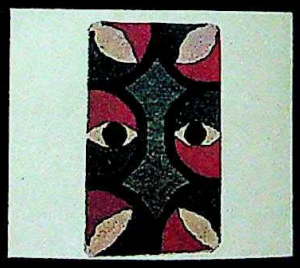
Marketed by:
MARGADARSI
MARKETING
PRIVATE LIMITED
Eenadu Compound
Hyderabad - 500 004.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

"When my next-door neighbour exclaimed I must have spent a small fortune on such a chic decor, I silently thanked coir.

(But I didn't tell her how little my Coir Collection cost me!)"





"I have always wondered where coir learnt that uncommon knack of exuding such expensive luxury when it costs so little! But then that's the reason I love my coir collection."

"On second thoughts, I must tell her one of these days. She'll never cease thanking me for such a friendly tip".

But there is more to coir than just looks and low cost:

Low maintenance (Just a pat here, a brush there – that's all you need to keep it spotless). **Long service life** (100% immune to moth and fungi; weather, water and moisture-proof). **High resilience** (retains shape use after use). **Effective insulation** (muffles sound, keeps out heat and cold).

The coir collection:

- DOOR MATS • MATTINGS
- CARPETS • RUBBERISED COIR PRODUCTS

COIR BOARD
Cochin 682 016

The Coir Collection.
Everything about it is tempting. Even the price.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...dentified the most crying needs of the rural masses, as drinking water, ...the means of self-reliance. So I propose to create a new trust for this
—*A.R. Antulay in* Blitz

...R. Antulay) has done nothing wrong. Those who gave money to the ...know this. It's only others who are out to destroy him.
—*Nargis Antulay about her husband in* Femina

...nath (Mishra) has become the Antulay of Bihar! But there is a ...Antulay was the shrewdest chief minister in the country... He's clever. ...is not a shrewd person. He is there just because Indiraji wants him.
—*Abdul Ghafour, former Bihar chief minister, in* The Sunday Observer

...alone can a frail, little woman enforce her will, if and when she chooses to ...resort to instruments of terror. —*Girilal Jain in* The Sunday Review

...don't want to be a big power. What do we get from being a big power, except ...people's jealousy? We have no desire to be rich either.
—*Mrs Indira Gandhi to a journalist from a Spanish news magazine*

...know that after 35 years of diplomatic *bukwas*, we are still unable to buy ...shed in each other's countries?
—*Khushwant Singh addressing Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in* The Hindustan Times

► The cardinal rule within the Congress(I) seems to be that you can get away with anything provided you do not criticise Mrs Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.
—*Barun Sengupta in* Sunday

► Flip-flop, therefore, is not the only pattern in the judgement (of the judges transfer case). There is more, for neither are the flips random nor the flops... The key has been handed to the robber... the executive has been given a near absolute right to determine who will hear us there (in the courts).
—*Arun Shourie in* the Indian Express

► If the press criticise the judgement and not the judge there would be nothing wrong about it. But the press should not impute motives to judges directly or indirectly or even by veiled suggestions or insinuations.
—*Justice P.N. Bhagwati in* the Indian Express Magazine

...no money left. It all went into paying the police and the CID... A man who ...the time of his death is not a man.
—*Convict Billa, before being hanged at Tihar Jail, Delhi*

...Gandhi's nomination of Mr Babasaheb Anantrao Bhosale as chief minister ...shtra is reminiscent of the Roman emperor Caligula's legendary appoint-...horse as a tribune of the people. —*A.G. Noorani in* the Indian Express

...Kumar's death may well be a blessing in disguise, because with his passing ...has started (in Bengali films).
—*Actor-director Victor Banerjee in* The Hindustan Times

...kissing does not look cheap in films... This is the tragedy in India. The ...they do so profusely in their private life becomes obscene for them in
—*Actress Debashree Roy in* Weekend Review

...ing that a man who was made to resign for fiscal corruption has been ...Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra) as if the state's ...had dried up and required the greasy palms of Mr Antulay to
—*Ram Jethmalani arguing before the Bombay High Court*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

ONE MAN UNDERSTOOD AS NEVER BEFORE

RajivGandhi
The theme of today

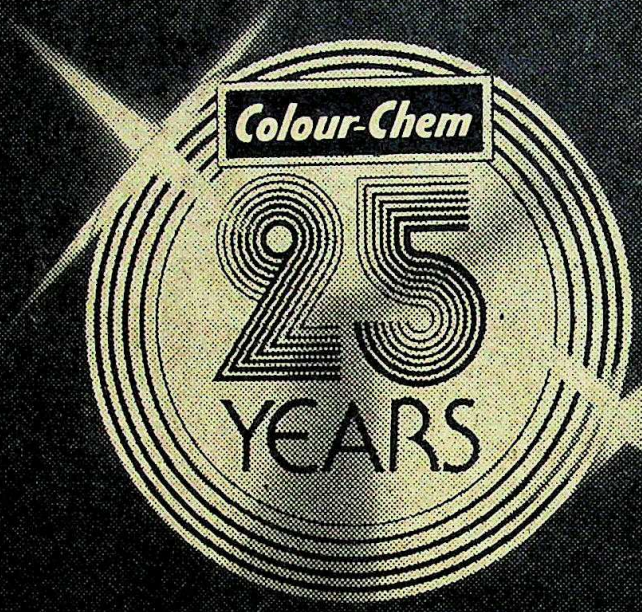
In a long awaited, sensitive portrayal on Rajiv Gandhi, the author does not give a long-winded and ponderous biography.

Instead, unique photographs, whisps of thought and moving events unfold the nuances of a system—while piecing together the inside picture of a man—the human being, the *theme*, the theme of today.

Experience it - the first of its kind ..... like India's future, it matters.

Please write to
Shakuntala Foundations
Post Box No. 320
Chandigarh 160011

Price : Rs. 195 $25 £18
V.P.P. and Air Mail/Freight charges extra.



Now, silver strengthens the bonds between us

27th December 1956 marked a colourful beginning. Colour-Chem was formed to manufacture pigment printing colours and binders indigenously. And has not looked back since. We've grown by leaps and bounds — progressively expanding and diversifying to meet the needs of a wide range of industries. From pigments and dyes for textiles, plastics, paints, printing inks and rubber to colours, chemicals, auxiliaries for leather, and intermediates for pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and pesticides.

In our silver jubilee year, we thank all those w have contributed to our growth. The industries. T trade. Our collaborators and selling organizatio And all those wonderful people who need and cherish colour — people like you.

Inspired by your needs, we solemnly renew o quest for even greater success — to help the silv bonds of our relationship take on yet another da ing hue. Brilliant, scintillating gold.

Colour-Chem

COLOUR-CHEM LIMITED, 194, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 400 020.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

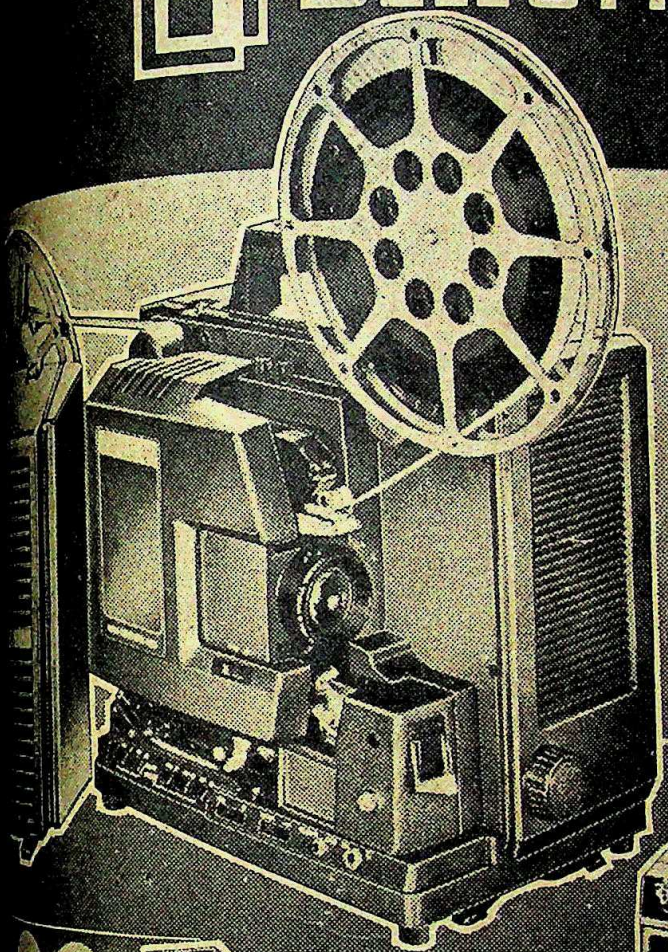
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ost famous name for audio-visual aids throughout the world ...

BELL & HOWELL

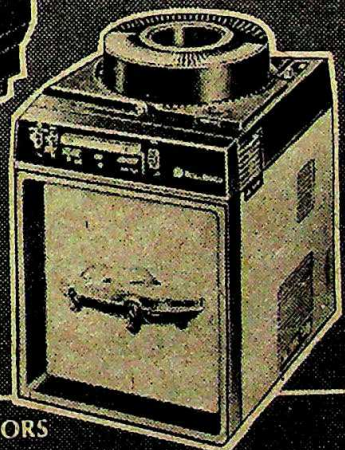
MODEL

1568



No Other High-Intensity Arc, 16 mm, Sound Motion Picture Projector On The Market In This Price Range Can Offer The Features And Performance Of The Bell & Howell Model 1568.

- Professional performance
- Economical
- Easy to use.
- Professional features



SOUND-SLIDE PROJECTORS

Equals the impact of sound films by programming still pictures projected with synchronised sound to teach, train or sell. Built-in-screen or a large and clear picture on an external screen. Takes as many as 80 slides – 5 × 5 cm mounts.

OVERHEAD PROJECTORS

The overhead projector has been authoritatively described as "the most versatile communication device" and "the jewel in the crown of visual aids". Agreeing with this verdict, Bell & Howell have maintained successful high-performance of OHPs. Brilliant image-Superb resolution. Dependability. High performance and high quality in an advanced design meeting the most exacting demands of industry and education.

For details write to:

...ma Private Limited
...to Westrex Company, India.)
...M.G. Road, Bombay-400 020.
...39 Grams: 'SUPERSOUND'

Branches:
• Ahmedabad • Bangalore • Calcutta • Cochin • Delhi • Jaipur • Madras & Secunderabad

Swastika/C/BH/3381

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Opposition

The Games Old Men Play

THERE is an old Indian parable that says it all: six blind men feel various parts of an elephant's anatomy, and each one extrapolates, from his experience, a vision of a funny world. The difference, of course, is that everybody is talking about three old men—Charan Singh, 79, Morarji Desai, 86, and Jagjivan Ram, 74. And the elephant they are exploring is called Opposition Unity.

Sometimes the elephant takes on the name of 'Spirit of 77', and then it returns, like Marley's ghost, to haunt the Ebenezer Scrooge, the pivotal figure of the 'national alternative': the gaunt, vulpine Charan Singh, his hair closely cropped, a man who recoils from the word Nehru as from a pestilence and yet is an archetypal Congressman, a man whose world has shrunk to a few trusted—and despised—advisers, "secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster".

Charan Singh symbolises the tragicomedy of the unity moves. Ever since he initiated them in November last year, he has made no bones about his objective: to be chosen leader of the united Opposition party, to confront Mrs Indira Gandhi at the hustings, and then to return to power, the power he wielded for so brief a period in 1979, as 'caretaker prime minister'.

Bitterness: Charan Singh suffers from towering weaknesses, and he admits to them. He has no reply except rage to the labels stuck to him: a Jat leader, a 'kulak' Messiah, a crotchety old man who cannot brook the emergence of a second-line leadership. Cocooned in his bitterness, he squats in his sparse work-room at 12, Tughlaq Road in Delhi, bereft of the shiny-eyed throngs that crowded his lawns two-and-a-half years ago as the Janata government crashed and his own star soared. Only two young men are now in his 'inner circle', Satpal Malik, 34, and Satya Prakash Gautam, 45, and they are being attacked by every one of Singh's old faithfuls—Devi Lal, Biju Patnaik, Karpoori Thakur, George Fernandes, and Madhu Limaye.

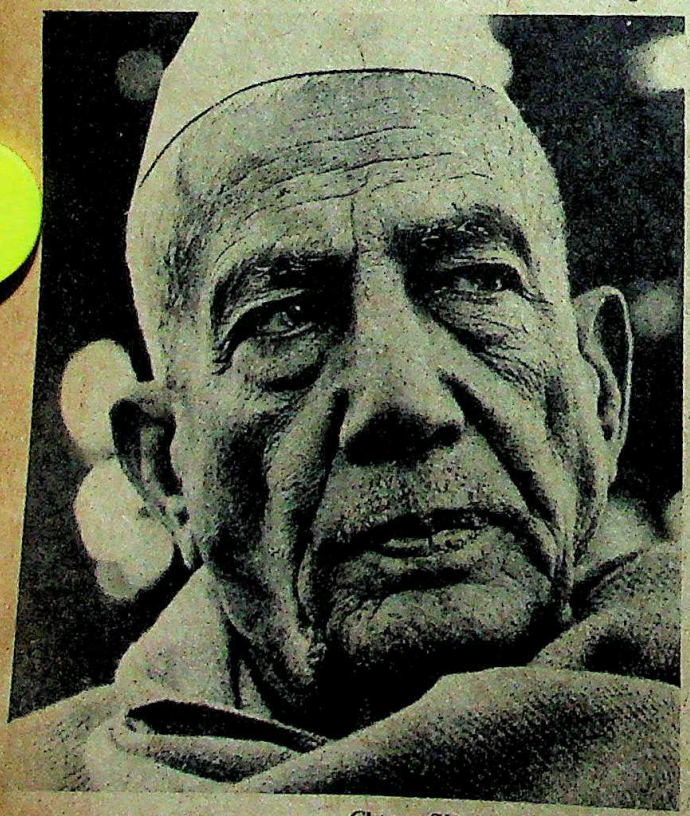
And the upshot of it all is that these men want Charan Singh out. They feel he is too old, too set in his ways, too faint a star to hitch their futures to. Charan Singh reacts with fury. "Am I a government servant that I should retire at 58?" he hisses. "Have you studied history at all? Have you forgotten Field Marshal von Hindenberg, who ruled Germany till he was 87? or Konrad Adenauer?"

Two things snap at Charan Singh's heels every day now: Haryana. Haryana is crucial in his scheme and he wants to prove, when e held there in June, that he can s and finish Chief Minister Bhajan Haryana lieutenant Devi Lal is acerbic Jat. So often have the two clashed that each encounter farcical.

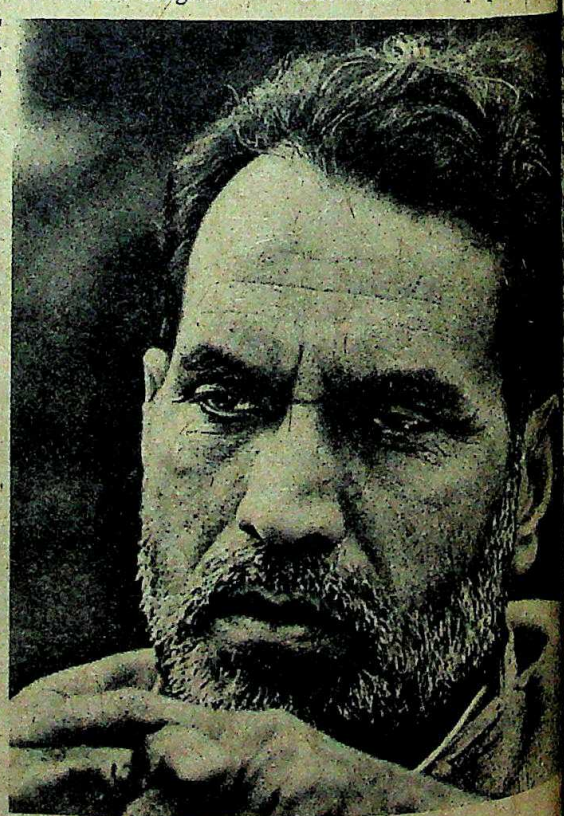
Impulsive Actions: In m Charan Singh cancelled the re Lok Dal organisational elections after Devi Lal's men had swa opponents. Devi Lal and Biju Pa was in charge of Haryana affair party's executive. Charan Singh their resignations—and later trea withdrawn after peacemakers ha around in panic.

Last fortnight, furious becau not being made leader of the united front—the coordination kept hemming and hawing about in particular—Singh withdrew from the talks. Again, the wise his younger colleagues prevailed simmered down. "I know, I know impulsive man," says the Lok Dal

But the leadership question



Raghu Rai



Charan Singh and Chandra Shekhar: crossing swords over leadership

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Singh, and that is where the of policies and ideology shows of his key men are tugging in that can only lead to the splitting cisms that run through the Lok Lal in Haryana, Biju Patnaik in Karpoori Thakur in Bihar. And a good example of the ambitions important through the Lok Dal.

ions: He is convinced that his become prey to "money politics". that the purses being presented to at meetings in Haryana con- planted by Bhajan Lal. does not realise this," he says, man who has kept his govern- in Delhi stark and lined with a man who offers you food *ghee* and tangerines grown on

Lal is convinced that these men in win on Lok Dal tickets in the elections—and then walk over to patron Bhajan Lal.

Lal reels off a long list of names, and invective. "There are three he says, "pass an anti- kill, or kill defectors, or blacken with hot gridirons." But he over his dearest desire—to see his fresh ascend the Haryana throne Devi Lal is a major force in politics. But his survival there will the number of men he can pack assembly. So he is quietly critical of Singh: "Chaudhuryji is a simple and you will always find his facts-and-figures speeches!" is a note of fatalism to it, a that their days together are

Appeal: Again and again, has had to back down before of his younger partymen. Talk and he says: "You have my weakest point. I have been there. I have listened too much of some people." In the con- the seven-member committee to Haryana affairs, and in the con- the unity talks, he has lost out to elements in his party.

end, Charan Singh cannot be together. He exerts a personal is eerily similar to Mrs Gandhi's. finally occur, he may be offered leader of the Opposition in the The tragedy is that even a united never muster the number of required to elect such a leader. Ram is in grave danger of has been of Indian politics. how many seats the in the Lok Sabha. "We Congress J, or S, or I, or O," "We believe in the Indian Congress." How many votes can Babuji command in the Lok Sabha? This time around, the factotum will reply more accurately: "Three." Three votes, including Babuji's. Little wonder then that he is referred to with the same words these days: "Babuji is an irrelevant factor."

THE mathematics of power are brutal and simple. Assuming that Mrs Gandhi coasts along until 1985, which leader is the safest bet? Certainly not Morarji Desai, who, although he is healthier than Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram, has lately been suffering from a peculiar allergy to dust in his Bombay apartment, and, says Janata Party president Chandra Shekhar, "is looking very pulled-down".

What is therefore becoming clearer and clearer is that Chandra Shekhar himself is now the 'consensus' candidate for eventual leadership. At 55, he enjoys not merely the advantage of relative youth. He is acceptable because he did not wield ministerial power

Desai and Ram: reduced to irrelevance

during the Janata regime, and retained a sheen of goodness as he tried to keep his brood together like a distraught mother hen.

But Chandra Shekhar admits that the old fire of his Young Turk days has been dissipated. Wrapped in a shawl, fondly supervising his little backyard zoo—a rabbit hutch, a pigeon coop, a talking parrot that has replaced a garrulous mynah—Shekhar is very frank, and very sure of himself. The whole approach to unity is wrong, he says, and the people he is dealing with are over-obsessed with personalities and not issues, programmes, policies.

"An alternative means to modernize your mind," he says. "We can't go on sticking to old habits. Occasions arise when people don't fit in in a given situation. Most of us are getting outdated. We refuse to learn from the past." Like other percipient observers, Shekhar points out that the unity moves have been beleaguered by *akhbari* (newspaper) leaders, men who hanker after publicity. "We must create a semblance of cohesive functioning," he concludes, "we must not only say the correct things but appear to be saying the correct things."

Old Fears: Within the Janata itself, Chandra Shekhar faces muted dissidence from the Morarji Desai-Subramaniam Swamy group. Swamy is clear that unity will have to mean the total subsumption of other parties in the Janata Party's structure. But Swamy is vehemently against the inclusion of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

The BJP itself is divided over the merger issue, but the larger section, led by General Secretary Lal Krishna Advani, resolutely opposes unity. "We have been asked what we want," he says, "and I think a coalition will work. In Gujarat, a coalition worked very well between 1975 and 1977. The basic thing is that the old fears about the BJP will never go away. I don't have inflated ideas about my strength, but A plus B plus C plus D does not make a big thing. In the end, we are a cadre-based organisation, and the others are essentially electoral parties."

And so the arguments, and the permutations, swirl and eddy around the rocks in the unity stream. There are the big men, and then the bit players, and the bit players are, if anything, even more fiercely ambitious than their gurus. The Congress(S) and Sharad Pawar have decided not to merge, but to offer 'electoral adjustments', which is an euphemism for acrimony and brazen horse-trading. As late as February 7, Charan Singh said in Vijayawada that there was no need for a coordination committee since the Congress(S) did not want merger. This was while the committee was in session in Delhi.

Charan Singh is not averse to joining hands with the BJP and Jagjivan Ram in order to wipe Haryana off the Congress(I) slate. He wants to negotiate directly with Chandra Shekhar. He has been wooing BJP president Atal Behari Vajpayee. And the Lok Dal, the Janata and the Congress(S) now talk of "joint action" rather than merger.

Wild Surmises: And there are the theories flung around by each party in this spinning centrifuge of cynicism, each surmise more ridiculous than the previous one. Nothing is impossible where the treachery of the other side is concerned: like the Congress (S) man who posits that if Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram were sidelined, Mrs Gandhi might even induct them into her party in order to bestow their Jat and Harijan followings on Rajiv Gandhi. Or the Janata mayfly who predicts that true political polarisation would result in the BJP aligning with the Congress (I). The bittersweet fact is that everybody sees Indira Gandhi as the ultimate villainess, once again drowning in a whirlpool of personality. In the end, obsessed as the Opposition men are with names, it is easy to be confused by asking who belongs to which faction. The answer will not come from the men who have chosen to pass their winter mornings in endless squabble. Unity may be a great idea, but it is being talked about by men with small minds.

— CHAITANYA KALBAG

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Rajiv Gandhi

Flying Higher

ONCE a flyer, always a flyer, or so it would seem in the case of Rajiv Gandhi, 37, the peripatetic MP from Amethi. When Rajiv quit his airline job early last year with a certain amount of visible regret, it was widely assumed that he had made his final touchdown and the not inconsiderable flying hours recorded in his log-book would be tucked away along with the other memorabilia of his flying career. But even he could have hardly foreseen that his flying career was not really over and in fact, had just begun. The only difference is that he has switched from the co-pilot's seat to the front row of the passenger section.

There is, however, a certain delicious irony in the fact that the incredible amount of air travel he is currently clocking up is largely because symbolically, he is still widely believed to retain the function of a co-pilot, only now the aircraft has changed, like Cinderalla's pumpkin, into a country of 680 million people. In just one ten-day period, starting January 30 ending February 8, Rajiv clocked up an incredible 9,148 km of air travel alone through scheduled domestic flights and helicopter, which averages out to approximately 915 km a day. During that period, he covered Jaipur and Bikaner, Hyderabad, Tirupati, Vijayawada, New Delhi and then back again to Cochin via Bombay. In the process, he addressed almost 25 public meetings apart from palavers with partymen, mainly the newly-rejuvenated Youth Congress(I).

Ever since his runaway victory in the Amethi by-elections last May, till last fortnight, Rajiv had visited 21 out of the 31 states and union territories in the country while some states had the singular honour of his presence on more than one occasion. He has, for instance, visited Uttar Pradesh no less than six times since last May. It could be argued that Uttar Pradesh, being the ninth most populous 'territory' in the world, deserves more than one visit. But a closer look at his frequent airdashes clearly indicates that his most frequent jaunts have been to states whose chief ministers have been in trouble. Rajiv, therefore, was being surprisingly clairvoyant when he indicated at the start of his political career that his role would be to merely "help mummy". [illegible] discarded his co-pilot's epaulet[illegible] his current khadi outfit, it wo[illegible] left to Mrs Gandhi to make an [illegible] political trouble spots.

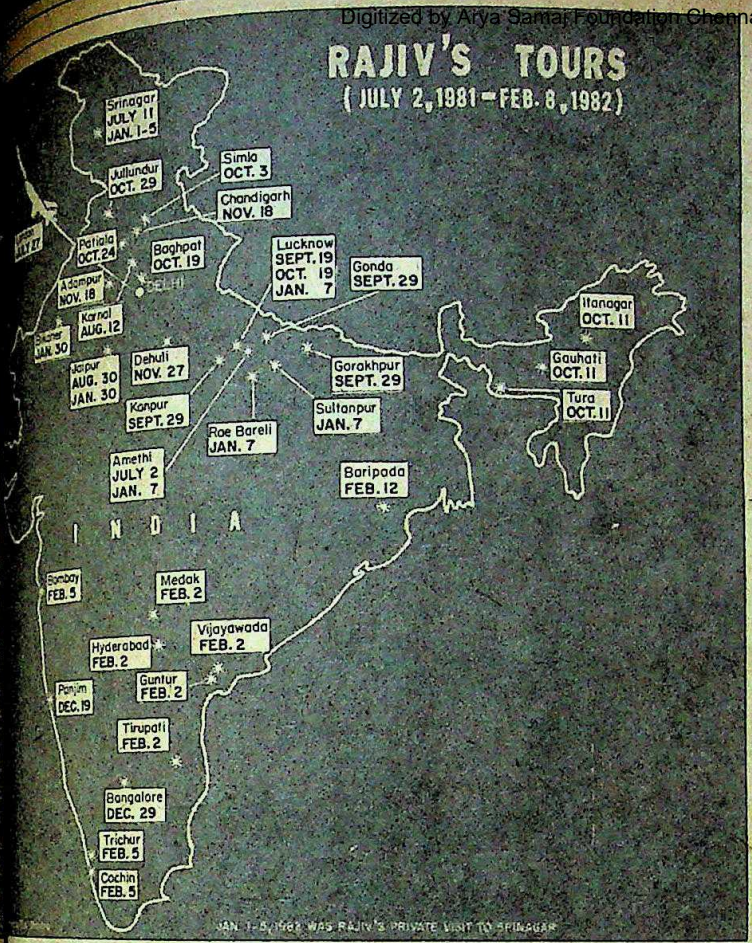
Not Secondary: In that co[illegible] role in the party is no longer a se[illegible] as a bulwark between Mrs Ga[illegible] rest of the party, but a primary o[illegible] unobtrusively and without act[illegible] been planned turned him into th[illegible] trouble-shooter. He was in p[illegible] Congressmen were indulging i[illegible] been enshrined in the political [illegible] "dissident activity" and whe[illegible] Singh was facing considerable fl[illegible] Dal Khalsa issue. He was on th[illegible] Uttar Pradesh when much the sa[illegible] existed vis-a-vis V.P. Singh and in [illegible] to sternly lecture his partymen on th[illegible] internal unity in the party, much t[illegible] of Shiv Charan Mathur. His whi[illegible] of the north-east last October wa[illegible] when extremist activity was p[illegible] November, he gave Bhajan L[illegible] widely considered a new lease of [illegible] visit to Haryana which saw an e[illegible] concentrated dissident activity b[illegible] and his merry men. In December [illegible] tively silenced Gundu Rao's critic[illegible] him some flattering public tri[illegible] referring to him as a "strong chief [illegible] In January, a private visit to Srina[illegible] Lion of Kashmir's growls re[illegible] whimper and in the first week of th[illegible] month, he has already made w[illegible] tours of two more potential tro[illegible] Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, w[illegible] Anjiah and the newly-formed Ka[illegible] Ministry were in varying stages o[illegible]

The fact that in most c[illegible] has had a legitimate reason [illegible] there—conventions, inaugurals o[illegible] accompanying his mother—is fa[illegible] cidental. Neither is the acknowl[illegible] that his presence in the trouble-[illegible] succeeded in either abolishing, o[illegible] dissipating, the problems th[illegible] Despite his unlikely candidature f[illegible] of a trouble-shooter, considering h[illegible] and unassuming character, he is [illegible] performing that function with re[illegible] success.

Hectic Schedule: Of the 22 [illegible] the country, the ones he has n[illegible] are Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, [illegible] Bihar, Tripura, Mizoram and [illegible] No doubt, he will rectify that in [illegible] future, but meanwhile, he is [illegible] around far more than his mother [illegible] when she was playing a lone hand [illegible] affairs. Arguably, his hectic sched[illegible] be construed as a well-orchestra[illegible] relations ploy on the part of Mrs G[illegible] build him up in the public eye. [illegible] equally obvious that he is getting [illegible] pendent as Sanjay was, but with[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



it. Initially, his public spee- ment and sometimes contradic- tance, he once advocated con- nomy and industry and later there was no need for controls. his public utterances have ly more forceful and mature little resemblance to the dummy that many had pre- uld be.

month in Bombay on his way to stated that he would "look y's appointment as chairman of ura Irrigation Project, and no- of all Antulay himself, had any he would, in his own way. digs at the bureaucracy and red not just populist sloganeering. been a number of instances, sources, where he has de- nations for delays and non- various government projects. of his whirlwind campaign lies objective of building his own country and in the part. Since words MP after his name, Rajiv the country, main- tendous momentum that he He is perhaps the only man in has not been the target of even though his position have ensured that. In that an unusual phenomenon on India's mud-spattered political stage. The *Sunday Times* magazine referred to him as the "Shirley Williams of Indian politics" (Williams is a British politician who is universally popular.)

But being in an unusual position also inevitably places Rajiv squarely on the horns of an equally unusual dilemma. Like Sanjay was in his time, it cannot be denied that Rajiv is today the second-most powerful man in the country in terms of his position and the undignified obsequiousness displayed by the present power structure in the country. In that sense he is, like Sanjay, undoubtedly an extra-constitutional authority, to use a rather hackneyed phrase. This puts him in a position of really being able to do something about exactly the kind of negative factors that he himself has criticised in his recent speeches and press conferences. Paradoxically, however, because of his basic nature, and the proven failure of Sanjay's operating procedure, Rajiv is understandably reluctant to don the mantle snatched away from Sanjay. That, however, is a dilemma that is of his own making and one that will undoubtedly take him as long to resolve as it did to finally make the plunge into political waters. But by last fortnight, it was plainly evident that Rajiv had decided to chart his own course in Indian politics with the least possible help from mummy.

—DILIP BOBB

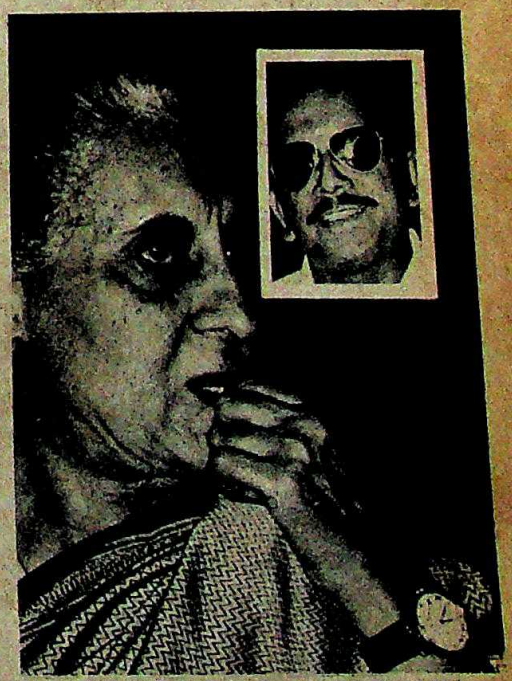
Bureaucracy

No Longer So Special

THEY sit in large but modestly furnished side-rooms adjacent to the lavish chambers of Union ministers. In the hurly-burly of the capital's power game, they maintain a low profile. But insiders understand the awesome power that is conjured up by the two-letter designation—SA. Founded three decades ago, the institution of special assistants has grown into a government within a government. The special assistant is the minister's fighting arm, his super-secretary, who, in terms of actual clout, virtually dwarfs the top bureaucrat—the secretary of the ministry.

No longer is this so. By a cabinet fiat which sent shock waves down bureaucratic corridors in New Delhi last fortnight, the SA's empire lost the glitter. Even the designation was changed into a lack-lustre 'private secretary' (PS). Only R.K. Dhawan, the omnipotent SA to the prime minister was allowed to retain the designation like a nostalgic feudal title. Even the pay scales of future secretaries were lowered to ensure that the PSS, like their predecessors, did not rise again. Said a senior Indian Administrative Service (IAS) official in the Home Ministry: "The parallel secretariat run by these super-secretaries has finally been abolished."

Power Centres: It was Jawaharlal Nehru who introduced this institution when M.O. Mathai was brought into the prime



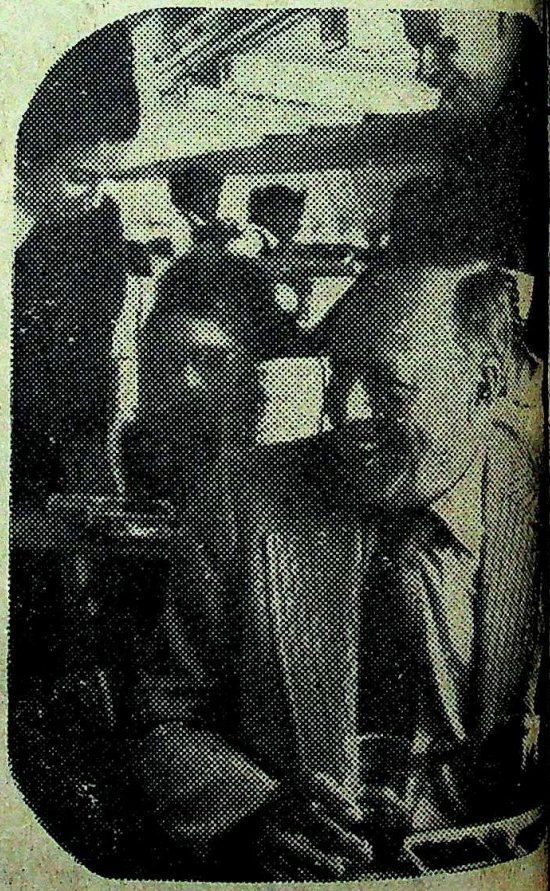
Spared assistant Dhawan (inset) and his boss

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Effective November, 1981
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES
NON STOP
ADDIS ABABA
SALISBURY
with convenient same day connections

FROM BOMBAY
every Tuesday

OUR SERVICE NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION.
IT'S EFFICIENT AND HEARTFELT.
EVERY FLIGHT!



35 YEARS
FOUNDED 1946

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES
Going to great lengths to please

Ethiopian Airlines: • Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400 039 Tel: 244787/244525/243366 Ext. 3215
• Janpath Hotel, Janpath Marg, New Delhi Tel: 351235/350070 Ext. 2

Our General Sales Agents:

STIC TRAVELS
Magpie Tourist Complex
Mathura Road
Faridabad (Haryana)
Tel: 3473

STIC TRAVELS
Hotel Chola Sheraton
10 Cathedral Road
Madras 600 086
Tel: 82091

SHEBA TRAVELS
Metro Commercial Centre
Gujarat High Court Road
Ahmedabad 380 009
Tel: 448921

GLOBAL TRAVELS
Devatha Plaza
131/132 Residency Road
Bangalore 560 025

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

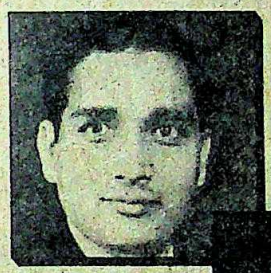
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

office. The tradition set by him by the people who were subjected into this controversial when Mrs Gandhi took over as prime she allowed all cabinet rank ministers of state to appoint SAs of choice. But the SAs posed a real senior bureaucrats when some of because of their political connections in the civil service, began to post in the ministry. They not only the minister' in the disposal files but also became the 'real of power in the ministry.

Singh, for example, a Bihar cadre was widely alleged to be the power minister's throne. The rethinking post of the SA, in fact, started when transferred to Tokyo in early Since then not one of the candidates for the post of SA has been appointed by the prime minister's office.

Mubai

Rao



Pandey

Patil

Ilango

Stephen

Tripathi, now a joint secretary in minister's office, hit the headlines the Emergency as SA to the then and broadcasting minister Charan Shukla. During the Janata Ashok Jaitley, SA to industries minister, Fernandes, and Vijay Karan, SA minister Charan Singh, were anathema many bureaucrats and politicians.

Enormous Clout: Says a public relations of a leading industrial group in the "The SA's office had become a refuge for hangers-on and favour-seekers. For everything from industrial licence for construction plans, permission to import, to allotment of wagons and power connection, the path to the room lay through the SA's door." explanation for the change beyond the usual cliché of 'administrative expediency' but the real reason for step is the enormous clout the SAs to wield.

According to sources in the cabinet secretariat the prime minister is convinced of one fact: a minister should not have a senior IAS official to advise him because this erodes the authority of the secretary. At present over a dozen ministers have SAs who are in the director's grade. Important among them are Inderjit Singh Bindra with Home Minister Giani Zail Singh; R.C. Ilango with Communication Minister C.M. Stephen; S. Ghose with Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe; Ashok Pandey with Commerce Minister Shiv Raj Patil; Deepak Dasgupta with Defence Minister R. Venkataraman and C.M. Vasudeva with Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee.

For the first time in 1960, senior IAS officials were brought in as special assistants to the ministers, a job earlier assigned to officers from the low echelons of the bureaucracy or from the ranks of the ruling party. As a result of the SA's redesignation, the existing private secretaries have become additional private secretaries—considered to be a demotion in bureaucratic hierarchy.

Says a joint secretary in the Home Ministry: "The basic idea behind the SAs was that they would serve as an administrative link between the minister and the various officials of the ministry. Instead some of them took over the job of advising the minister on official matters which they are not supposed to do." At the moment all the incoming files, including the cabinet agenda papers, are routed through them. Invariably, the files are returned to the concerned department either without approval or with decisions significantly altered. Admits a senior minister of state: "Quite frankly, I have overruled many departmental suggestions after receiving advice from my SA."

Bright Lot: Special assistants came to assume such importance because a majority of the ministers were unaccustomed to dealing with administrative work. Also, quite a few secretaries in the ministries were mediocrities. But the new crop of secretaries, who were appointed after Mrs Gandhi's return to power in 1980, are not only a bright lot but are also first class administrators. Moreover, with Mrs Gandhi having a direct rapport with the departmental secretaries, the SAs have become almost redundant.

Some of the top secretaries like P.C. Alexander, principal secretary to the prime minister, Cabinet Secretary Krishnaswamy Rao Saheb and Home Secretary T.N. Chaturvedi have personally dealt with SAs during their earlier stints at the central secretariat. Since they could not tolerate being dictated to by junior IAS officers, they initiated a move that only an officer with six to 10 years of service be put at the disposal of the minister. Another objective of this action was to weed out some individuals who had managed to stay irrespective of the party in power. For example, Ashok Mubai has served as many as four external affairs ministers and Ashok Pandey three cabinet ministers. Though the ministers have been allowed to extend the three-year term of their present SAs, it is expected that most of them will leave voluntarily or be denied an extension.

Despite the opposition to the SAs, there are a few who feel that the new arrangement will lead to the rule of the bureaucracy. Says a Congress(I) MP from Uttar Pradesh: "The SA was not just a bureaucrat, he was a political advisor to the minister. With a very junior aide around who will advise about the political implications of a particular move suggested by the bureaucracy?" According to civil service experts, with the SAs around a minister used to get at least two different opinions on one issue and he had the option of choosing the best one. But with the new administrative set-up, where every decision comes from South Block, a minister's office need not waste a senior IAS officer for performing the duties of a despatch clerk.

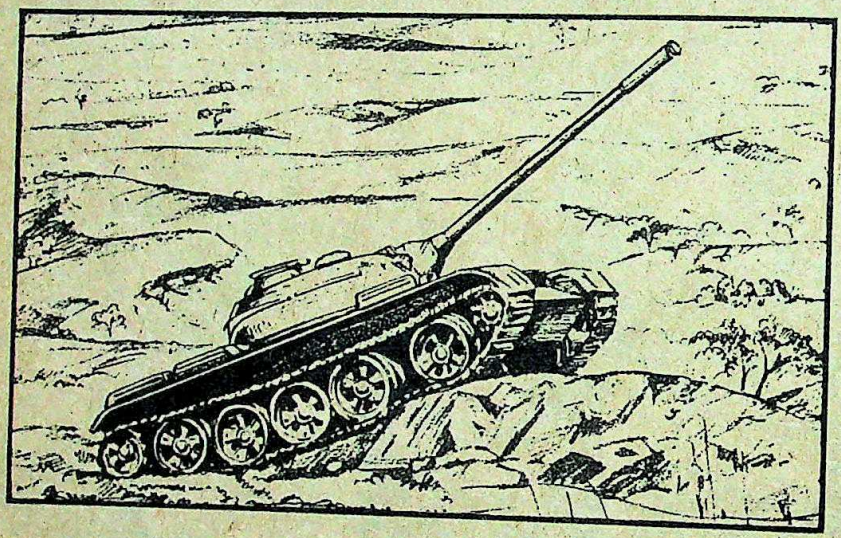
—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Just two words.
Discover what lies between them...

Battle



Always in preparedness in the defence of the country, is the Main Battle Tank of the Indian Army.

To move the tank turret and fire its guns, for its night vision and telecom. systems the Army required a reliable Auxiliary Power Unit.

It would have to be very compact, suitable for mounting along the side wall and above all it had to perform even at a 45° inclination.

We won the assignment.

Winning the battle of the bulge

We spent three fact finding months, studying the exact operating conditions and problems. Then we hit the drawing boards.

The major challenge was the constraint of space. To fit the engine into this tiny space, we came up with an unconventional engine mounting, streamlined the engine, and designed special lube oil and water circuits common with the main engine.

Putting the prototype through its paces

The prototype then went on to our test bed, to prove its rated power output, lube oil and fuel consumption.

Then the Army took over. And what a way! First type testing... a 16 hour continuous Cycle and 35 of these cycles. Followed by exacting user trials... right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to prove it for all kinds of terrain and altitudes. These tests were stretched over all four seasons. Testing went on for 4 years. It proved its reliability.

Only then did the first batch roll out. By winning the battle of the bulge in the Main Battle Tank we added yet another case to KOEL's application engineering record.

KOEL's application engineering on tap

KOEL puts this application engineering on tap. For you to turn on, anytime you need a special job to be tailored to your requirements.

Kirloskar diesels... Motive power for every application

Kirloskar

KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LIMITED
Khadki, Pune 411 003

Tank

PRATIBHA 81-451

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Slow Shuffle

than a fortnight before Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's visit to lay the foundation- a no-war pact with India, an Embassy chauffeur in Islamabad was kidnapped by Pakistan security and beaten up with no apparent behind the act. A week before Shahi's Mrs Gandhi stated that Pakistan had to see the Soviets out of since it gave them a handy stockpile American arms. And, the returned to Islamabad, Khawaja Safdari, chairman of Pakistan's Federal Council, issued a that India was preparing a plan to Pakistan's nuclear facilities. Viewed in the events are merely natural sym- the disease that has plagued Indo- relations for decades. But taken and in terms of the timing they only in forming a sorry backdrop for as potentially significant as a no- between the two countries.

that context, the coy act that Shahi Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha on at their joint press conference which resembled two secret had just broken the news of their was deceptive to say the least. matters such as a no-war pact, it is the fine print that contains the real in that sense, the joint communique masterpiece of diplomatic newspeak. the drafts and considerable quan- midnight oil before both sides agreed and though the crux of the was contained in just two lines, predictably buried under the ver- employed to flesh out the statement.

Forward: According to Foreign sources, the key phrase in the was the statement that the air "sufficiently" cleared to facilitate speci- considerations of the elements that would such an agreement. In bureauc- that means that the air has cleared nor is as befogged as it Similarly, the phrase that a of mutual understanding had merely meant that both sides accepted the fact that there was a amount of sincerity in both offer of the pact and India's it. That in itself constitutes a forward.

when Zia made his casual no-war pact, India took a negative believe we were right in our assess- the offer was made with a great cynicism," says a Foreign Ministry source. But once Zia realised the propaganda mileage he was gaining from the offer, he got carried away with the momentum and finally realised he was a victim of his own rhetoric and he could not backpedal. In that context, official Indian pronouncements of "apprehensions" merely reflected the belief that Zia's olive branch was studded with hidden thorns. But once the aide memoires started waltzing back and forth, South Block, in the words of a diplomat, "detected a certain amount of sincerity".

This was further buttressed with the

Shahi and Rao: coy act

alacrity with which the Pakistani negotiating side accepted Mrs Gandhi's offer of a joint commission to review and promote bilateral relations between the two countries. In fact, Mrs Gandhi's off-the-cuff offer made to visiting Pakistani journalists, was more important than is believed, at least as far as South Block and the future progress of the no-war pact negotiations are concerned. According to sources, India considers it vital that a no-war pact is dependent on bilateral factors that "literally impinge on the lives of millions of people on both sides of the border". South Block is determined—and this is where Pakistan has shown hesitancy—that a normal interchange of trade, cultural activities, newspapers and periodicals shall go hand in hand with a non-aggression pact.

Distant Dream: But considering the fact that a no-war pact between India and Pakistan will be, in international terms, as historic as the Camp David agreements, Shahi's visit was hardly a damp squib. The very fact that the two sides have broken the ice and laid the basic ground rules for a future pact is enough indication of that. But an actual pact is still a very distant dream. South Block is not very optimistic regarding Foreign Secretary Ram Sathe's visit to Islamabad next week. "It's going to be a question of one step forward and two steps back and we have no illusions about that," says an official. There is also the lingering suspicion on the Indian side that Zia's offer could be a ploy. In which case, the most likely answer is that it is intended as a holding action till either Pakistan gets its full complement of F-16s or it explodes its nuclear bomb.

As of last fortnight, however, India was convinced that the ball is now back in Pakistan's court. But Pakistan's next move will clearly depend on which way the public opinion wind is blowing. Opposition leaders in Pakistan have stated that a non-representative government has no legitimate right to embark on negotiations over a no-war pact. Similarly, political heavyweights in occupied Kashmir have voiced their own opposition to a pact which will obviously include the area they currently inhabit. The average Pakistani citizen, however, is obviously enamoured of the idea though they have hardly any platform to give voice to their feelings. Ultimately, Pakistan's next move, therefore, will depend on whether General Zia thinks the common man in Pakistan is worth considering or not.

There is, however, another vital side to the prospects of a no-war pact, which has largely been ignored. What it would eventually mean in strategic terms. Defence Ministry sources are convinced that Zia made his offer keeping in mind that it would lead to an easing of pressure on his right flank. But that is hardly likely. At the parliamentary consultative committee meeting in New Delhi last week, a much bandied about phrase was "peace with preparedness". In other words, a no-war pact is bound to be an uneasy one with both sides maintaining the same excessive military strength on the border as they do now. Ultimately, a no-war pact between India and Pakistan will be as fragile as the relations between the two countries are at present. India is as neurotic about Pakistan as Pakistan is about India. Unless that is eliminated first, a no-war pact is, in the immortal words of Zia himself, not worth the paper it is written on.

—DILIP BOBB

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

CPI-M

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Low Marks For Marxists

POLITICAL insolvency, which seems to have stricken most opposition political parties, seems to have finally reached a most unlikely quarter: the country's once-dynamic Marxists. The communist movement is battling uncertainty the world over, what with the shocks of the Sino-Vietnamese war, the Afghanistan affair and the challenge of Poland's Solidarity trade unions. So it is hardly surprising that the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) should be grappling somewhat less than successfully with emerging problems.

That the Marxists will have to struggle hard to avoid a bleak future was vividly clear from the five-day conclave they rang down at Vijayawada last fortnight. The Vijayawada meet was to all intents and purposes a non-event as the ageing and ailing party leaders tried vainly to grapple with the various problems crippling the organisation. By the time the conference ended, things were left pretty much where they were. Dissenting voices from West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu failed to make a dent on the barriers erected by the majority in the central leadership while the leaders themselves seemed unsure of which road to take, having suddenly found themselves at a crucial crossroads.

The last time that the communists had met at Vijayawada was in 1961; this was followed by a split in the party and the spectre of another division loomed large over the Vijayawada meet, even though the leadership spared no effort to stress the need for unity. But that, as it turned out, was the least of their problems.

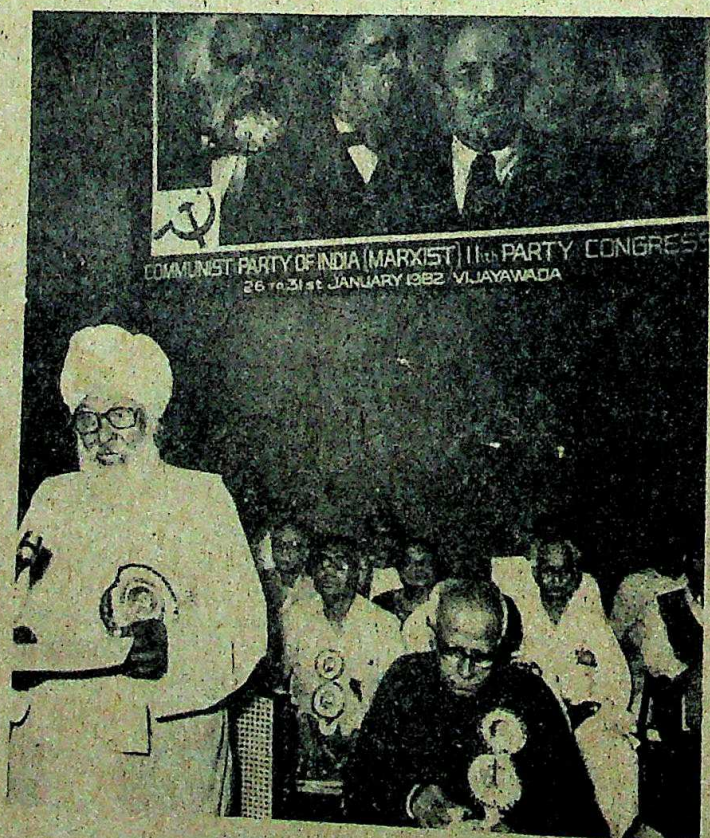
Vague Talk: In a party where the average age in the politburo is 70 and in the central committee 65—and which, despite its very limited influence, is in power in two states—complacence perhaps comes naturally to leaders. Thus it was that sitting in his house at Vijayawada, the ageing ideologue M. Basavapunniah said: "What can I say about the future? We are the best physicians for this country's ills and we have put up our board to say so! Right now, the people are trying other doctors, but ultimately they will realise that we are the best and they will come to us. We have to wait till then." It wasn't, perhaps, an approach with which Lenin and Stalin—huge portraits of whom adorned the conference hall—would have agreed; but it was clear that their Indian followers would abide by the precept: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

This was brought into sharp focus by the inaugural speech of the one-time firebrand, B.T. Ranadive, now mellowed by age and indifferent health, who repeatedly referred to the "ding-dong battle" between different "bourgeois" parties and the need for Marxists to profit most from such a situation. How they were to do so, the leader from Maharashtra did not elaborate—even as he eulogised the merits of a left and democratic front, presumably to win over large sections among delegates who favour only a left front.

After his 150-minute speech, which might have continued but for the nudgings of his bored comrades sitting behind, a West Bengal delegate commented: "party the leaders who are totally with bases in their own states are the talkers and try to impose their opin people like us who have achieved thing." One person who did not himself was West Bengal Party Se Promode Das Gupta. He was not pre the inaugural session, reportedly d health, and maintained a low and profile during the entire congress.

Naiveté: What havoc age play—even with Marxists—was e from some of the claims made by Ra in his marathon speech. Without ba eyelid, he told his audience that the Union had made a major policy change being shown to be in the wrong by the Said Ranadive: "Four years ago Jullundur we had warned the Soviet that it should not over-emphasise the for *détente* as that will only be advantage of the imperialists. Today four years, the Communist Party Soviet Union has agreed and has acknowledged ngers of war have increa

This apparently justification enough fo party to throw to the four its position of equidistan tween the Russians and C and to adopt a fairly Soviet stance at Vijaya despite repeated attempts section of delegates to down the euphoric refere Moscow who, however, the numbers game Russians, even if they tock of this changed attitude not to make it obvious expected message of gre from Moscow did not the congress even though leaders in West Bengal said last month that it been sought. The story came via the grape-vine that the Russians, becau the relationship with Gandhi and the Com Party of India (CPI), have ed to tread warily where Marxists are concerned. N did China oblige the M with a message as he also wanted to be sure



Surjeet addressing the inaugural session: many dissenting voices

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

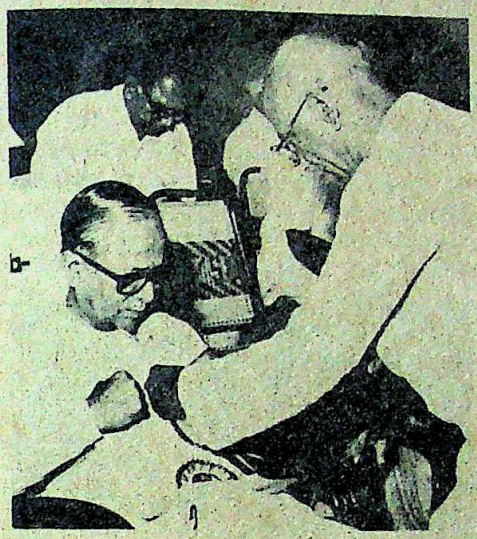
party would take vis-a-vis
if the Vijayawada congress is
in the future, and if it goes
the annals of the history of the
movement in this country, it will be
desperate bid to return to Moscow's

Dialectic: It would be naive, how-
to presume that the dominant section
Marxist leadership has agreed once
recognise Moscow as the focal point
communism strictly on ideological
considerations: national considerations
heavily with them. A nod from
may well cause Mrs Gandhi to
before being too harsh with
particularly at a time (as the CPI-M
when, with Reagan assuming not
a stance, she needs Moscow on
more than ever. In part, the
congress made it clear that the
have finally decided to adopt the
dangerous course of hunting with
and running with the hare—a
being wholly with Mrs Gandhi in
of foreign policy (and thereby
Moscow), and at the same time seeking
her at home.

It was that while introducing the
resolution, Ranadive dwelt at le-
the danger that Pakistan posed to
This was almost an endorsement of
psychosis that is being sought to be
by South Block to divert attention
grave economic crisis at home. The
leader was aware that many in the
did not concur with the leader-
the issue and he repeatedly said:
comrades say that we are over-
when speaking of the Pakistan
they feel that our small neighbour
no harm. But I wish to tell them
modern world it is not the size of a
matters but the arms it pos-
While the remarkable sense of
in the audience prevented any
a delegate remarked outside the
at the end of the day: "How is it
we are indignant at Pakistan
arms we choose to be silent on
attempt at greater militarisation?"

opposition parties are not
to endorse this rôle of the
particularly as the CPI-M seems to
Mrs Gandhi's attitude towards some
The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
considerable attack at the cong-
though a few days before the
meet one of the first leaders to
the West Bengal Left Front's de-
early elections was L.K. Advani,
secretary, BJP. Basavapunniah re-
this when he said: "I told Advani
happy with his statement." But
by their statement that "we will
the BJP whenever it adopts a
pro-United States stand" could not be reciprocated to any great extent. This puts a question mark on the earnestness with which the Marxists want to build a joint front against Mrs Gandhi's authoritarianism.

Drawbacks: Vijayawada made it clear, once again, that the complexities of the



Basu (left) and Basavapunniah

Indian situation have taken the Marxists out of their depths and left them groping. They present the picture of an ageing leadership, totally averse to self-criticism. So it was that there was no mention in the resolution of the party's rôle which brought the Morarji Desai government to an end in July 1979 and paved the way for Mrs Gandhi's return to power, even though the West Bengal unit at its own state conference had referred to the mistake made then and had wanted it to be incorporated in the resolution adopted at the congress. Apparently, Promode Das Gupta and Jyoti Basu were no match when pitted against the polemics of the E.M.S. Namboodiripad-Basavapunniah-Surjeet combine and could be easily pressurised into asking their delegates to hold their fire.

The same set of leaders have been re-elected to the politburo and central committee, and for the future it will be the same picture of a party continuing to be restricted to a few states and unsure of how to go about its task in the rest of the country. It is an acknowledged fact that in states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh the party suffers from indifferent leadership, yet so far there has been no serious effort to get things straightened out. As political observers put it: the only way in which a Marxist Party can hope to grow is through movements, but the problem in most places is that they do not have the organisation needed to launch such movements. In 1977 the Marxists had enjoyed a brief illusion of strength, when they did well in elections even in places like Maharashtra, by virtue of the alliance with the Janata Party and the anti-Indira wave; but because of organisational incompetence they failed to consolidate their entry into a firm foothold. This resulted in a rout in the last elections when there was no strong ally to lean upon. Today, there is still no clear idea as to how to take off from the springboards of West Bengal and Kerala.

Contradictions: The composition of the delegates at the congress once again brought into sharp focus the essentially middle class nature of the party, as 40 per cent of those who attended were from this section. That the supposedly de-classed leaders of the Marxists have not been able to get over their middle class sentiments and vanities became evident from what Basavapunniah said: "In Andhra Pradesh today we are a much smaller force than 30 years ago. But even then when I go out into the streets I enjoy as much respect as any minister." Basavapunniah felt things in his home state could have been better "if I could spend all my time here instead of in Delhi". Asked why he did not do so, he replied: "How can I leave Delhi which is the centre of national politics? I can just pick up a phone and talk to Sharad or somebody else, which I can't do from Vijayawada." Obviously, for him and many others, the glamour of being in Delhi has proved to be too attractive.

Former party general secretary P.S. Sundarayya is now stationed in Andhra Pradesh, but he too chose to shift to his native state only after he fell out with his colleagues at the national level. The former hero of the Telengana movement is today actively engaged in rebuilding the party in Andhra Pradesh, and is credited by the ranks with having brought back some cohesion into a much battered organisation. But his comrades choose to remain silent when his name comes up at a discussion.

Recriminations: The picture that finally emerged was of an all-India party operating as regional units, its central leaders getting around dissension with polemics and wishy-washy adjustment of resolutions. At a facetious level, almost every West Bengal Marxist jibed at south Indian cooking; at a more important level, the jibes were directed at their southern comrades' call for a 'left and democratic front' to oppose Mrs Gandhi.

The reaction to all this from their southern brethren was bitter and ominous. Said one senior leader: "Our West Bengal comrades are today ridiculing the need to join up with democratic forces to meet the challenge of Indira Gandhi. But they should not forget that during their period of growth they, too, had joined hands with bourgeois politicians like Ajoy Mukherjee, and then in 1977 with P.C. Sen." There could not be a clearer indication of mounting inner-party tension, which may not lead to a further split but will certainly create problems for the future functioning of the party.

—SUMANTA SEN in Vijayawada

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Indo-Sri Lankan Relations

Hands Across The Strait

POUNDED by parliamentary and professional critics for its abject dependence on western news networks. Sri Lanka's otherwise popular TV station, the infant ITN, has recently paid token homage to the new information order, non-alignment and good neighbourliness by accommodating Indian news. The first such item showed a jubilant D.B. Wijetunge, post and telecommunications minister, on the phone to his Indian counterpart, C.M. Stephen. After this convivial chit-chat which came loud and clear was over, the Indian high commissioner exchanged pleasantries with his vis-a-vis in New Delhi, and Sri Lanka's deputy high commissioner in Madras.

The occasion was the opening of a microwave tele-link from Colombo. Indian-made equipment and installation costs were part of an Indian grant, and the project itself, in Wijetunge's happy phrase, a "landmark" in Indo-Sri Lankan understanding. Certainly, postal, telegraphic and telephone services between these two close neighbours have too long been unaccountably wretched and harrowingly unpredictable.

While progress in technical facilities is undoubtedly a welcome advance, Colombo-Delhi communication itself shows much room for improvement. If anything, President Sanjiva Reddy's six-day visit (February 2-7) was a cheerless reminder that the communication channels had got more and more clogged in recent times. Whereas most western diplomats were too easily inclined to downgrade this "purely ceremonial visit of a lame-duck president", the Sri Lankan authorities were perhaps too eagerly alert to any sign that the high-level messages recently sent to Delhi have been well received.

On his way back from Beijing, Trade Minister Lalith Athulathmudali returned via Delhi where he met Mrs Gandhi; in Colombo he said India had accepted "Sri Lankan assurances" about the impending deal with a US coastal corporation for a giant "tank farm" for oil storage in strategic Trincomalee. Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel who attended the Indian Republic Day celebrations also met Mrs Gandhi. He claimed that he had "allayed" Indian apprehensions about the extension of special facilities in Trincomalee to the US.

Although one Indian official in President Reddy's entourage is known to have taken a private car ride to Trincomalee, it was described in the best British diplomatic manners that both Delhi and Colombo foreign office-wallahs have so assiduously cultivated as "probably of touristic interest". Otherwise, the presidential visit was carefully kept at the level of a "goodwill visit", full of "bhai-bhai" and warm embraces, but of little political significance.

Wholly significant, if symbolically so, was the Colombo-Delhi-Madras telephone conversation on the new microwave. The sensitive implications of these triangular Colombo-Madras-Delhi ties have begun to complicate and bedevil a previously straightforward relationship. In as much as Madras and Delhi have a direct interest in

S. Ashok

Jayawardene and Reddy: shallow goodwill

(and bearing on) the destinies of two groups of Tamils in Sri Lanka who together number three million in a population of nearly fifteen, the Delhi-Madras connexion as well as domestic Tamil Nadu politics could touch a raw nerve of Sri Lankan society at a time when majority-minority conflicts have become a visibly volatile factor.

But the major hitch in Indo-Sri Lankan relations is the Tamil problem. On the island the two Tamil communities live far apart and espouse very different causes. The indigenous "Jaffna Tamils", less than two million, are mostly concentrated in the northern peninsula, their traditional homeland and the closest point to south India. They have a strong presence in the eastern province too. The rest are scattered throughout the seven (Sinhalese) provinces. Those who wield a measure of political influence by virtue of wealth (inherited property or business) or social standing (senior public officers, top professionals) or numbers (pretty clerks, teachers) live in Colombo suburbs. The hearts of the upper s lie with their northern compatriots purse strings are tied to the co UNP. The sympathies of the lower groups, especially the educated you towards the Tamil United Liberation (TULF).

Apprehension: But on January *Daily News* made a bold headline joyous news that President Reddy visit Jaffna, and described it as "a si step towards national harmony". S visit was not in the original itinerary frowned on this last-minute change the *Daily News* openly stated was "request". Delhi's explanation that would be "strenuous" seemed lame of the fact that Reddy was to spend hour in Jaffna, and the plane journe Anuradhapura to Jaffna was 20 m Diplomats felt it had more to d Reddy's relations with Mrs Gandhi "unconventional" Republic Day and the fear perhaps that he may say thing in Jaffna which was out of Anyway, Amirthalingam met him th had at least one long conversation Thondaman, minister of rural indust union boss of Indian plantation labo beside Reddy all the way from Colo Anuradhapura by train.

At the famous botanical garden Kandy, Reddy stole the hearts of the by declining to use a silver-plated sho scooping the brown earth, instead, w bare hands. "I am a peasant," he said went through the ceremony of pla tree. The tree, in question, accord Sinhalese folklore, was strong enou produce a stick that could control phant. President Jayawardene, whose symbol is the elephant, remarked that also useful to "control opposition pa It is not clear whether he meant the sition in India, Sri Lanka or both. case, he is no longer using the stick with the TULF but the carrot.

It was the Sinhalese racialist hoo who used the "big stick" in July-Aug it was the Colombo Tamils who g beating. This psychological softening the influential Colombo-based Tamil class put the TULF leadership under pre Whether this was part of the Governm game-plan is anybody's guess. But the is now at the negotiating table. The issue is district councils' powers and Government funds. If this exercise volution works, the TULF's moderate win over the Tamil majority in the nor thus isolate the militants who cov spectrum from the TULF's own radi assorted leftist groups to the "Libe Tigers" in the bush.

—MERVYN DE

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

rashtra

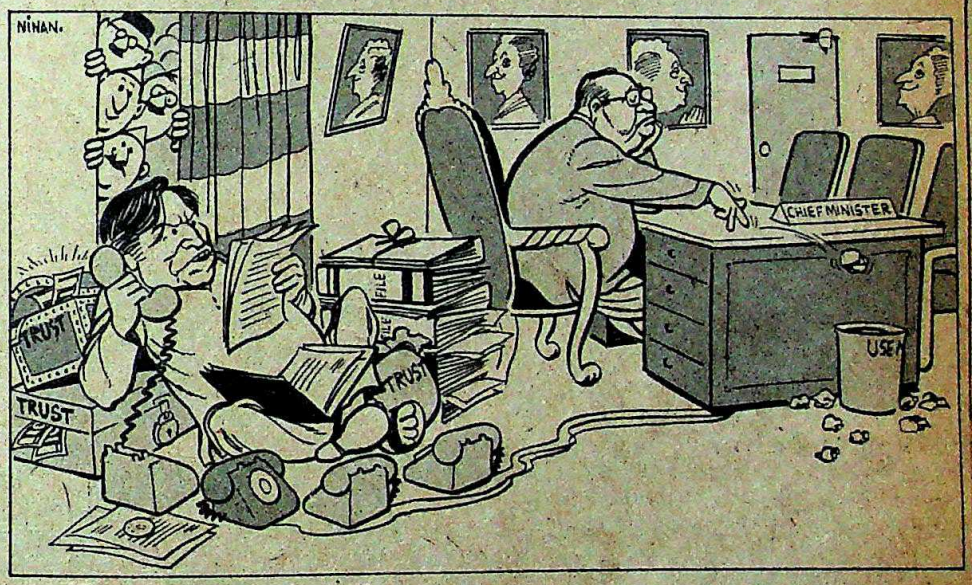
Misplaced Power

It was his birthday. Present at Bombay's Taj Hotel on February 9 to felicitate former Maharashtra chief minister Abdul Rehman Antulay were top officials of public relations department including minister and a host of select me- and VIPs. Garlands and praise were on him and a journalist commen- who says Antulay is out? He may not chief minister, but nothing moves his knowledge and consent." himself drove the point home at a conference when he asserted ar- "The people are behind me, the behind me and the high command is me."

last fortnight, political events in and Bombay proved that Antulay's tement had some basis. After scor- ive victory over his opponents by A. Bhosale appointed as his suc- Antulay ensured that his protégés their posts in the Cabinet and key were given to five trusted aides. Public Works Minister Swarup yak, Minister of State for Urban ment S.N. Desai, Deputy Minister Momin, Agriculture Minister Balram and Minister of State for Information Raut who had vacated his seat for Antulay earlier. Further, retary P.G. Gavai and Finance V. Prabhakar remain trustees of Pratishtha Pratishthan even after resignation, and are thus amen- suggestions from him.

Punitive Demotion: But the most im- victory for Antulay was his own as chairman of the ailing tra State Irrigation Development tion. Politically speaking, it is a but it does provide him with access to influence the decision- process. Incidentally, Antulay's in- as chairman was made under an to the Maharashtra Legislature (removal and disqualification) which he himself had proposed before becoming chief minister in 1980; MLAs were barred from accepting lucrative post. Opposition leaders it a ruse to prevent him from being chief, under existing rules government there is needed to prosecute govern- servants. Said F.M. Pinto, Janata it is not that Antulay possesses any expertise but the unholy game is to salary, car and other perquisites and privileges to the fallen man."

Antulay's continuing hold on the state is evident from an incident. When he was chief minister, Suresh Jain, MLA and chairman of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, and a close associate of Antulay, wrote a nine-page letter to Antulay complaining about Bhosale, then transport minister. Jain sent in his resignation when Bhosale became chief minister, but the Antulay lobby prevented its acceptance. In addition, over 40 official committes—including one headed by film star Amitabh Bachchan—distribute grants for welfare activities. Moreover, Bhosale has not so far obliged the more than 100 opponents of the former chief minister in the legislature party; some of them, political heavyweights like Shalinitai Patil and Premalatai Chavan, MP and former Pradesh Congress Committee(I) chief, have not even been consulted.



Another colourful feather in Antulay's cap is his continuing as chairman of the infamous Pratibha Pratishthan and the other five trusts, which have a total worth of Rs 30 crore. Film director Sunil Dutt and Marathi stage artiste Daji Bhatavadekar have been nominated to the Pratibha Pratishthan, bringing the number of trustees to 11. Dutt is a Congress(I) sympathiser. Bhatavadekar, apart from being an artiste in a trust ostensibly meant for artistes' welfare, had the honour of likening Antulay to Kautilya when the trusts controversy was at its height last November. Antulay's supporters maintain that the party high command has not directed him to resign from the trusts; said a Congress(I) MP from Maharashtra: "Trusts and Antulay are inseparable and Mrs Gandhi does not want to disturb him at the moment."

Disapproval: The former chief minister's defiant attitude as regards the trusts has created a rift between High Court judges. Justice B. Lentin expressed the view that donations to the trusts were not aboveboard while fellow judge R.C. Pratap said that the judges who were trustees should quit. Delivering his judgment on the petition seeking the disqualification of justices B. A. Masodhkar and R.L. Aggarwal, Justice Pratap observed: "Lending one's official prestige and the authority and dignity of the High Court to a politically controversial trust cannot but cause great anxiety to all concerned." The two judges, however, chose to ignore this opinion and participated in the meetings of the trust.

Meanwhile, Antulay wielded power out of all proportion to his status. Bureaucrats are reportedly telephoned directly by Antulay when he wants something done. Said a senior civil servant: "The power centre has merely shifted from Varsha on Malabar Hill to the Marine Drive flat in which Antulay now lives. But he has become even more dangerous, because he can now play his games without any of the responsibility."

Antulay's detractors are baffled by his continuing access to the prime minister—he was able to meet Mrs Gandhi twice in two weeks and was given a patient hearing. Former chief ministers Channa Reddy of Andhra Pradesh and Jagannath Pahadia of Rajasthan could not get any appointment for weeks after they fell. Though Mrs Gandhi has honoured her public commitment to get rid of Antulay in the event of an adverse court verdict, his continuance on the trusts remains a mystery.

—PRABHU CHAWLA with CHANDER UDAY SINGH in Bombay

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Andhra Pradesh

Feeling Unwanted

It is the one instance in Congress(I) politics where sycophancy has backfired. After staging an impressive show in honour of Rajiv Gandhi, who visited Hyderabad last fortnight, Andhra Pradesh's pot-bellied Chief Minister, T. Anjiah, had reason to be happy. But that was not to be. Instead, his tottering 15-month probation nearly ended when he was summoned to New Delhi and was advised to put a sticking plaster on his and his Cabinet's mouth at the current budget session of the Assembly. In fact, the Congress(I) stated in virtual sign language that his time was up.

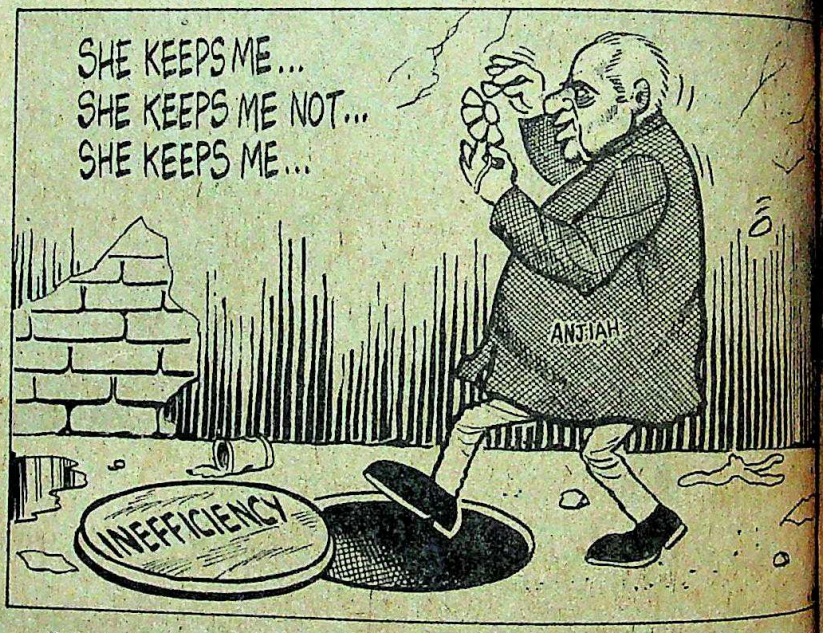
In an unprecedented move, Anjiah was directed by the low-key Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee to cut short his budget session to pave the way for a possible change in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Party's (ASLP) leadership followed by a mid-term poll to the state's Assembly. Reacted a crestfallen Anjiah after his return to Hyderabad from New Delhi: "I am finished now." But when asked if he would resign, he ruled out the possibility.

Mustering Support: Anjiah, it seems, has failed miserably on both scores efficiency and providing able leadership to the state. Ever since he replaced Dr Channa Reddy, a political heavyweight, his survival has depended on whatever support he could muster from within the party. The process was started with the wooing of each MLA. Not only did he induct a 61-member ministry—which was pruned later to 51 on the high command's advice—but he also offered a dozen remunerative assignments to those who could not be accommodated.

His recent problems have arisen because his jumbo Cabinet has proved to be a liability instead of an asset. According to Congress(I) sources he was asked by New Delhi to drastically reduce the size of his ministry and sack the inefficient ones but he failed to comply with the instructions. Admitted Anjiah: "I can't deny that the high command asked me to prune my cabinet. At the same time I cannot say that I have disobeyed." Though the chief minister refused to offer any reason for his inability to abide by the high command's fiat, Congress(I) insiders maintain that any sacking at this stage would have stirred a hornet's nest against him.

It is felt his defiance in not cutting the size of his Cabinet is just a ploy to get rid of him. The real cause for his likely ouster is that the Congress (I) high command feels he will be badly mauled in the impending elections. With Anjiah in office the two most important factors for an electoral victory—a strong administration and a well-knit party—will be lacking. During Anjiah's regime, administrative popularity has nosedived on all fronts, from law and order to the financial health of the state.

But the most serious complaint against Anjiah is that his arrogant attitude has caused irreparable damage to the ruling party and has in fact encouraged dissident activity. For example, he could not discipline his Cabinet colleagues who worked against the party's candidates during the Legislative Council elections held in December.



Repeated requests from the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee (APCC-I) chief K. Prabhakara Rao were ignored by Anjiah. Consequently, the Congress(I) lost 9 of the 29 seats to the Opposition, five of which went to rebel Congressmen allegedly owing allegiance to Anjiah.

Discloses an All India Congress Committee office bearer: "During the last four months Anjiah was given warning to mend his ways but he has ignored all of them." Anjiah's supporters, however, maintain that he has performed well in office, better than many other Congress(I) chief ministers, and insists that Anjiah never went beyond the Congress(I) high command's brief and directions. Said D. Satyanarayana Rao, a Congress(I) MLA in the Assembly: "No praise is high enough for this government which has revived democratic institutions at the grass roots level and has held elections to panchayat raj bodies."

Secret Manner: Meanwhile, politics are baffled over the secrecy with which Mrs Gandhi has handled the affair. Only a week ago, he was put to reshuffle his Cabinet in which he allocated the portfolios of 17 [illegible]. Later on, the APCC(I) was directed to pending the disciplinary proceedings [illegible] the five ministers and seven MPs [illegible] charged with anti-party activities.

All these actions indicated that the minister was comfortably in the [illegible]. When Mrs Gandhi called Anjiah to Delhi, none of the Central ministers [illegible] ternal Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha [illegible] and Union Minister of State for [illegible] Venkatasubbaiah even knew about [illegible] developments. Both of them were kept posted on the political affairs [illegible] state. Says a senior Home Ministry [illegible] rat dealing with political affairs: [illegible] Gandhi does not allow herself to [illegible] fluenced by the people from the same [illegible] however honest and efficient they [illegible] because consultation with them will [illegible] credibility of the new decision."

Prominent amongst those frequently mentioned for the chief ministership [illegible] P.V. Narasimha Rao, and P. Venkatasubbaiah among the Central leaders [illegible] Janardhan Reddy, minister for youth [illegible] who is believed to be close to Rajiv Gandhi. But after Bhosale was selected as Maharashtra's chief minister none of the political pundits were prepared to predict if or [illegible] Anjiah might be sacked or about his successor. They were however, unanimous on one point: Anjiah is on the way out. Mrs Gandhi's experiment in imposing an inexperienced but loyal worker on the [illegible] will soon be over.

—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

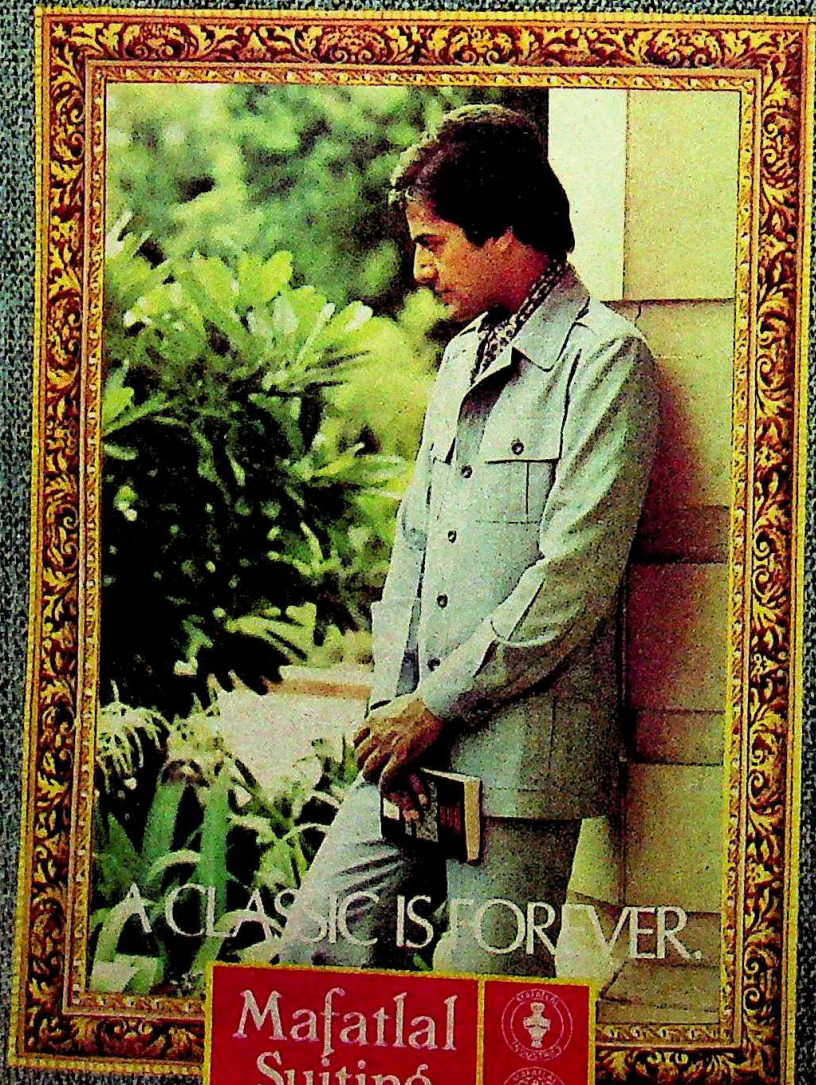
Digitized By Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Carrying on traditions that are timeless

Mafatlal presents premium suitings created for our times

CLASSIC

FLAWLESS · QUIET · DISTINCTIVE



Mafatlal Suiting

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Pradesh

omping On Ceremony

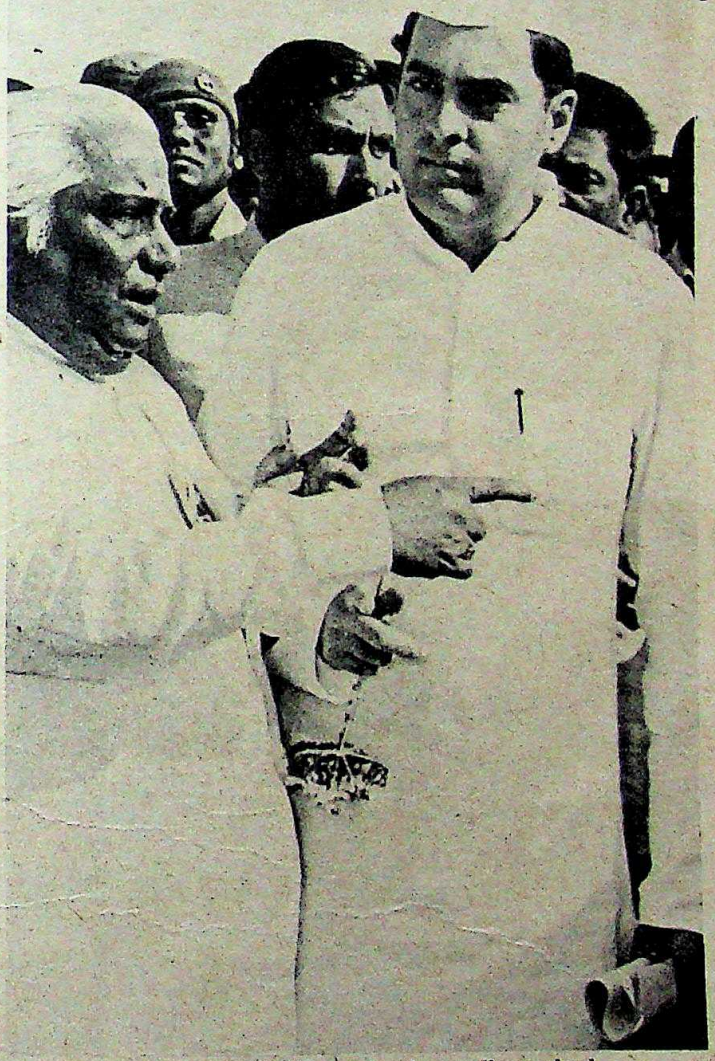
Another political lessons are learnt the road". This is the message Rajiv was discovering for himself last After the Bangalore experience at Youth Congress(I) convention shows that a tamasha is like a genie which, once it comes out of the bottle, refuses to go back in again. This much when Rajiv Gandhi arrived at for an estimated Rs 25 lakh last fortnight.

Chief Minister T.M. Anjiah crowd of about 200 who had on the landing apron flouting air-rules, an angry Rajiv, disgusted and pageantry, allegedly told minister: "If there is no order and thing is not over in 15 minutes I back." The sheepish Anjiah was on of tears as a stern-faced Rajiv the terminal building refusing and bouquets and booked himself flight to Delhi. It was only then message became clear to Anjiah and who had come to receive him.

then, it was too late to control a dancing crowd beating drums out-airport. When finally persuaded to expectant crowd mobilised by five Rajiv went out and waved briefly off for the temple town of leaving Anjiah behind. Later, re-that the abrupt departure may pro-tion for Anjiah foes, Rajiv sent the chief minister to join him afternoon lap to Sangareddy and in Mrs Gandhi's Medak con-Meanwhile, anxious Congress vol-had dismantled arches and festoons messages to all the places on contrary to present a subdued look he had hinted against trappings not meant for a member of He may have wanted to check but the tactlessness in pulling publicly, drew howls of protest. Orissa Governer Akbar Ali was a serious mistake to insult a publicly for he represents the It is against the traditions of the Added the state Janata Party Jaipal Reddy: "It is a pity that a cold when Delhi sneezes. people cannot be proud of such The tantrum is a spurious a pseudo-republican and Anjiah incidental casualty of high

Misunderstanding: The Rajiv rebuke justifications for Anjiah. When accused him of misusing official machinery as the preparations began in mid-January, Anjiah had argued: "Rajiv Gandhi is going with me on a tour and this is why the state is hiring a plane and building helipads." But he had no answer up his sleeve when he was left behind. Other questions are also being raised about the Congress(I) style of democracy. If the visit was only as a Member of Parliament, why did Rajiv allow Central ministers to wear badges emblazoned with the slogan 'hope of the nation', or fly in the chief minister's helicopter or allow the director-general of police to receive him?

With no satisfactory answers to such questions, the airport episode was glossed over with Anjiah apologising to Rajiv Gandhi and he in turn describing it all as a "misunderstanding". Said Rajiv: "We are interested in seeing the work done by the party and not in counting the number of welcome arches erected." Taking the cue, Anjiah and his ministers camping along all the places visited by Rajiv had pulled down many arches and instructed partymen not to shout pro-Rajiv slogans and shower him with garlands. But then, power and money had already been utilised in seizing trucks, hiring crowds, and building up the carnival atmosphere in some places. Said the state Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) General Secretary, Bandaru Dattatreya: "The princely arrangement and huge money collections made clearly indicated that the Congress(I) has no respect for democracy and public welfare." Janata's Reddy voiced similar sentiments: "Rajiv wanted to have the cake of clean image while enjoying the unlimited patronage of his mother's unbridled power. The loss of temper was pre-planned and pre-meditated so as to lend democratic sugar-coating to dynastic succession."


Marahim

Anjiah with Rajiv: a reception coolly received

An interesting sidelight in the airport confusion was a clash between supporters of the Youth Service Minister P. Janardhan Reddy and the police. Finding his followers being kept at bay in the attempts to restore calm and order, Reddy caught a deputy commissioner of police by his collar—an act for which he has so often been at the receiving end before he became minister. The Andhra Pradesh Police Officers' Association condemned the high-handed manner in which the deputy commissioner's name-plate was torn off his tunic. Chief Minister Anjiah has asked Home Minister C. Jagannath Rao to enquire into the incident. Quipped a senior minister: "From the start, we have been saying our intention is to make the Rajiv visit a memorable one." It is more than likely, however, that Rajiv's outburst and the chief minister's obsequious reaction have been taken note of by the people.

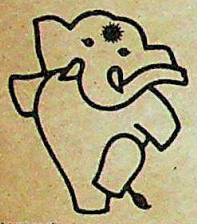
—AMARNATH K. MENON

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NOW... AN OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY THE GAME AND COME OUT A WINNER!

Merchandise and boost sales of your product with reproduction rights of the IX Asian Games Mascot and Emblem.



"APPU" THE MASCOT FOR IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI-1982

During 1982, the most recognisable Mascot and Emblem of the IX Asian Games in India and in 34 participating countries will be that of "Appu" and the "Jantar Mantar".

The Asian Games Mascot and Emblem (illustrated here) are available for commercial use—i. e. for advertising, sales promotion, product packaging, tie-ups, contests, give-aways, etc., and for franchise, with prior permission in writing and subject to the terms and conditions and fees of the Special Organising Committee of the IX Asian Games.

Exporters can use the Mascot and Emblem on products sold in any country in the world.

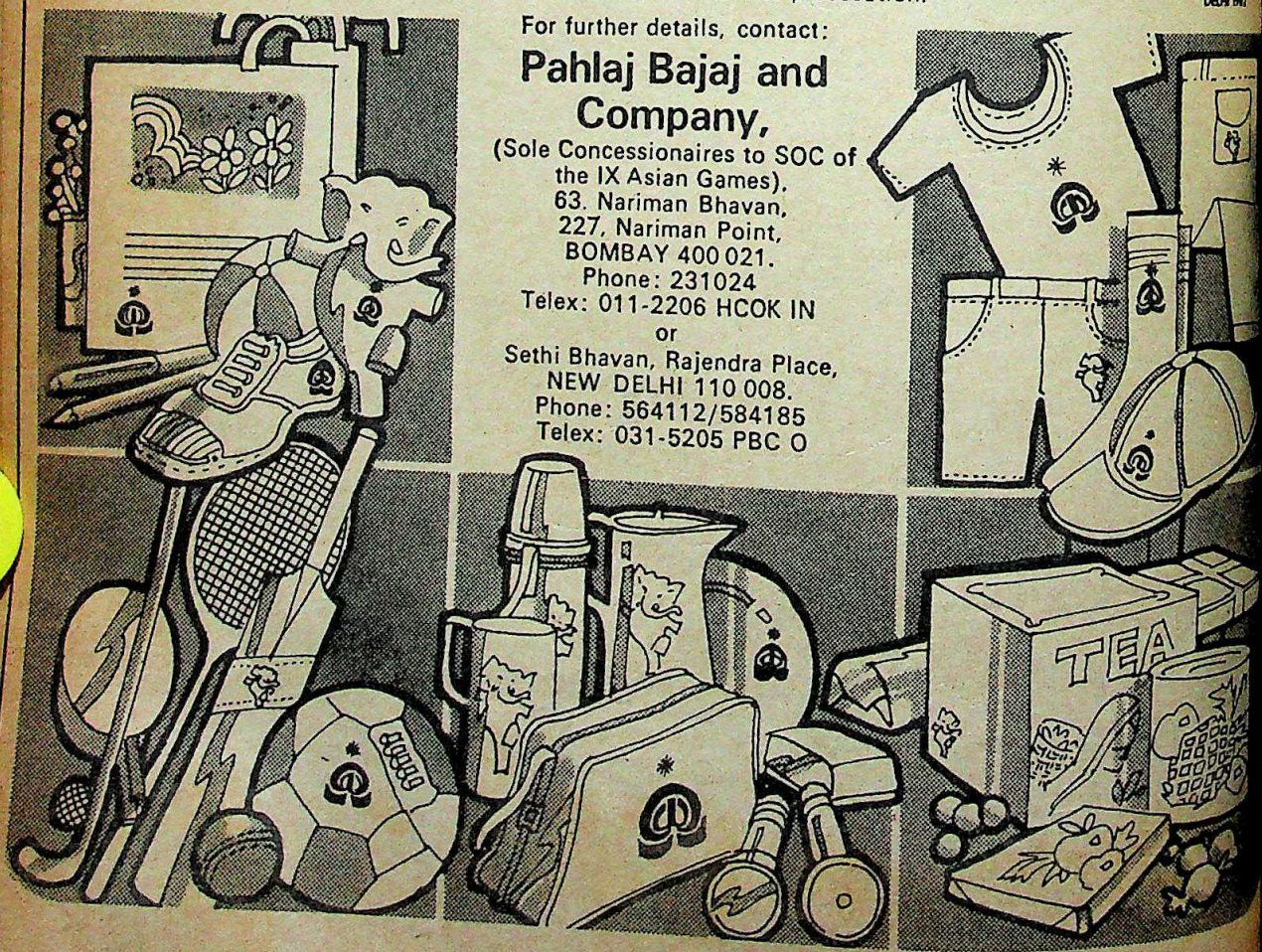
Applications for appointment as 'Official Supplier Status' to the IX Asian Games will also be considered.

Unauthorised use of the Mascot and Emblem in any form constitutes an offence and the offender will be liable to prosecution.

नवम एशियाई खेल दिल्ली
IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI 1982

For further details, contact:

Pahlaj Bajaj and Company,
(Sole Concessionaires to SOC of the IX Asian Games),
63. Nariman Bhavan,
227, Nariman Point,
BOMBAY 400 021.
Phone: 231024
Telex: 011-2206 HCOK IN
or
Sethi Bhavan, Rajendra Place,
NEW DELHI 110 008.
Phone: 564112/584185
Telex: 031-5205 PBC O



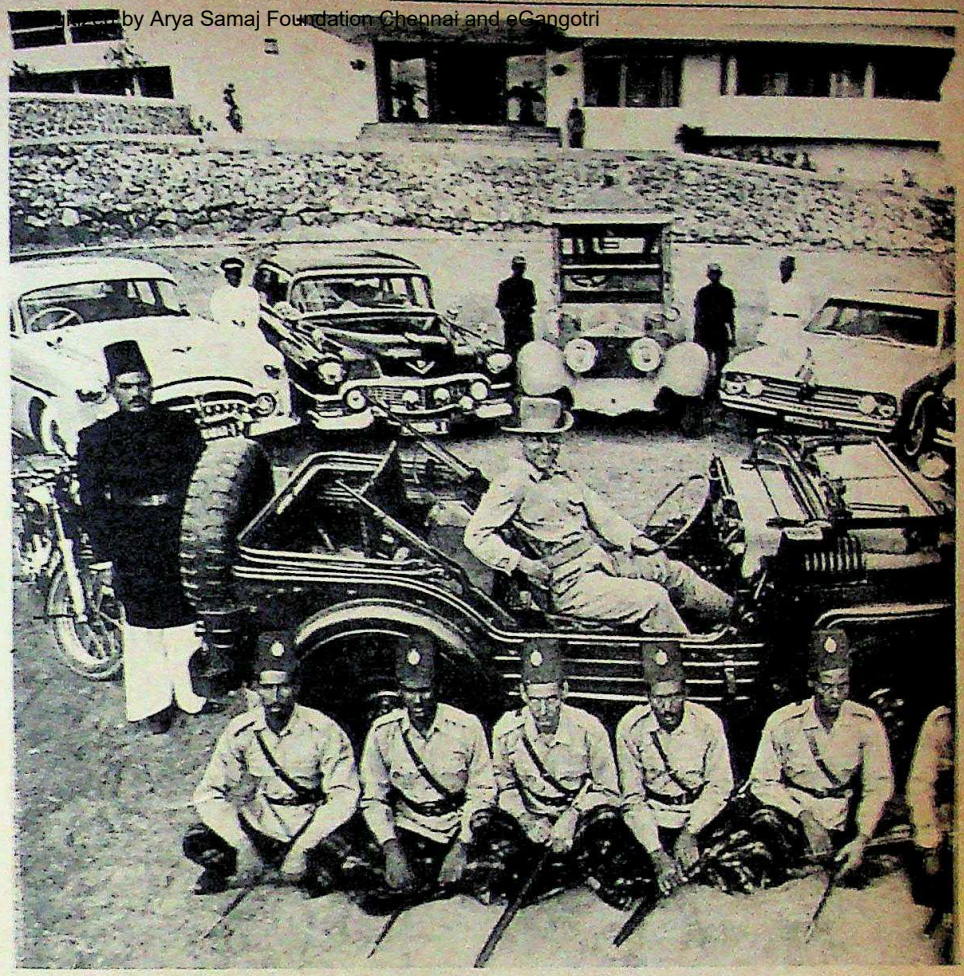
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

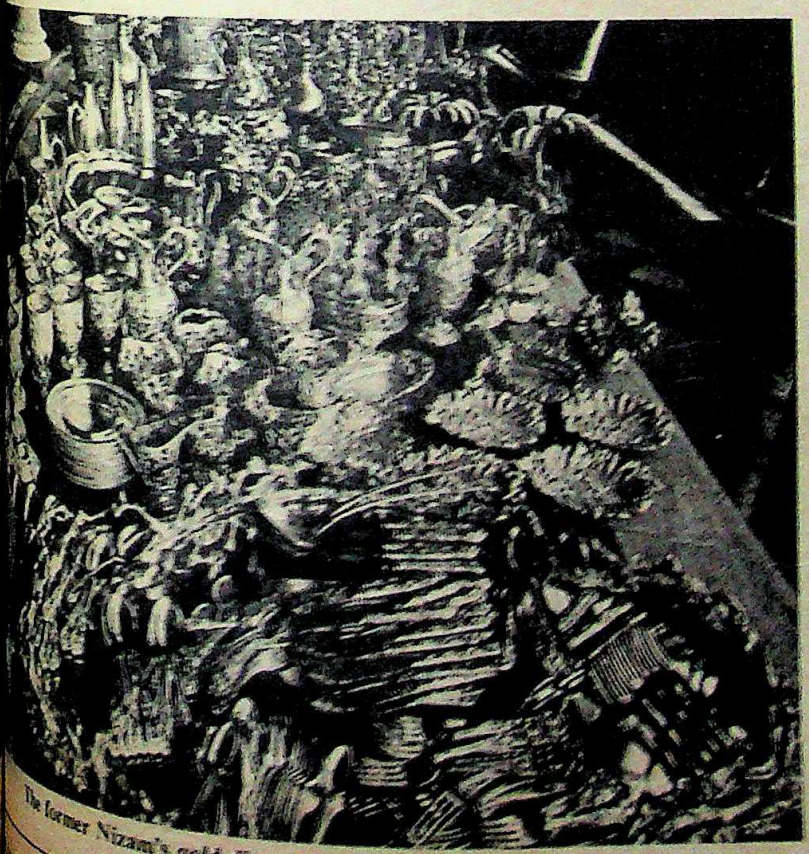
xing oubles

t, FH creates problems all of its own. s simply illustrated by the travails bers of the former royal family of . Though the seventh Nizam of Osman Ali Khan was reputed to of the richest men in the world, his found themselves entangled in an ries of income tax disputes and l battles. Even his grandson, Khan, better known as Prince Jah, has now been forced to put his biggest chunks of real estate bad, for sale to pay off his colossal

is trying to sell the 250-acre estate the Chiran Palace in the ex- Banjara Hills area. The action has many members of the family but it is Jah has little choice. As Syed Rasool, his chief adviser on the sale taxes and arrears have to be paid settled once and for all. It is to ties, which have been snowballing early '70s and compounded by penal interest, that we are trying Rasool however affirms that Jah keep the palace itself in which he



Jah surrounded by trappings of wealth in less taxing times: mounting arrears of debt



The former Nizam's gold dinner set: relics of a magnificent past

stays when he visits Hyderabad.

Tax Burden: At last count it was estimated that Jah owed the Government around Rs 8 crore as back-taxes. If he is able to sell the property he should have no difficulty about this. But the sale has been hampered by the wild rumours about it which have been circulating in Hyderabad. Says Rasool: "Speculation such as the land is to fetch Rs 200 crore is astounding. Neither Galadhari nor Haji Mastan have met me with offers as mentioned in some news reports." He however remains evasive about the offers which are being discussed.

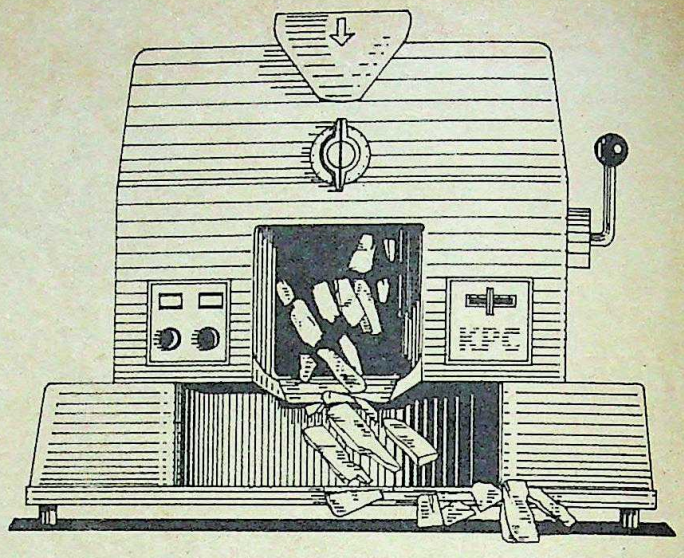
But Jah may not be free to choose between the best offers. He may have to sell the land to a housing cooperative society at a price fixed by the state Government. On the other hand, he could try and invoke the plea of personal hardship as a justifiable reason to sell the property at any price he chooses. But while Jah's reasons for selling are unassailable it seems doubtful whether the Government will allow this. A senior government official said that the final decision on the matter would only be taken after the exact amount of land being sold was determined and it was worked out how much could be sold under the urban land ceiling.

Jah's decision to sell the property repre-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NPCC NAGPUR NEEDED CONCRETE COOLING EQUIPMENT AT DAM SITE.



KPC GOT THE PROJECT. BECAUSE KPC'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MADE INDIA'S FIRST FLAKE ICE MACHINE TO MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

Concrete cooling in giant sized blocks at dam sites posed serious problems until KPC's Research and Development came up with the flake ice machine. Flake ice proved to be the perfect additive for the concrete mix. So much so that it has been used for all major dam projects, Supa, Narmada, Totladoh, Koyna and Krishna. Flake ice has also found important uses in process applications or in the dyestuff and chemical industries.

In a short span of 20 years KPC has built a remarkable record for execution of noteworthy projects in temperature control.

Some reasons why the projects keep coming to KPC are:

First, the wide range and variety of KPC equipment makes it possible for it to offer the project what it needs.

Second, KPC offers sophisticated products manufactured at its own modern factory at Pune. The technological know-how for these has been developed over the years through a series of tie-ups with renowned foreign firms.

Third, KPC is fully equipped for consultation in all spheres from preparation of project, initial designing, budgeting and manufacture, to installation and commissioning of the project.

All this is, of course, backed by a very prompt and efficient after sales service.

KPC has become a name to reckon with in three major Indian industries — pneumatic equipment, notably air compressors and rock drills; air-conditioning and refrigeration machinery; and transmission equipment.

Through technical collaborations with reputed foreign firms, and no less through the ceaseless activity of its Research and Development division KPC has become a leading manufacturer with a range of products which have found sizable markets in different parts of the world. KPC's project division is busy providing comprehensive turnkey services for complete plants in all the three industries.

Every KPC project bears testimony to the confidence reputed companies have in KPC.

KIRLOSKAR PNEUMATIC CO. LTD
Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune 411 013

Kirloskar

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

desperate attempt to clear his huge debts. Several years ago when faced by an similar problem he had allowed the government to take over the legendary King Kong Palace where the last Nizam lived and died. It, however, said to be dead set against selling the Falaknuma and other palaces which he still owns.

Elaborate System: Nizam Osman Ali created an elaborate system of trusts to provide for the numerous members of his family. His complex legacy has, however, been difficult to handle. Many of the have been duped by unscrupulous or incompetent advisers, who have frittered much of the money. Though Khan had collected large sums of money to be invested, a senior member of the says: "If the corpus money had not been large many of us would now be on the streets."

Jah has escaped much of the many serious disputes which have divided the by settling in Australia. There he between Perth and his half-a-million sheep farm 650 miles away. He lives with his Australian wife Ayesha, and two-year-old son, Alexander Azam. He is separated from his first wife, the Sultan princes Esra and their two sons. Jah's possessions are administered by a property company of which he is the representative in Australia. He is the sole beneficiary of several of the family including the jewellery trust that tried to sell heirlooms in 1979 but was prevented from doing so by the Government (TODAY, October 1–15, 1979). However, several of the family accuse him of disinterested in the affairs of the

The trusts are now virtually controlled by his younger brother, the London-based Karam Jah. But he is again dependent on incompetent advisers and is said to be out for someone to administer the But it will be a long time before the are put in order, and the former royal continue to face a clouded future.

—AMARNATH K. MENON

Throp Act

Kerala's high political drama failed by a hairs-breadth to come to a denouement last fortnight. The fall of the Nayanar ministry was followed by months of the United Democratic Front its game of winning over small and individuals. When K. Karunakaran, the wily leader of the Congress(I), to put his majority together and government, it looked as if the political uncertainty was coming to an end. Now after the first session of the Assembly it is evident that it was only beginning.

The trial of strength between the two sides was evenly matched. Both the no-confidence motion against the Government and the Motion of Thanks on the Governor's address could only be decided when the newly elected speaker, A. C. Jose, used his casting vote as many as eight times altogether to break the 70-70 tie. But the

Karunakaran: untenable position

Opposition is still determined to bring down the Government and has decided that the best way to do so is to neutralise the speaker, by filing a no-confidence motion against him. Fortunately for Karunakaran, legislative procedure requires 14-days notice of a no-confidence against the speaker. As the House adjourned on February 9 the Government now gets a reprieve until it meets next on March 5.

Difficult Position: But when the House does meet, the Karunakaran Government is going to be placed in a very difficult, if not untenable, position. When the motion against the speaker is taken up, Jose cannot preside over the House. And unless Karunakaran wins over at least one more MLA before that, it looks as if Karunakaran will be obliged to recommend the dissolution of the House, followed by fresh elections.

This is not the only constitutional problem raised by the present imbroglio. Serious doubts are being raised whether a caretaker government is allowed to function after the Assembly has been dissolved. And if the Assembly is dissolved, the budget for the state will have to be presented by the Central Government. Added to this are the host of controversies that the Karunakaran Government has already thrown up. The seventieth vote of the UDF came not from an elected member of the House, but from a nominated Anglo-Indian member, Stephen Padua, who owes his present term in the Assembly to the Left Democratic Front (LDF) Government which he had consistently supported until it fell.

Already the cost of survival has been high. To win over the solitary independent member of the House, K.K. Nair, the Government had to concede his demand that a new district should be carved out of the present Quilon district, with Pathanamthitta, Nair's home town, as its headquarters. This demand which was conceded without much ado, is bound to create a chain reaction. Already, in the northern-most taluk of Cannanore district, where the people are Kannada speaking, demands have started for a separate Kasargode district.

Horse-trading: Inevitably there has been a considerable amount of political horse-trading these last few months. During the debate on the no-confidence motion Communist Party of India (CPI) leader P.K. Vasudevan Nair, alleged that lakhs of rupees had changed hands during the interregnum that preceded the formation of the ministry. Whether this is true or not, the UDF was formed with only 41 members after the last Assembly election. By engineering splits, Karunakaran was able to win the support of 16 MLA's from the Congress(S), three from the Janata and one from the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP). Besides this, he was also able to win over the entire Mani group of the Kerala Congress from the Marxist-led front. But even then Karunakaran's mathematics have obviously not worked out quite right: he remained short of a winning game by just one member.

If the ministry continues on the basis of its present strength the coming Assembly sessions will see plenty of fireworks. The speaker's vote may well have to be used to decide matters that come before the House. How long this can continue is a matter of conjecture. On one hand, former chief minister E.K. Nayanar holds that such a situation is "unheard of in a democratic set-up". Congress(I) leaders however maintain that their position is perfectly legitimate. This includes, Rajiv Gandhi, who was in Cochin the day after the ministry survived the no-confidence motion, who said that Karunakaran was running a stable government in the state as per the Constitution.

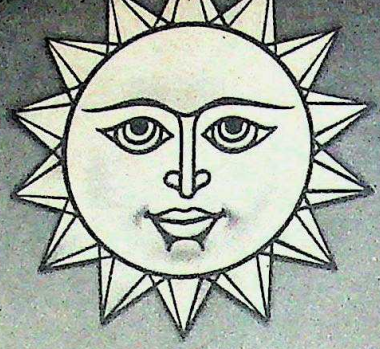
Reliable sources say that when the House reconvenes for the Budget Session, three CPI MLAs may cross over to Dange's All India Communist Party and side with the Government. But despite this, it looks more and more as if a mid-term election is going to be inevitable in the state.

—SREEDHAR PILLAI

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Thanks to the Osram range, the sun will never set.

The Osram 'sun' — it's the symbol to look out for when you need a reliable and effective lamp.

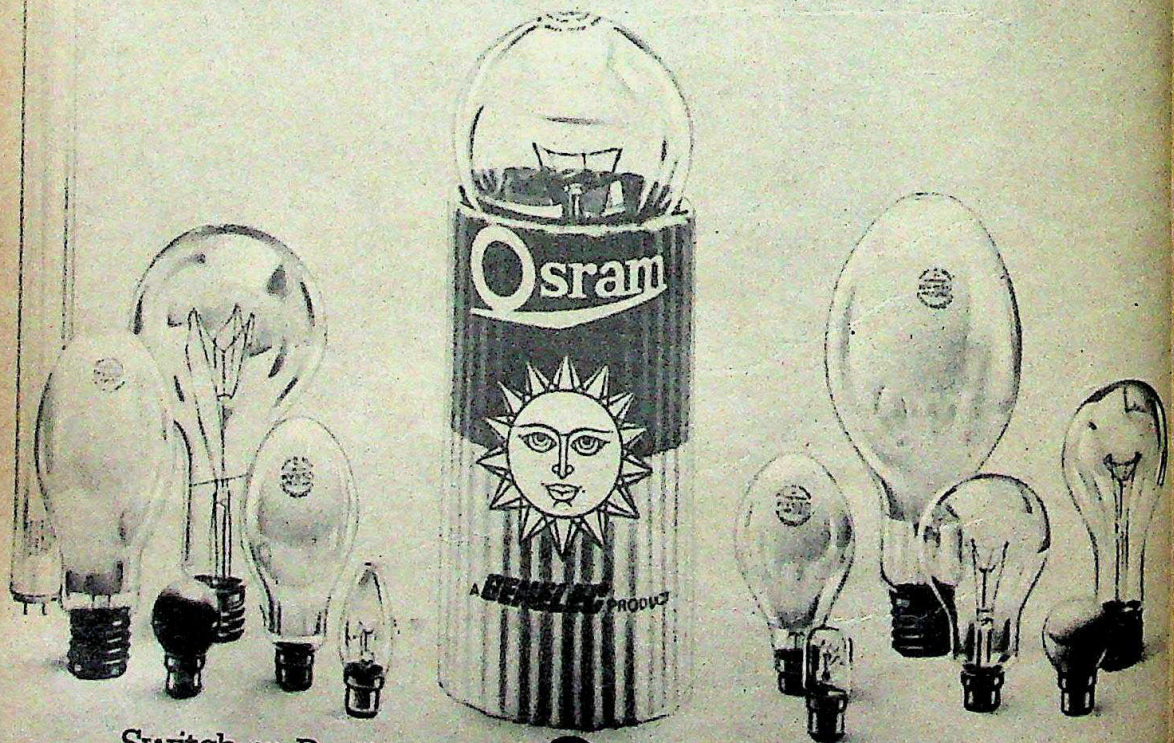
No matter what the application, the Osram lamp shines brighter, and lasts longer.

Osram lamps are today playing a vital role wherever lighting is critical. In multi-crore projects, national highways, in hospitals, banks, hotels and homes.

So, next time, choose Osram. And we'll make sure that the sun never sets on your world.

THE OSRAM RANGE

GLS Incandescent Lamps : 25 – 1000W
Fluorescent Tubes : 20 – 80W
High Pressure Mercury Vapour Lamps : 80 – 1000W
Also Decoration, Night, Candle, Pygmy, Torch, Special 'F', Locomotive, Aerodrome Runway Lamps.



Switch on Daylight with Osram a GENELEC product

Trade Mark Osram: Permitted User Genelec Limited.

ACIL/GL-1/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

mp Of arkness

The image of the 20-month-old Jagannath Mishra Government in Bihar which was seriously tarnished last year by reports of police blinding undertrial prisoners in Bhagalpur further sullied by the mismanage- an eye camp conducted with govern- ssings at Lakhisarai, Bhagalpur Many of the 68 people who availed cataract operations at the camp d in mid-December by the Sanjay Memorial Trust are on the verge of their eyesight due to post-operation according to a local doctor.

soon as the news broke in the second January from district headquarters, that about 30 people lost their Mishra asked District Magistrate Shankar Tiwari to investigate. Tiwari carried out an inquiry and re- that "barring one Mangali Devi (80) village who lost her vision, all and their vision restored. It that some persons who are op- the good work done by the Sanjay Memorial Trust spread the rumour people who were operated upon had vision. The report is false and The trust should continue the good

Professor J.N. Rohatgi, head of the ment of Opthalmology of Patna College, who headed the team of conducting the operation and whose as a surgeon is at stake, shot back: operations are successful and none patients had any complaint. The the press was totally false."

officials, claiming that so far over people belonging to the weaker had been given free eye-care in camps parts of the country, regretted that would try to discredit a programme helping the poor. However, their worded denials did not conform to situation prevailing in and Lakhisarai.

sample survey conducted by INDIA nearly six weeks after the operations that at least every fifth operation developed complications due to lack of operative care. In hospitals with proper care on an average 90 to 95 per cent are successful. According to eye sur- the crucial phase in eye treatment, cataract operations, is the 20 days

Rajak, Jagia Devi and Jhingan Sao: unfortunate patients

after the operation while the eye is healing. This is even more important in the case of elderly patients who heal more slowly due to age. Most of people who came to the Trust's camp were 60 to 80 years old.

Local doctors affirmed that the eyes of some of the patients had become infected and if not treated they might lose their vision. Dr Makeshwar Prasad Sinha, a prominent local doctor, said that although he was not present at the camp he had heard that some cases had gone bad in the post-operative phase, in which case only costly treatment would help to restore vision.

Much Publicity: The eye camp had been promoted with the customary fanfare—glowing promises were trumpeted of free glasses and medicines and the 30-bed sub-divisional hospital was hurriedly converted into a camp. State Health Minister Umesh Prasad Verma drove in with an entourage of party stalwarts and fellow ministers to inaugurate the camp. Just six hours later all the 68 operations were completed "without any complications" and the doctors went back to Patna.

Jagia Devi, 90, has suffered infection since her right eye was operated upon. "I cannot see nor can take rest. I repent having gone there. There was utter chaos in the camp. No food or medicine was supplied nor even the promised free glasses," she said.

Rajak, 55, of Purani Bazar, who got one eye operated upon, can now see only light but cannot distinguish features. Several other patients reported similar symptoms of lost, dimished or blurred vision and complained of not receiving medicines or glasses.

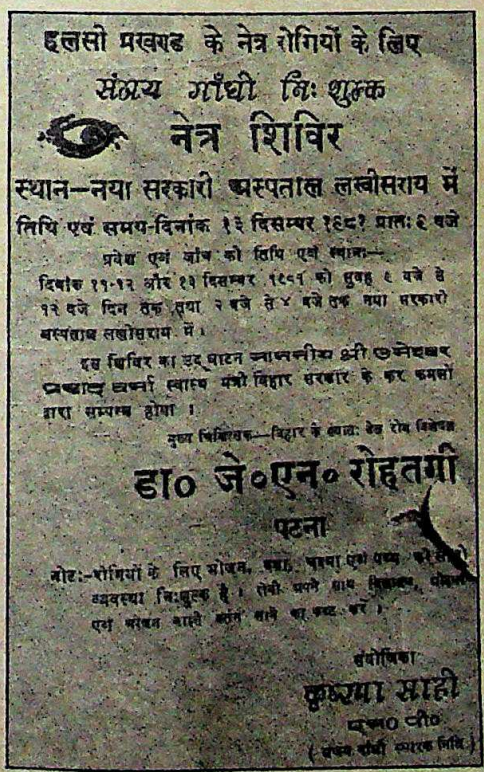
The camp was organised by Krishna Sahi, MP from Begusarai, under the auspices of the Trust. She had earlier organised eye camps in Begusarai, Mokameh and Matihani. The local Congress(I) President Chandramauleshwar Singh, 55, admitted. "This was the first eye relief camp held here. Something might have gone wrong but this could not have been intentional. Who would come to us if we destroyed peoples eyes?"

Better Camp: Many patients regretted that they had not gone to the eye camp held by the Monghyr Chakshudan Yajna Samiti. Supported by the Marwari community, the Samiti has been organising eye camps for the past 25 years and has earned a good reputation in the area since eye specialists are brought in from Delhi to perform the operations. In January, barely a month after the Trust's camp, 187 people underwent successful operations. Said Gaya Sao, 50, who went to the Samiti camp while his father Jhingan Sao went to the Trust camp: "We got medicine and glasses free after the operation."

Annoyed that the Trust's camp is being unfavourably compared to the Samiti camp, Congress(I) workers allege that the Marwaris and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) workers got alarmed over the Trust's camp and spread rumours.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that numerous people who underwent operations at the Trust camp today have lost the use of their eyes—which makes the Government's party's disclaimers appear to be a confirmation of the old saying that there are none so blind as them who will not see.

—FARZAND AHMED

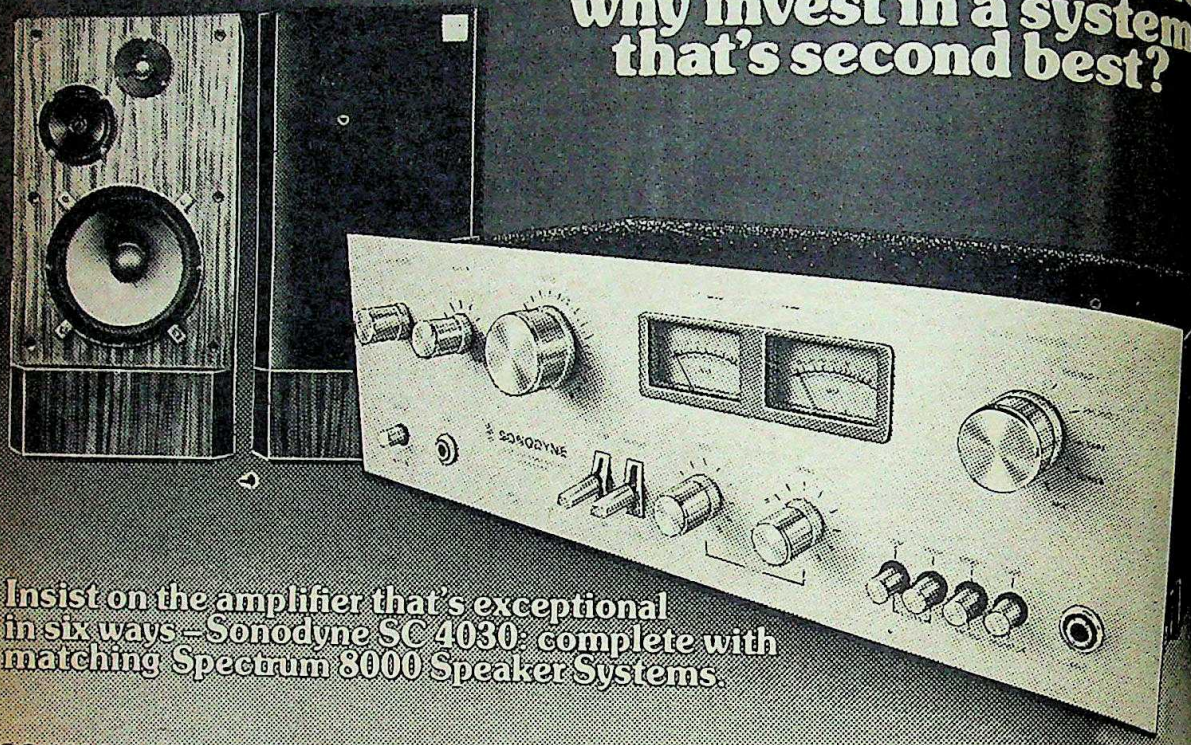


Advertising the eye camp

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

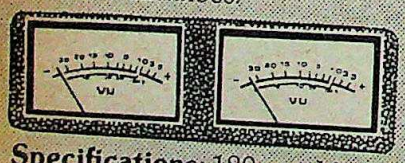
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

When it's precise Hi-Fi sound reproduction you want from a 180-watt stereo amplifier why invest in a system that's second best?



Insist on the amplifier that's exceptional in six ways – Sonodyne SC 4030: complete with matching Spectrum 8000 Speaker Systems.

SC 4030: 41-step "click" volume control * 11-step detent-type tone controls * Integrated circuit pre-amplifier with wider dynamic range and channel separation * Integrated circuit tone control for perfect tonal settings * Very high S/N ratio * Balance control with centre "click" locks into position. All this encased in an attractive metal cabinet with anodized aluminium fascia and diamond-cut knobs.

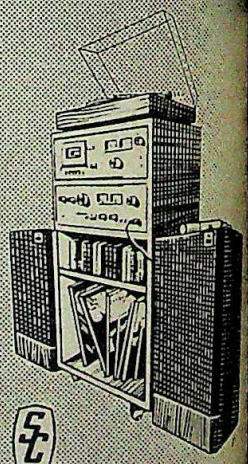


Specifications: 180-watt Music power * Harmonic distortion under 0.1% * Frequency Response 10 Hz to 30 KHz ± 3 dB * Sockets for Main/Remote Speakers.

Spectrum 8000: This new Hi-Fi Speaker System incorporates a Dome Tweeter which gives treble dispersion over a very wide angle. Crystal clear treble notes upto 20 KHz. (254 mm) Woofer with fibre roll suspension captures ultra-low bass notes. Excellent mid-range response.

Specifications: Cross-over 600 Hz and 6000 Hz * Frequency Response 35 Hz to 20 KHz * Units (254 mm). Woofer: (127 mm). Mid-range: (25 mm). Dome Tweeter * Acoustic Suspension Enclosure.

And now, Sonodyne introduces for the first time in India, the international concept of Rack-Mounting stereo components. Take the SC 4030 Stereo Amplifier — specially designed for rack-mounting, when matched with the Sonodyne Tape Deck and Direct Drive Turntable. Now, you too can possess a world-class stereo system locally from Sonodyne.



Manufactured by:

SONODYNE ELECTRONICS CO. PVT. LTD.

7, Sourin Roy Road, Calcutta 700 034.

SONODYNE Hi-Fi STEREO SYSTEM

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

king Up e Past

It is a fact of Indian life that politicians do not like the press. This has been made vividly clear in Bihar where Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra and Rajkumar Subeshwar owner of Newspapers and Pub- Limited (NPL) are locked in a no- rred battle. In fact matters came to last month when the Editors' Guild sent a fact-finding team to the state estigate the state of the press in particular the *Indian Nation* and *arta*.

The two papers have been in trouble since a crippling strike occurred last ber-October. The employees struck

Krishan Mohan Sharma

Subeshwar Singh: aggrieved

the arrears declared by the Palekar were not paid as promptly as they have liked it. The troubles have now the top with allegations against the being made by the chief minister of and a Hindi daily in New Delhi, Subeshwar Singh accused of trying to throttle the papers by the strike and then slashing the of government advertisements.

the charges and counter-charges Rajkumar Subeshwar Singh, 35, bonvivant scion of the Darbhanga ent decided to enter politics—his to what he claimed was a well- political intrigue against him led by minister himself. Mishra discoun- allegation saying: "The Rajkumar with me because I was not in a to fulfil his political ambitions and go out of my way to help him in his disputes over property."

The property of the family has long been a matter of According to the will of the late Bahadur Sir Kameshwar Singh, leaving two wives died childless

Mishra: pleading innocence

in 1962, his property was to remain in a three-man trust with two-thirds spent on maintenance and one-third on public charity. Laxmi Kant Jha, the retired chief justice of the Patna High Court, was appointed the chief executor but the will. He died before the will was probated. The matter is now before the Supreme Court.

People connected with the family say that the problem started when Jha in an attempt to establish his own credibility nominated Subeshwar Singh, nephew of the late maharaja, to become a director of NPL. By 1974 Subeshwar Singh had manoeuvred himself into the position of chairman-cum-managing director and imposed his flamboyant style on the company, running the paper on expensive whims. By September 1981, the company's losses were Rs 10 lakh.

Dismayed over the company's dwindling fortunes, the younger and only surviving wife of the late maharaja, Kamsundari Devi, tried to get a place on the board of directors. She also filed a petition at the Calcutta High Court three years ago against financial irregularities and mismanagement by Subeshwar Singh. Mishra is reportedly supporting Kamsundari Devi's claims and is using her to get a handle against Subeshwar Singh. Referring to the directive in the will that one-third of the property should be used for public charity and on discovering that these funds have not been audited since 1962, he said: "In the public interest it was the duty of the Government to interfere in such matters and the Government is conferring as to what to do about it."

The animosity has now gone beyond the matter of the two newspapers and the squabble over property to encompass deeds done in the past by the two antagonists. Subeshwar Singh alleges that during the Emergency, Mishra as chief minister had invoked the Defence of India Rules to acquire one of the family's palaces for Mithila University. Mishra takes the battle even further into the past saying that the *The Indian Nation* and the *Aryavarta* had not been nationalist papers and had supported the British during the freedom struggle. Each day adds fresh invectives to each side's verbal arsenal so the battle promises to continue for quite some time to come.

Karnataka

Barbarous Behaviour

Stories about brutal ragging are usually taken lightly by the public even when students are injured. So it was this month when Ganesh Babu, a 19-year-old student in a medical college in Davangere committed suicide after he was ragged. The story was tucked away in the inside pages of the newspapers. It was only when President Sanjiva Reddy broke down at a public meeting in Bangalore, that the state Government which had hardly bothered to take note of the entire episode, lumbered into action.

Sixteen days after Babu hanged himself, police were sent to Davangere to probe the affair. The state Education Ministry hastily convened a meeting of the vice-chancellors of the three universities in the state, the home secretary and the director-general of police and a five-point strategy was formulated to end ragging in colleges. This included a special ordinance to be issued by the universities banning ragging and a written undertaking by students when they joined college that they would desist from ragging. The Government warned violators that the sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with assault and criminal intimidation would be strictly enforced. On top of all this, colleges have been instructed to hold an orientation course for students on the norms of behaviour and the provisions of the penal code at the beginning of each academic year.

Serious Charges: Four days after the Corps of Detectives took up its investigation it filed its first information report that Ganesh Babu committed suicide because he was badly ragged. Three students including the secretary of the college association were arrested on charges of kidnapping, attempt to murder, wrongful restraint, abetting the committing of suicide and criminal intimidation. If these charges are proved true all three of them are liable for life sentences.

But the case is not an open-and-shut affair, according to the police. Babu who was admitted to the college a week before he committed suicide was ragged by several students in the hostel. Amongst other things he was forced to strip and answer obscene questions. In the middle of the ragging he left the college and went home to Shimoga 120 km away. He returned to college two days later and was found hanging the same evening. He had left behind three notes. One was to his father, the second to his family and the third to his room-mate explaining the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If only...

Instead of regrets, may we suggest prevention.

Every year about Rs.3,500 crores of goods have to be written off due to poor packaging, mishandling, improper storage and careless transportation. True, you can get your compensation through insurance. But even insurance cannot make good other vital factors. Damaged equipment and material take time to replace. Your standing in the market, your credibility and goodwill get adversely affected.

The sad part of it all is that cargo losses are preventable. They can be foreseen and their damage potential minimised.

Make Loss Prevention a way of life. At home, on the road, at the workplace. We, at LPA, are committed to the prevention and minimisation of losses. But we can only offer our help. You must act.

Prevent losses; promote prosperity.

LPA

सुरक्षैव समृध्दये

LOSS PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF INDIA LTD

(Sponsored by the General Insurance Industry) Warden House, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay 400 001.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

for his action. The post-mortem found abrasions on his testicles. These are the bare facts of the case but suicide notes tell a more vivid story. According to the letter written to his wanted to commit suicide on the very was ragged. He wrote the note to his had decided he could not die without his parents and so spent two days at Said his father, T. Lokeshappa, a rice-mill: "When he came home he looked pale but beyond this we did not anything. He was active and spoke to

Babu: ragging victim

"Babu wrote in his second letter wanted to tell his parents about his but he was afraid of his father.

Reasons: But Babu's letters also that he was suffering from depression. he lists several reasons for com- suicide besides the ragging. He said would have preferred to study in and that he was suddenly not in studies and would rather help with the rice-mill or till their land. he was also disconcerted by the 'tricks' and 'tough lessons' that he had to study in the medical college. as an afterthought he adds that was the main reason for his taking Even police officers investigating the that his other explanations may the strength of the case.

Whatever the facts of this case may be that the ragging in Davangere is Last year two students were admitted with damaged lungs and testicles they were allegedly ragged by the The college authorities say that it is to deal with such cases. Says Shivshankarappa, secretary of Educational Association which college: "The boys do not report these cases to us. We would have anyone caught ragging severely." has already suspended 14 stu- in these cases and has asked to prevent them from taking nations. But whether these steps end to the bane of savage ragging to be seen.

RAJ CHENGAPPA in Davangere

Madhya Pradesh

Murky Affair

A senior official of Madhya Pradesh had the misfortune of being involved in one of the most bizarre cases ever in the history of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS). Last fortnight Dattatraya Govind Bhave, development commissioner and secretary to the Departments of Social Welfare and Panchayat and Rural Development, was suspended prior to prosecution in court. He is alleged to have attempted to outrage the modesty of a female parliamentarian from Bhir in Maharashtra, Kesarbai Kshirsagar, a 52-year-old mother of eight children when they were travelling together in a train some months ago. Bhave, 49, is being prosecuted under Section 354 of the IPC and Section 120 of the Railway Act which pertains to drunkenness and disorderly behaviour.

If Bhopal's large bureaucratic community was slightly dazed by the news it was because the blow had been quite stunning; Bhave is one of the more senior members of the state's club of roughly 325 IAS officers. Apart from having held several senior positions, he was also chief secretary of Manipur between 1969-72.

The controversial episode occurred on the night of September 30-October 1 last year. Bhave boarded the GT Express at

Kshirsagar (left) and Bhave: differing stories

Delhi for Bhopal in the evening after attending a conference called by the Union Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. He shared his first class coupe with Kshirsagar and two other men who were also going to Nagpur like Kshirsagar. Travelling in another coupe in the same compartment were Jagannath Sitaram Akarte and Garg Shankar Mishra, 63, a Lok Sabha member from Seoni, Madhya Pradesh who was last month made minister of state (Department of Coal) in the Union ministry.

Two Stories: What happened in the one hour before midnight when the train reached Gwalior is something that will exercise the mind of the court which will have to find the truth from among two stories; according to one version Bhave, under the influence of liquor, misbehaved with Kshirsagar. According to the other, there was merely an altercation between the two over the allotment of berths.

What is known for certain, however, is that at Gwalior an agitated Kshirsagar and Akarte insisted on registering a case with the Railway Police while Mishra tried to pacify them, but without success. A case was registered and the Assistant Surgeon of Civil Hospital, R. K. Sharma was summoned to examine Bhave. The medical report states that while Bhave could answer questions easily, he smelled of alcohol and his gait was unsteady. On the other hand, however, it also states that there was no disorientation of time and space and that Bhave could take care of himself.

Indecisive: While Bhave maintains steadfast "no comment", the sequence of events is nevertheless quite clear. Bhave went to office on October 1, and on the following day, a holiday, the morning papers carried a news agency report from Gwalior on the incident. On October 3, the Government announced that the state CID would investigate the case and Bhave was asked to proceed on one month's leave. So far so good. On November 1, Bhave was asked to extend his leave by 15 days and a fortnight later he was asked to do so again by another 15 days. Towards the end of November, he was asked once more to extend his leave by yet another month.

On January 1, this year, the state Government appeared to have made a decision, a full 92 days after the controversial incident occurred. Bhave joined duty and was asked to resume his earlier assignment. But on the following day he was asked to hand over charge. Nothing was heard for another month till February 1, when 123 days after the episode, the Government finally suspended Bhave.

According to a senior administrator, while the CID investigation took just about a month, the delay was caused because the report was sent to the Home Ministry and then on to the Law Department to study the case before prosecution. After that, amazingly enough, the file was sent to the attorney general in New Delhi for his opinion. This action was strange because firstly, law and order is a state subject and secondly, it was hardly a constitutional case to require the attorney general's attention.

This case is illustrative of the growing tendency in the states of treating Delhi as the state capital to which one must run with a whimper on the slightest pretext. Obviously, Mrs Gandhi's chief ministers and their bureaucrats take her perorations for a strong Centre more seriously than she often does herself.

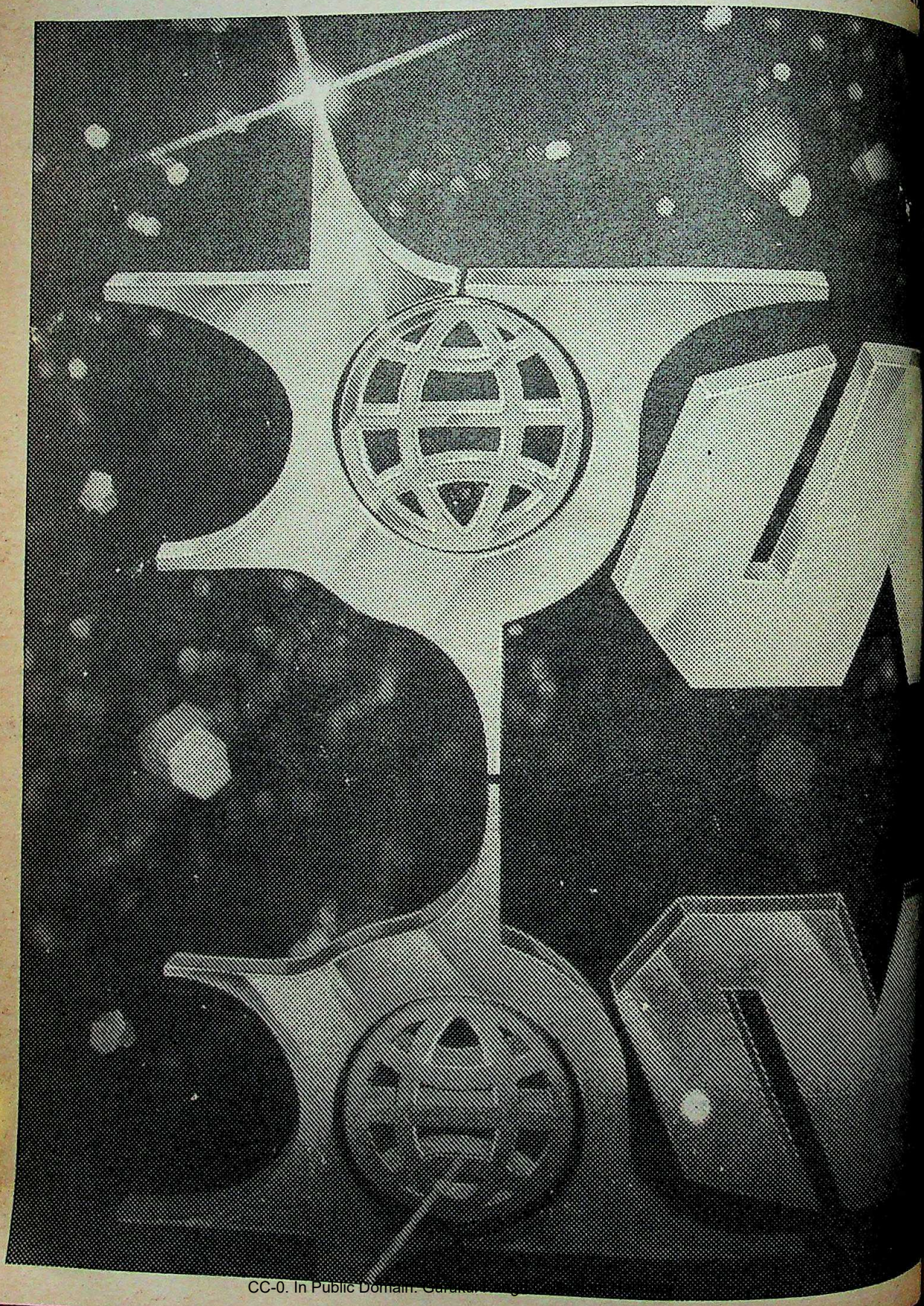
—SREEKANT KHANDEKAR

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In 20 years many new things have happene

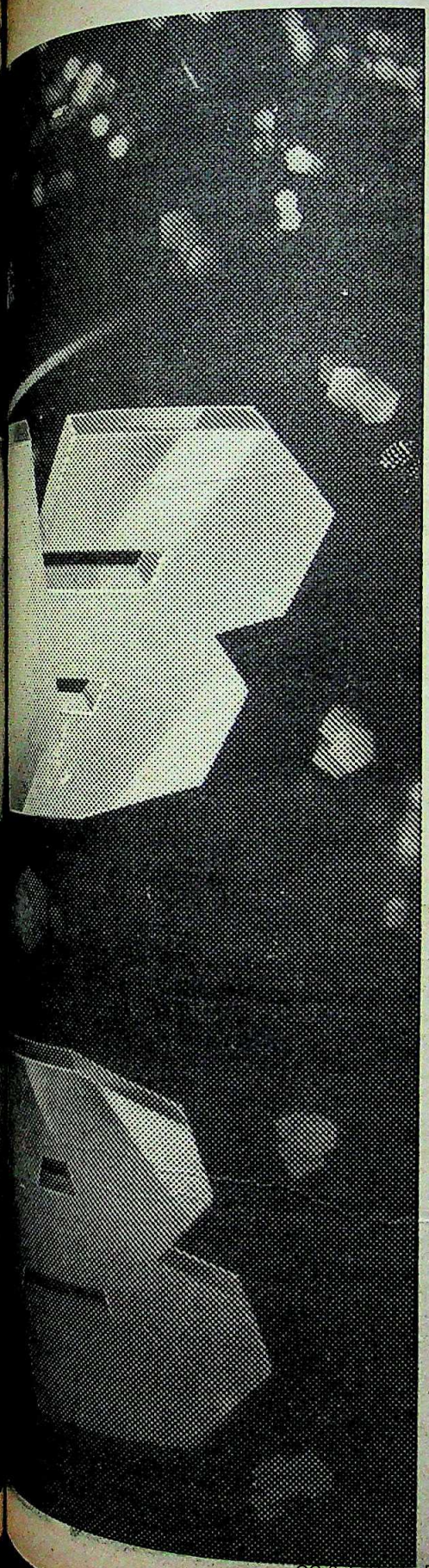
The latest is this new In



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Martin Black.



The others : Usha Martin Black has become the largest steel wire and wire rope maker in S.E. Asia; has set up India's first Wire Rod Mill for controlled cooled wire rods; has been the first to export wire ropes from India and the first to set up wire rope projects overseas.

With such an impressive list of innovative "firsts", Usha Martin Black can hardly afford to look the same as when it started out, 20 years ago.

Two decades of experience — and expertise garnered from its international partnerships — have provided Usha Martin Black with a strong engineering base. This results in products and services which cater to industries as diverse as mining and shipping, steel making and oil drilling. And which comply in the minutest detail with the most exacting international specifications. Enabling the Company to compete successfully in over 40 world markets — including USA, USSR, UK, Canada, West Germany and Australia.

An increasingly broadening outlook which has inspired this new look.

UMB

USHA MARTIN BLACK LIMITED

Getting bigger—and better with time

QBM-8121A/1

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CHALLENGE THE WILDS... AND WIN WITH VIKRANT!

They came from all over India to face the toughest off-course race there is. 1200 kilometres across the bone jarring, bolt rattling terrain of Karnataka. Of 36 starters, just 7 were tough enough to even finish. To be first in your class you have got to go beyond tough.

After 29 gruelling hours, with the rest of them still out there pounding their way through the Karnataka dust and mud, one car, driven by Ravi Gupta rumbled in to reach home first, car fitted with VIKRANT VP-80 tyres. Followed by Uday Nachappa who came third and Manoranjan Uchil who stood fifth – both riding on Vikrant VP-80 tyres. In fact, 5 out of the who finished the rally were on VIKRANT.

That kind of record says it all: Vikrant tyres go beyond tough

Vikrant Tyres Limited

Head Office, Marketing:
'Esturi Mansions' 8, H. Siddiah Rd
BANGALORE 560002
Factory: KRS Road P.O. Metagal
MYSORE 570 016

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Fidelity Plus

in Professional stereo

Power Output:
200 watts peak music power (I.H.F.) 50 watts RMS per channel at 4 ohms.

Input Sensitivity
Mag Phono RIAA Equalised 3 mV/47 K-ohms,
Ceramic Phono 55 mV/580 K-ohms, Aux I 300 mV/350 K-ohms,
Aux II 300 mV/350 K-ohms, Tape I & II 300 mV/350 K-ohms

Filters:
Rumble: 3 dB at 50 Hz at 6 dB/oct. Hi-Filter: 3 dB at 5 KHz at 12 dB/oct.

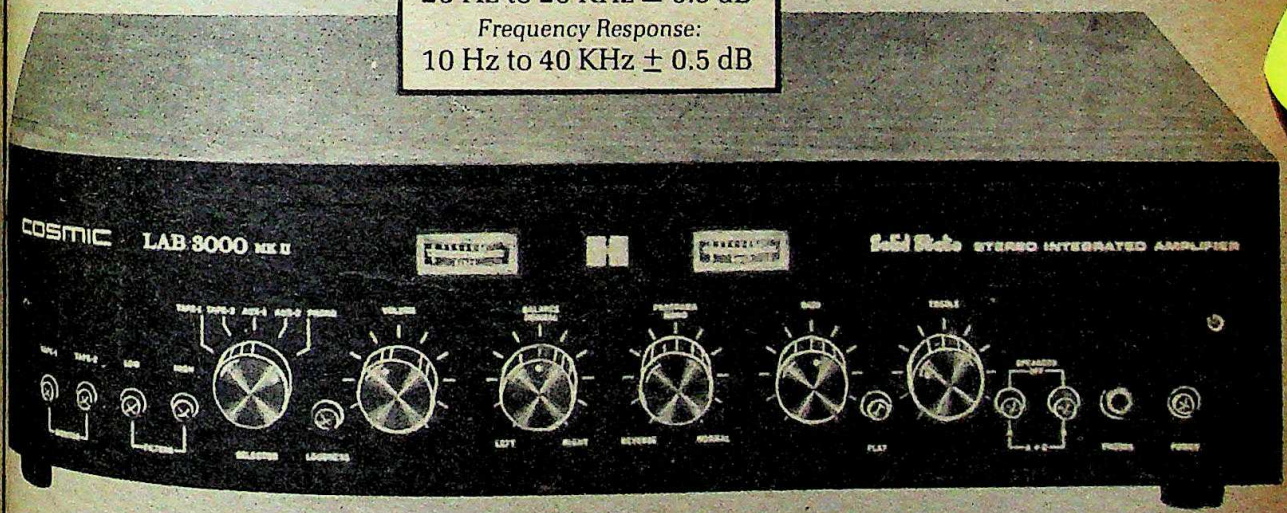
Hum & Noise:
100 dB I.H.F ("A" Weighted)

Harmonic Distortion:
Less than 0.05% at 1 KHz

Intermodulation:
Less than 0.8%

Power Bandwidth:
20 Hz to 20 KHz ± 0.5 dB

Frequency Response:
10 Hz to 40 KHz ± 0.5 dB



COSMIC

LAB 3000 MK II

HI FI INTEGRATED STEREO AMPLIFIER
with Panorama Control

International quality created for India by COSMIC

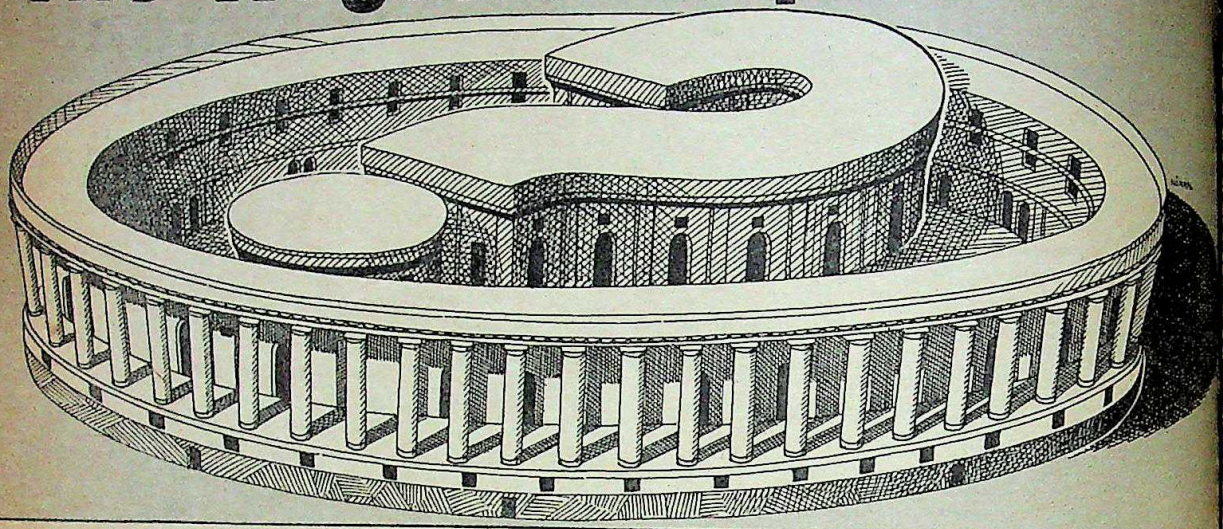
USP

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Parliament

The Wages Of Populism



THIS week President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy drives in state from Rashtrapati Bhavan to Parliament House to ceremoniously inaugurate the 30th session of Parliament. For all these years, as Jawaharlal Nehru remarked a long time ago, Parliament has been "making the history" of one-seventh of mankind. The time, however, has changed, and with it, the moods of both Parliament and people of India. It is the business of Parliament to worry about the people. But in recent years the people too have started worrying about Parliament. Not only because proposals float in the political air that, sooner rather than later, Parliament will no more be what it has been all these years: the symbol and embodiment of the sovereignty of the people. But also because questions are being asked if we are making the best use of Parliament, getting out of it all that it can be made to deliver.

Do the Government and the party in power take Parliament as seriously as they should, or as they used to in the past? Do the opposition parties treat Parliament as the inviolable custodian of their inherent right to govern the country, should the people's choice fall upon them and not on the party in power? Can one talk in 1982 of the "serene conduct of Parliament" as Nehru could in 1956? Are we able to send to Parliament men and women conscious of, and dedicated to, the great virtues of parliamentary democracy? How seriously do the MPs take the business of Parliament? How many of them do the necessary homework? How many of them can—or do our own variety of parliamentary processes actually involve us in the business of Parliament? In short, are we making the best use of Parliament and of its 771 members or do we flaunt the vast majority of them as expensive, ineffectual and somewhat soiled symbols of our peculiar system of government? It is important to ask these searing questions and find the answers so that no one can blame the parliamentary system of government for the tardy use of Parliament, give it a bad name and hang it with no tears shed.

Even the most mundane look at Parliament shows how important it has become in the Indian scheme of life. Each hour of Parliament in session costs the country Rs 48,000, each day Rs 3.39 lakh. Each question asked by a member and answered by the Government means an expenditure of Rs 800. The 98,606 questions admitted during the life of the fifth Lok Sabha cost the exchequer Rs 7.88 crore. The election of an MP costs an[illegible] between Rs 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh apart from the expenses incu[illegible] by the Election Commission to hold a parliamentary poll.

CHANGING ROLE

Contrary to public belief, neither Parliament nor the [illegible] and style of government has remained static in India. The [illegible] the first three Parliaments—between 1952 and 1967—was [illegible] on the whole to acquiescence in the policy and legislative [illegible] emanating from the Government. With the 1967 election, the [illegible] of Parliament changed. It began to become an instrument [illegible] oversight of the administration. A third change set in during [illegible] 1970s, when Parliament became inquisitorial. During this [illegible] stage change from acquiescence to overview to inquisition. [illegible] form and style of the Central Government itself changed [illegible] parliamentary to cabinet to prime ministerial. There was also [illegible] traumatic interregnum of the Emergency when Parliament [illegible] reduced to a pliant instrument in the iron hands of an authoritar[illegible] form of government.

As the role of Parliament and form of government chang[illegible] the gross non-use of Parliament and its members became [illegible] and more clear. Also increasingly and disturbingly clear was [illegible] decline and fall in the quality of Parliament's performance. [illegible] enormously costly result: when Parliament sits, a proble[illegible] paralysis seizes the ministries because the attention of mini[illegible] as well as civil servants is riveted mostly on the two Houses. [illegible] Parliament itself does less and less of what it should do: a[illegible] oversee the work of the Government in its multitudes of [illegible] and limbs, help correct the Government's mistakes and [illegible] present alternative policies and strategies to the treasury bea[illegible] and unceasingly project the interests of the people to the w[illegible] of power and patronage.

Take the present Lok Sabha elected in January 1980. [illegible] youngest of the seven Lok Sabhas elected so far, the average [illegible] of its members in January 1980 was 46.2 years, compared to [illegible] years in the sixth Lok Sabha and 46.5 in the first one chos[illegible] 1952. It also had the largest number of new faces after the [illegible] Lok Sabha—as many as 269 being elected for the first time. [illegible] every 10th member less than 35 years old, and some 180 m[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ing to the ruling Congress(I) believed to be affiliated to ...Youth Congress(I), led previously by Sanjay Gandhi, the ...Lok Sabha appeared to INDIA TODAY (February, 1–15, ...) to have recaptured the "idealistic dynamism" of the first ...ment.

It became clear in no time that it was not so. The vast majority ...members of the Lok Sabha took no serious interest in the ...ess of Parliament. A survey made by V.S. Mariam for *The* ...in April last year showed that fewer than 54 members ...ing to the Government and opposition parties as well as ...ndents were "regulars" in attending Lok Sabha sessions ...the expiry of the exciting Question Hour—equal precisely to ...minimum number of members needed for a quorum. The Lok ...then, transacts a great deal of its business without a ...um, taking refuge in the rule that a quorum exists until a ...ber challenges that it does not, which members seldom do. ...was no quorum in the Lok Sabha when the general ...ssion on the budget for 1981–82 began nor during the most ...rtant hours of the discussion. Members who give notices of ...red" questions (which are replied to by ministers and which ...to supplementary questions being asked) are found absent ...these come up for answers. "A second absence!" wailed the ...r of the Lok Sabha on April 3, 1981. Even members who give ...for calling-attention motions—infinitely more important ...starred questions—are sometimes not to be found when these ...up for governmental replies.

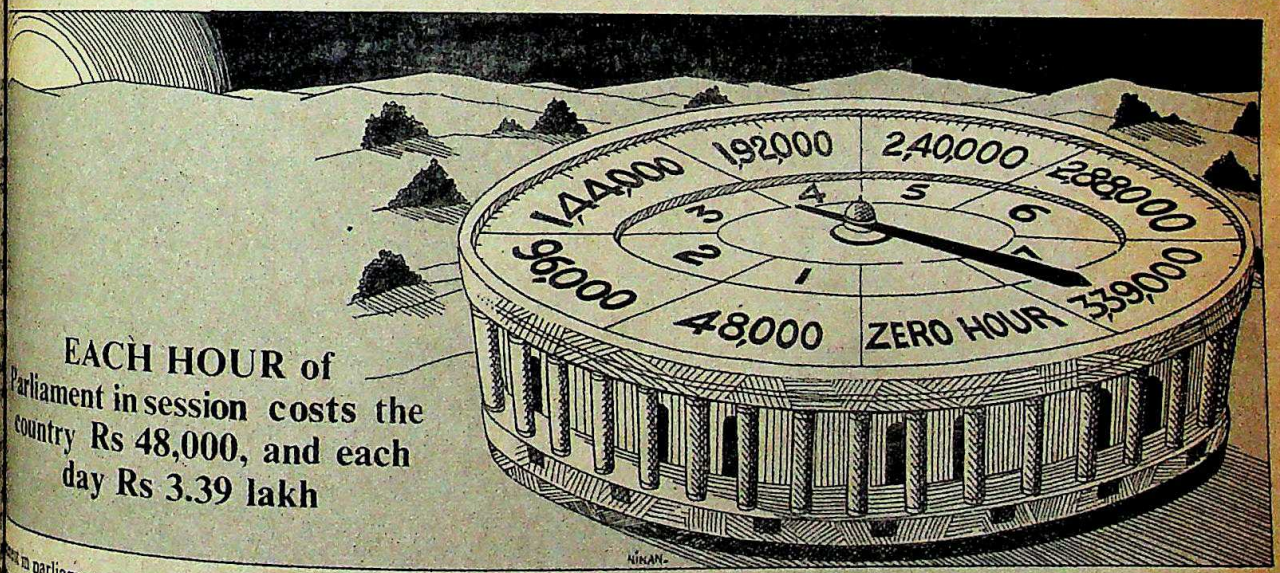
...TEREST

Several years ago, the late M.C. Chagla, former minister for ...l affairs, drew pointed attention to the widespread lack of ...in parliamentary business in a large number of MPs. "The ...ity of members themselves are not interested in the working ...ment." Chagla wrote in the golden jubilee souvenir of ...tution. "The Houses are full during question time and ...itable Zero Hour. But in the afternoon when most of the ...ive business is done, the benches are empty and the Central ...n full of members discussing political and party matters ...are of vital concern for them. The life of back-benchers ...ttle and uninteresting. They are there only to troop into ...division lobby—like dumb, driven cattle—at the behest of the ...of the House and in response to a three-line whip. They ...only speak if their names are put up before the Speaker or ...rman of the Rajya Sabha. Whatever their own view might ...they cannot express it if it is not in accordance with the official ...Their vote only goes to swell the majority which the ruling

In one way what Chagla wrote about the back-bencher five years ago is no longer valid. The back-benchers these days do not troop into the division lobby at the behest of the three-line whip. In the present Lok Sabha, several important legislative measures have been approved with woefully thin attendance of members. Examples: the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) (Amendment) Bill was voted upon in March 1981 when only 160 members were present, when the effective strength of the House was 521. The Special Bearer Bonds Bill, which in effect legitimised black money, and was therefore an important piece of legislation, was passed when only 150 members were in attendance.

Evidently Members of Parliament do not feel that they must take parliamentary business seriously for the handsome salary, daily allowances and travel allowances they get from the tax-payer's money. In fact members do not lose daily allowance if they fail to attend a day's session. Daily allowance is not paid on the basis of an attendance register daily signed by attending MPs. Only when an MP is absent for more than 15 days does the question arise of his applying for formal leave of absence. Normally MPs sign the attendance roster once in 10 or 12 days.

The long and creeping claws of inflation have made little dent in the comfortable life-styles of MPs in Delhi. Although their monthly salaries of Rs 500 and daily allowances of Rs 51, when the House is in session, have not increased since last year, their secretarial, postal and other expenses have been raised from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000. The meagre (deceptively so) salary, is supplemented by mouth-watering perks, including free medical facilities for the family, free railway passes and eight air tickets a year from Delhi to anywhere in India. Perks also include heavily subsidised housing and foreign exchange worth Rs 27,000 which has to be paid by the MPs. In spite of rising phone call prices, the MPs can still make 15,000 calls a year. An MP pulls in roughly Rs 38,228 per year on salaries, perks and allowances.



EACH HOUR of Parliament in session costs the country Rs 48,000, and each day Rs 3.39 lakh

Nor do the ministers themselves set excellent examples of attendance. Gone are the days when Jawaharlal Nehru made it a point of attending most Lok Sabha sessions at least for a while when he was in town. His extraordinary attachment to Parliament kept his cabinet colleagues on their toes. These days, the Question Hour and the Zero Hour draw the attendance of ministers who have to reply to questions. On other occasions, the treasury benches are conspicuously less full. During debates only the ministers concerned are present.

LIVELIEST HOUR

The Question Hour which lasts from 11 a.m. to 12 noon five days a week is of course the most lively time in Parliament's daily

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

life. It is when questions put by Members submitted at least 10 days in advance are answered. In the words of Shyam Lal Yadav, deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Question Hour is the "most outstanding and effective instrument in uncovering administrative lapses and bringing about redressals". The instrument has indeed been used in our Parliament with lethal effect. A parliamentary question in the 1960s set the ball rolling in what came to be known as the Mundhra affair. It led to the appointment of a commission of inquiry. A finance minister had to resign. A question in the Rajya Sabha unearthed the Import Licence Scandal in 1974 and ultimately led to the resignation of a member of Parliament. The embezzlement case involving Dharam Teja came to light through a question asked on the floor of the Lok Sabha.

From statistics available, it seems that the most widely shared activity of Members of Parliament is to ask questions. The speaker received 71,907 questions in the first Lok Sabha, and admitted 43,350 of them, a hefty 61 per cent. In the subsequent Lok Sabhas, the number of questions received shot up, but that of questions admitted fell appreciably: 133,328 vs 62,800 (47 per cent) in the second Lok Sabha; 162,334 vs 58,440 (35 per cent) in the third 264,742 vs 93,538 (35.3 per cent) in the fourth; and 252,700 vs 98,606 (39.02 per cent) in the fifth Lok Sabha.

These figures suggest that questions are not placed with adequate preparation and many are frivolous, undeserving of Parliament's time. One questioner, for example, recently asked if the Government was planning to send an Indian to the moon. The effectiveness of questions, says Yadav, "depends mainly upon the knowledge and study of the member who puts the question". The number of members so equipped has decreased alarmingly in recent years. One indication of the decrease is the very small number of MPs who take sustained interest in parliamentary business. Another indication is the relatively small number of MPs who use the substantial information services issued by the Lok Sabha secretariat. There is no record to show exactly how many MPs use the information and background material issued by the secretariat, but one official said: "Real consumption of our services is going down."

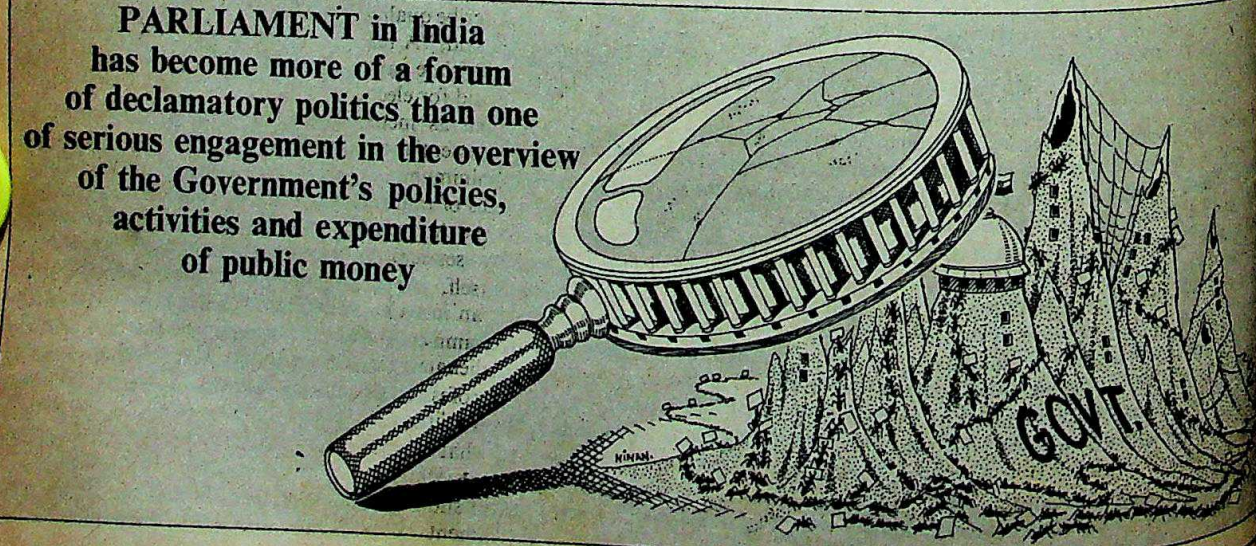
The nature of Parliament's business has not changed with the passage of years. The first Lok Sabha had 677 sittings lasting 3,784 hours; the fifth 613 sittings of 4,071 hours and the sixth, with two years of Emergency, 267 sittings lasting 1,753 hours. Legislative business and the budget consume the bulk of Parliament's time. In the sixth Lok Sabha, legislative business took up 23.51 per cent of time, budget 23.26 per cent, and questions 13.70 percent. Just about 14 per cent of the Lok Sabha's time was available for motions and resolutions. It is obvious, then, that the Government is the bulk consumer of Parliament's time followed by spokesmen of the opposition parties and groups. Very little Parliament's time is consumed by back-benchers. Legislative initiatives lie mostly with the treasury benches.

Parliament is obligated by the Constitution to exercise control in all matters of State. Perhaps Parliament's principal is to control the Government's financial expenditures. However, the control actually exercised by Parliament is superficial. As Satish Agarwal puts it, "Although nearly two months parliamentary sittings are devoted to examination of the budget the discussion is neither adequate nor detailed." Beyond matters of principle or policy, Parliament is hardly in a position to bring the items of expenditure under close and sustained scrutiny. The scrutiny is therefore left to three parliamentary committees—the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings. Each of these three committees has solid and sometimes outstanding work to its credit. The Estimates Committee has succeeded over the years in making the Central budget more informative and intelligible. The work of the Estimates and Public Accounts Committees however is in the nature of post-mortems.

In March 1980, 186 public sector enterprises had an investment of Rs 18,225 crore, employing over 15 lakh people. In addition, a sum of Rs 1,169 crore stood invested by the Central Government in 14 enterprises—three financial institutions and 11 companies—whose management is not the direct responsibility of the Union Government.

INADEQUATE WORK

The work of the Committee on Public Enterprises has proved to be woefully inadequate. It probes only two or three undertakings each year, in sessions which are not open to the press or the public. It has examined only about 56 undertakings in 17 years, and issued 279 reports. The reports of the committee are generally not discussed in the House. No minute of dissent is allowed in the reports. It is claimed on behalf of the Government that a majority of the recommendations of the committee are accepted and implemented. An expert, S.S. Kothari, says, on the other hand, that the "undertakings themselves and quite often the ministries are not very responsive to the suggestions given by the committees". Take the following recommendation of the Committee on Public Enterprises: "It is distressing that in this age when industrial and management science and techniques have advanced so much, mismanagement and lack of scientific control are rampant and the activities of the public enterprises are carried on in a haphazard manner. The Bureau of Public Enterprises



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

administrative ministries who control everything that matters in public enterprises are equally responsible for this miserable state of affairs. It has therefore become necessary that there should be more than one independent agency to examine the working of all public enterprises as minutely as possible in order to make correct diagnosis and take prompt remedial measures." Such major recommendations as this are not accepted by the Government.

Each ministry has a parliamentary consultative committee attached to it. These committees were created in order to develop expertise and specialisation in members in those activities of the ministry in which they are interested, and to give members occasion to look closely at the activities of the various ministries. The Government, however, saw to it from the beginning that the consultative committees lacked teeth and remained no more than cosmetic pieces of embellishment of our parliamentary system. No minister is obligated to answer questions asked by members of the consultative committee attached to his ministry. It is up to the minister to choose what should be discussed. The committees cannot summon witnesses nor call in experts. The meetings are not open to the press and the public. Only official versions of discussions are released to the press. Quite often the agenda bulges with items, but only a few can be taken up for discussion. Meetings begin with long statements by ministers. Sometimes the opposition members indulge in political oration. There is indeed very little participation of MPs and less involvement in the parliamentary

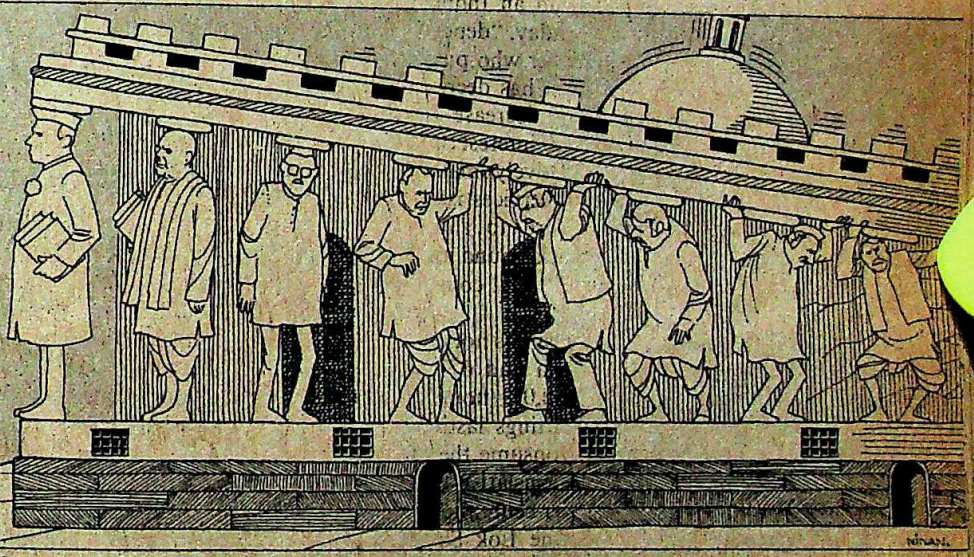
of MPs are still university graduates, many are endowed only with secondary school education. It is clear that people the political process is drawing to Parliament in ever increasing number, are the kind who just cannot be expected to take a deep and sustained interest in the highly complicated and demanding business of Parliament. This is only one of the many dichotomies that is developing between India's transplanted political institutions and the increasingly socialised political process.

BORROWED SYSTEM

There is a point in arguing that a country with 60 per cent of its people illiterate and at least 40 per cent living below the poverty line should be represented in Parliament by plebeians rather than representatives of the affluent, highly educated minority. But the Indian Parliament was not designed that way. It was designed on the British parliamentary system, while the Constitution borrowed bits of flesh and ounces of blood from the constitutions of several countries. The expansive role played by the state in national development increases the role of Parliament and makes its business increasingly complex.

In the Constituent Assembly there was a brief discussion on whether certain minimum qualifications should be prescribed for candidates for election to Parliament. Dr B.R. Ambedkar spoke in support of some essential qualifications—"a certain amount of knowledge and practical experience in the affairs of the world".

THE NUMBER of MPs who can be identified as expert and effective parliamentarians is decreasing alarmingly; losses are scarcely filled by freshmen



consultative committees. Chagla described them in 1977 as "mere appendages to the different ministries". Kothari finds them "powerless and ineffective . . . (they) do not serve much public purpose". No wonder attendance is thin and getting thinner.

The net lesson of this survey is that over the years Parliament in India has tended to become more of a forum of declamatory politics than of serious engagement in the overview of the Government's policies, activities and expenditure of public money. The number of MPs who can be identified as expert and effective parliamentarians is decreasing alarmingly; losses are scarcely filled by freshmen. For instance, the death of Jyotirmoy Bosu, CPI-M member, removes a meticulous and thoroughbred parliamentarian whose replacement will probably not be possible. One reason why standards of parliamentary debate, interpellations, and other activities is steadily, even sharply, declining is the changing social background of members. A recent study made by New Delhi's Centre for Policy Research shows that fewer men and women of academic distinction as well as of the legal profession are entering Parliament in successive elections. Men and women of rural background, who call themselves farmers or cultivators, are steadily increasing their number in the Lok Sabha. While a majority

Others argued that the party in power might, with the help of its majority, prescribe qualifications that would cripple its opponents. One member said, "A reactionary Parliament, a capitalist Parliament might legislate saying that in order that a person may be enabled to stand for election, he must own 5,000 acres of land or pay Rs 1 lakh as income tax." In the end the Constitution prescribed no essential qualifications for an MP except that he be of a certain minimum age and of sound mind.

The wages of that plebeianism are now being paid. The vast majority of the MPs are grossly under-employed people—and measured by services they render probably overpaid. And Parliament itself, the central pillar of democracy, is grossly unutilised as an instrument of critical watch over Government's policies, programmes, and management of the national exchequer. Parliament, alienated from the business of Parliament, stoops to the wasting profession of politicking with all its attendant diversions which have little to do with the governing of the nation. What they do and what they don't do add up to the undermining of the parliamentary system, making it easier for those who may determine that it should be replaced by another system in which the role of Parliament will be decorative rather than fundamental.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NILON'S pickles factory is right in the midst of orchards Why?

To bring you the best of pickles, indeed:

NILON'S special features

1) **Nilon's** factory is situated amidst orchards. The freshest fruits are being used in **Nilon's** pickles. This is just not possible for factories situated in cities.

2) The freshest fruits in **Nilon's** pickles are matured to just the right degree for full flavour and taste. And they are tested in a well equipped laboratory by highly experienced experts.

NILON'S four tasty varieties—

• Mango • Lime • Chilli • Mixed

NILON'S pickles-Tasty pickles meet every taste

NILON'S FOODS
PRIVATE LIMITED
UTRAN, JALGAON-425 001.
MAHARASHTRA.

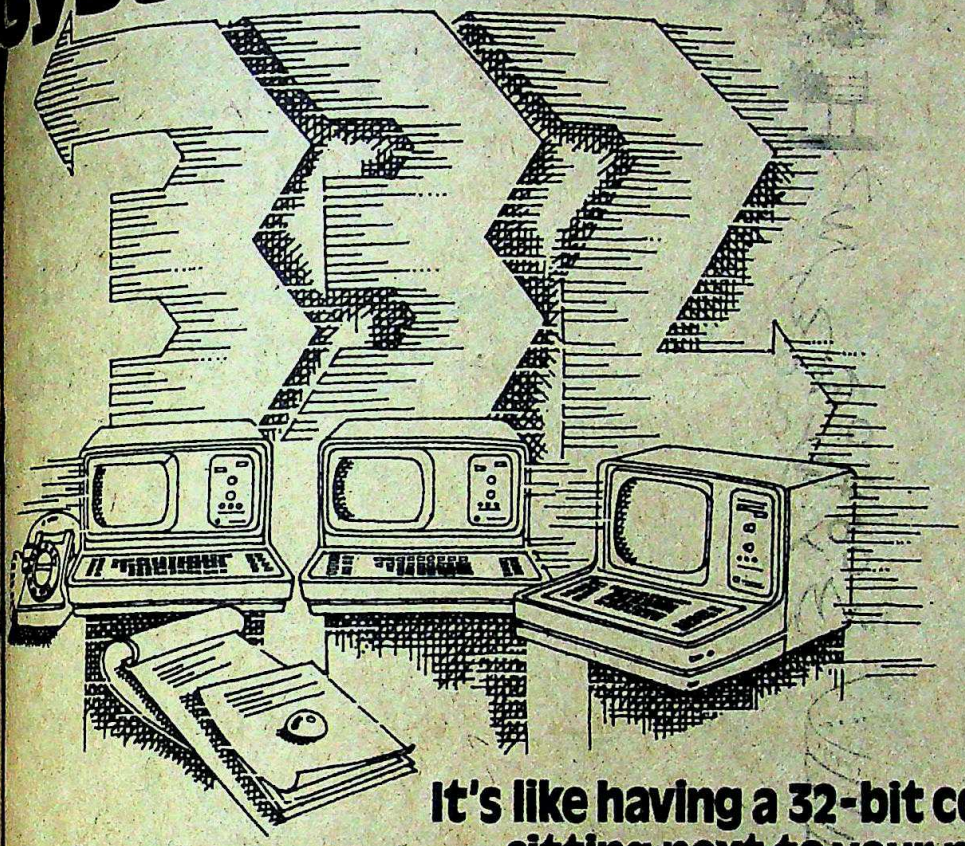
Distributors wanted in unrepresented areas.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

3 BROTHERS/NFL/28

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The terminal oriented System 332.



It's like having a 32-bit computer sitting next to your phone.

If yours is an organisation with a wide network of offices, here is a system that can do wonders for you — The incredible, new System 332. It is as good as having a computer in every one of your branches. With System 332, data collection becomes very simple. For it offers you local and remote processing. And to retrieve information, all you have to do is to tap a key. This terminal oriented on-line system gives you all the information you need, instantly. And the information is the way you want it to be—upto date.

System 332, the most powerful 32-bit Indian computer, is an ideal System for the sophisticated user with complex applications in the areas of Management, Research & Development and Communication. Whether it's Inventory Management or Production Planning, Production Control or PERT (Performance Evaluation Review Technique), System 332, with its versatile software packages has an answer to every one of your needs. Its multi user, multi base Data Base Management System helps you to take decisions faster. And the communication facilities even allow your branches to use the computer. Yes, System 332 offers you local and remote processing facilities.

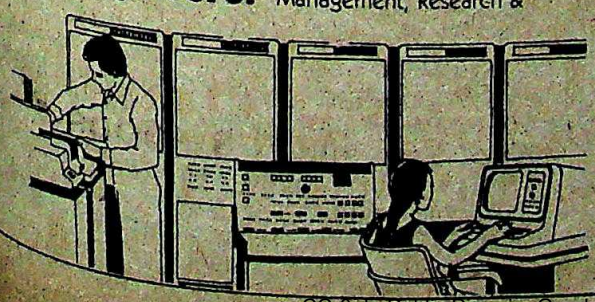
And as for the languages, System 332 is really versatile. ANSI COBOL and RPG for commercial Data Processing and ANSI FORTRAN for scientific calculations. System 332, with its Multi-programming Operating System, allows concurrent batch, on-line and real time operations. What's more: the operating system facilitates multiple types of file organisation. And the input-output spooling brings about higher Thruput.

System 332, a terminal oriented system, is built around a high-speed Central Processing Unit, an Autonomous Input-Output Processor and a set of large main memories. And the memory helps you to store large volumes of data and facilitates instant retrieval of information.

System 332 is incredibly fast. And it's extremely versatile. Can you look for anything more in a computer?

System 332

The greatest thing that's happened to Indian computers.



For further details please write to:

Electronics Corporation of India Limited
(A Government of India — Dept. of Atomic Energy — Enterprise)
Computer Group
Hyderabad 500 762 INDIA. Telex: 0155-310 Tel: 78311

Branches:
BOMBAY: Plot No. 1207, Prabhadevi, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay 400 028. Telex: 011-2198 Tel: 4227492
CALCUTTA: 4th floor, Apeejay House, 15 Park Street, Calcutta 700 016. Telex: 021-2708 Tel: 240531
NEW DELHI: 27 Barakhamba Road, Room No 206, New Delhi House, New Delhi 110 001. Telex: 031-3065 Tel: 42812
MADRAS: 570 Anna Salai, Tyniampet, Madras 600 018. Telex: 041-7142 Tel: 444235.

CASECCG-33-244

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Datta Samant

The Striking Terror

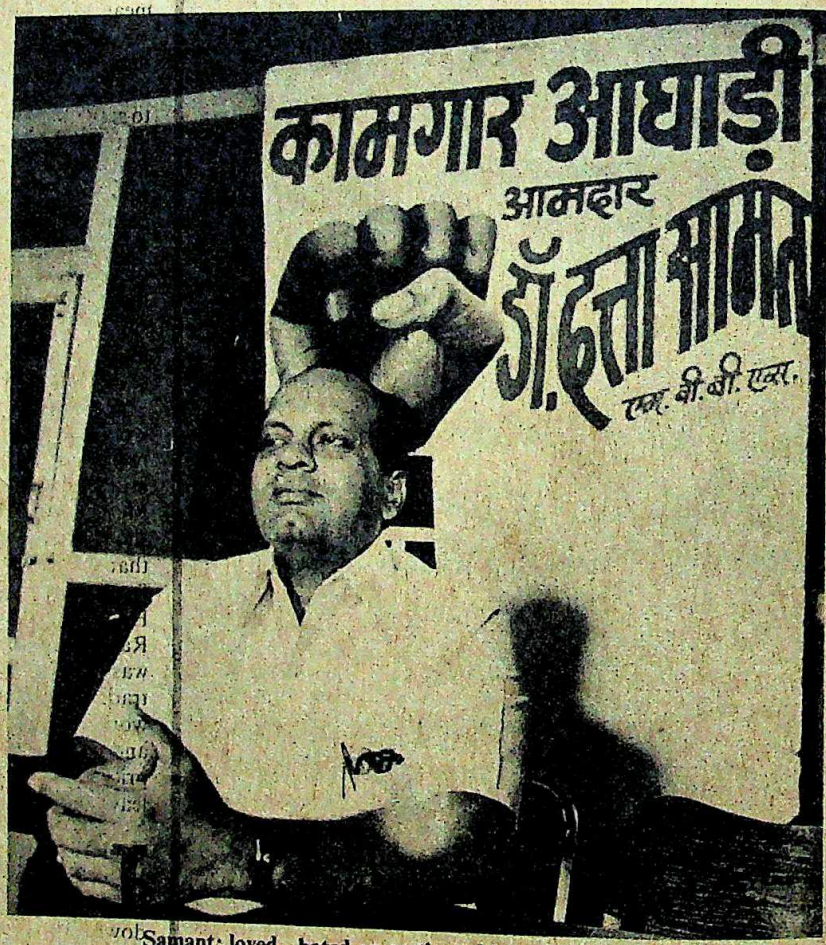
HE is a doctor who has turned in his scalpel for a spanner. His name conjures up visions of doomsday among the plutocrats of Bombay, the country's throbbing industrial megalopolis, just as surely as it evokes hero worship among lakhs of its common workers. His wage demands are often dubbed outrageous, unconscionable and extortionist by employers with as much vehemence as they are sought by workers rallying to his flag. He can be militant, unyieldingly stubborn and often unscrupulously ruthless. He scorns legal procedures and thumbs his nose at audit-sanctified balance sheets. Yet he has been responsible for more wage settlements than any other trade unionist.

He has broken every rule in the trade union book, thrashed his way into the lairs of long-established, traditional trade unions and imposed his writ on an ever expanding legion of workers. His podgy, gleaming moon face reflects uncommon reticence, but one snap of his fingers can put large tracts of Bombay's industrial belt in a coma. At 49, Dr Dattatraya Narayan Samant has tossed his spanner resolutely into the country's works. He refuses to fit into any recognisable mould or pattern, yet he has elbowed his way up to be the top mercenary of India's 70-year-old trade union movement—a youthful lion who prowls the embattled frontier between labour and capital.

Mounting Influence: Since 1977, Samant has organised more strikes, more work stoppages and more negotiated settlements than any other trade union leader in the country. In 1981 alone, he was the moving spirit behind 159 work stoppages and lock-outs in a total of 560 throughout Maharashtra. More than one-third of the workers who participated in work stoppages in the state were in Samant-controlled unions. His brigades of workmen were responsible for a staggering loss of 13.34 lakh man-days in the year—an unbelievable one in every 15 throughout the country in 1981.

He has in his vice-like grip no fewer than 5,000 separate trade unions—a following which last fortnight moved Naval Tata, president of the Employers' Federation of India to suggest seriously that the Government restrict trade union "monopoly", just as it did monopoly control of industry. Samant's claimed following of 14 lakh to 16 lakh workers puts him in the league of the big time unions with one vital difference: he operates single-handedly with only the bare skeleton of an organisation, without political backing or national following.

Even so, he's running hard on the heels of the pack led by the Congress(I) affiliated Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) which claimed 24 lakh fo[illegible] before it split recently, the Bharatiya [illegible] Party (BJP)-inspired Bharatiya M[illegible] Sangh (BMS) with 18 lakh claimed me[illegible] the Marxist-led Centre of Indian [illegible] Unions (CITU) with a claimed 17 lak[illegible] bers and the Communist Party of Ind[illegible] India Trade Union Congress (AITU[illegible] 14 lakh followers.



Chander Uday Singh

Samant: loved, hated or castigated but never ignored

may love Datta [illegible] or you may hate h[illegible] but there's nobody [illegible] can ignore him." [illegible] a top bureaucr[illegible] Bombay summing [illegible] labour challenge [illegible] new decade.

Varied Re[illegible] Samant understa[illegible] excites strong pa[illegible] He has, single-ha[illegible] achieved in a co[illegible] years what other [illegible] unionists have on[illegible] med of over the[illegible] times. He has g[illegible] an entire working [illegible] and shaken to its [illegible] a complacent m[illegible] ment corps. Says M[illegible] Fernandes, conve[illegible] the Joint Action [illegible] which last year or[illegible] Bangalore's 74-da[illegible] public sector strik[illegible] mant does not [illegible] the traditional a[illegible] of a trade union [illegible] but we have nothing [illegible] nst his becoming a[illegible] tive trade union[illegible] pecially if he is [illegible] show the owne[illegible] what worker pow[illegible]

Such appro[illegible] rare in the fragmented trade union [illegible]

► "I don't know why there is su[illegible] attention being paid to Datta Sama[illegible] you remember all that noise made [illegible] Shankar Guha Neogi in Madhya Pr[illegible] Where is he now? Faded out!" [illegible] AITUC's Indrajit Gupta.

► "This man believes only in a fig[illegible] finish. But this policy only finishes [illegible] workers, and this is a great blow [illegible] workers' movement as a whole," snap[illegible] union rival R.J. Mehta.

► "Samant has raised economism [illegible] level of a philosophy that few have b[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

the country. Workers seem to be away from all ideology and the sole ation is 'what do I get out of says firebrand labour leader and MP Fernandes who rose to national in the very factory yards Samant is grumbling about in. "Samant's is like a performance where things keep because the establishment wants it. gs do not last. It is like the Freddie which undercuts all airlines and into a crash, Bang!"

's arm-twisting tactics are not in the of the nation. He shows a total lack philosophy of the trade union move- which was) not designed to browbeat ments and hold the country to ran- Samant's philosophy seems to be that listen to nobody but everybody will listen to him," laments Arvind Buch, of Ahmedabad's two-lakh strong Labour Association.

"We feel that Datta Samant is a tem- phenomenon. Sooner or later his are going to boomerang on him. happened to all the Shiv Sena-backed in Bombay? At one point they sud- shut up. Where are they now?" asks kar Ghate, general secretary of the ating, "I think Samant has benefited the politicisation of the larger unions, the competition and irresponsibility

Benefactor: Temporary or not, the phenomenon is a force to contend the last 12 months he has settled 600 wage disputes, many in tiny *kar-* workshops usually ignored by the bosses, and others in mammoth like Premier Automobiles (la- 9,000) and W.G. Forge (2,300 While many of his wage demands fulfilled, he has been able to gift his pocket-bulging wage hikes of up to month. Samant's unions have led wage increases, as the wily doctor argues (*see interview*, page 58). Last Mukand Iron and Steel emerged prolonged shut-down only when it Samant's demand for a Rs 450 a wage hike. In Premiers, the minimum now over Rs 1,000 a month com- with Rs 650 before the strike. In the workers donated Rs 10 each him an air-conditioned Premier Deluxe, complete with a stereo to the nostalgic film songs that he because of a technical hitch, the conditioner remains uninstalled, but the chauffeur-driven Padmini is a familiar Bombay's industrial belt. Consoli- Pneumatics, a Bombay unit making processors, set something of a record management yielded to Samant's for a Rs 350 a month wage hike, a cent bonus and a flat *ex gratia* of Rs 400 per worker. Last fort-

night, Samant negotiated a pay hike of Rs 375 for 700 workers at a Lonavala engineering unit, Antifriction Bearing Corporation and Bombay did without its Mahalakshmi racing meet because Samant had just acquired his latest labour segment: the syces.

> **I don't know why there is so much attention paid to Datta Samant.**
> INDRAJIT GUPTA
>
> ♦
>
> **This man believes only in a fight to the finish.**
> R.J. MEHTA
>
> ♦
>
> **We feel that Datta Samant is a temporary phenomenon.**
> PRABHAKAR GHATE
>
> ♦
>
> **His arm twisting tactics are not in the interest of the nation.**
> ARVIND BUCH
>
> ♦
>
> **Samant has raised economism to the level of a philosophy that few have been able to do in the country.**
> GEORGE FERNANDES

In an average month, Samant settles at least 20 major wage disputes and a good many more in the small-scale sector. In January, Samant personally chalked up wage agreements in Bombay, Thane, Pune, Nasik and Aurangabad, yielding the workers concerned more than Rs 2 crore a year in higher wages. In two units he pressured employers into paying another Rs 36 lakh as retrenchment compensation. "He's the biggest redistributor of income since trade unionism started," quips a manager who gamely caved in to Samant's tactics.

Today, Samant is the arbiter of more workers' fortunes than any other individual labour leader in the country. Explained a senior clerk in Bayer (India), a multinational pharmaceutical company whose workers recently joined the Samant fold: "It's easy to see why Dr Samant is so popular with the working classes. We live in an age of inflation where money has no value. So everybody goes to Doctor, who is the only labour leader who can deliver large salary increases which mean something."

Militancy: Cashing in on his burgeoning reputation, Samant last month made his boldest gambit to date with a desperate effort to storm the last remaining bastion of labour in the city, the textile industry. In a swift move entirely characteristic of his operating style, he called a total strike, effectively paralysing 60 cotton textile units employing 2.5 lakh workers (See box). Samant placed no clear-cut demands and it was plain that the militant unionist had made his move simply in order to gain a power base in the massive industry which he has coveted for several months.

"Who says he has the backing of textile workers?" fumed R.L.N. Vijaynagar, secretary-general of the Millowners' Association. "Destructive activity anybody can do. Merely bringing about a strike does not show a following. We are told by everybody that it is a fear psychosis that prevents people from coming in to work." Scoffed Vasantrao Hoshing, Samant's rival and president of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, whose hold was shaken by the strike: "He is not a proper trade union leader. He just says: 'If the workers demand it then I must support them and take them on strike.' He quotes his own price and tells the employer to take it or leave it."

THE scorn looks suspiciously like a veneer of bravado disguising a gnawing fear, for Samant has resolutely thrown down the gauntlet in the multi-cornered trade union ring—and nobody has picked it up. Yet, for a challenge of this magnitude, the oversized doctor seems singularly ill-equipped. His work is centred around an unostentatious downtown office tenement in Bombay's Ghatkopar area where the modest 2,000 sq ft of space is shared by one union secretary ("my right hand man, Borade," says Samant), 15 clerks, half as many stenographers and four advocates.

Well-informed: Dressed immaculately in the inevitable white bushshirt and pants which is the hallmark of Bombay's white collar class, Samant usually starts his day early, soon after 7 a.m. when he starts

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ıeeting representatives of workers and ıanagements. By his own admission, he has ır too many units owing him allegiance to ave all the facts at his fingertips, but he isplays a commendable memory when uestioned about notable strikes or nego- ations he's been involved in. He prepares imself for each day's negotiations by read- ıg up the files the night before, and says he ets most of his vital information from shop- oor workers who, he believes, reflect a ompany's financial position better than any alance sheet.

On an average day, Samant can meet ıore than 1,000 people individually or in roups. On a typical day last fortnight, the elegations started to pour into the cour- ard of his Patnagar residence in suburban mbay at 7.30 in the morning. In a cram- ed room his visitors spill over the three rows f chairs squeezed in as he is apprised of the test developments in their agitations. In etween, employer representatives, sitting neasily in the hard, upright chairs, drop in or a chat, to talk about on-going ne- otiations or to make new proposals. ukhraj Nahar, a Bombay builder, turns up ecause he faces a squatter problem on one f his construction plots: workmen from a amant-controlled union have put up hut- ents and added a sign which reads: Property of Dr Datta Samant". The genial octor promises to help, provided the buil- r gives his (Samant's) men an alternative ot for their huts. Nahar readily concedes.

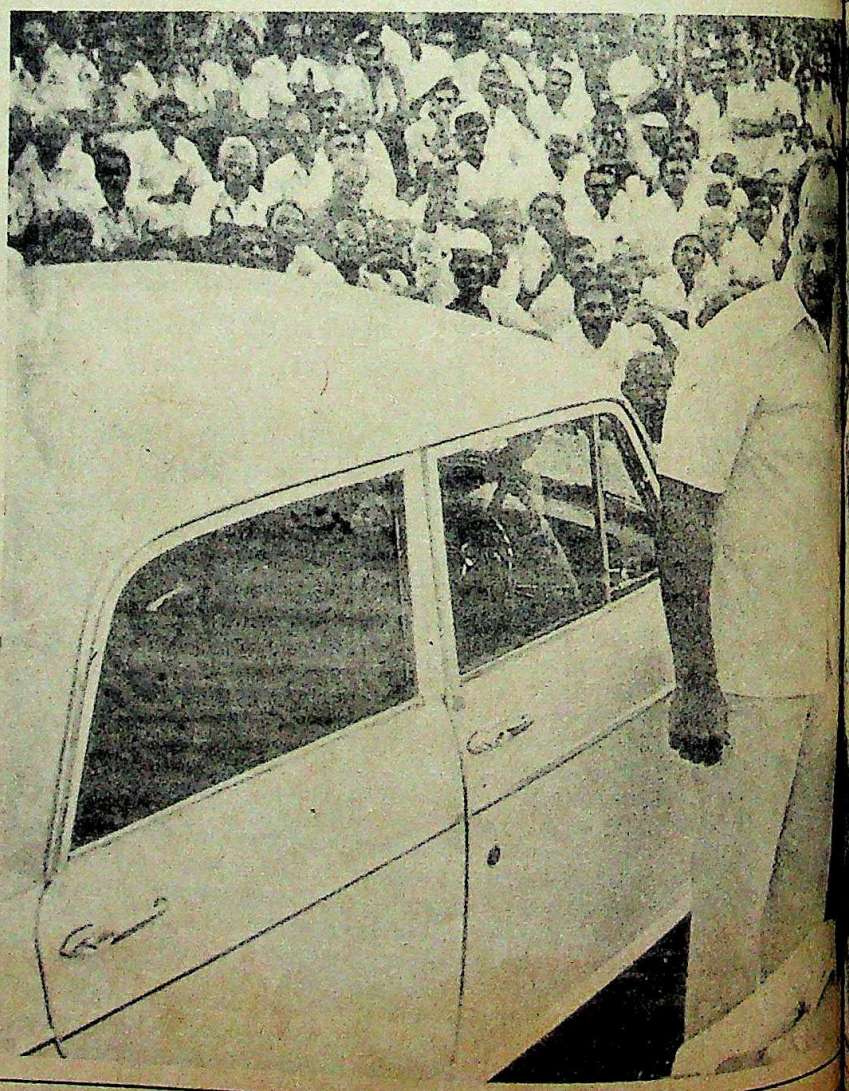
Busy Schedule: By mid-day, Samant is ell into the 10 to 15 negotiations he usually nducts each day. At Hindustan Lever's rge Sewri factory, where an unsuccessful eliminary negotiation takes place, Samant ldresses his first gate meeting of the day. He en drops in to have a cup of tea with the rsonnel manager of Mahindra Spicer, an gineering unit down the road he has just ken over, before returning to answer court mmons at Bombay High Court and a agistrate's court where a criminal com- aint against him has matured. A rushed nch at the MLA Hostel in downtown mbay and he moves north once again—to string of meetings in suburban Bombay, ane, and Ulhasnagar, 50 kilometres away.

The negotiation at Bayer's Thane plant ollowed by a well-organised gate meeting, mplete with podium and loudspeaker. ext comes a speech at the shut-down gate J.K. Chemicals, whose workers have been uck off the company rolls because of an egal strike under way for almost eight onths. Samant makes it to Ulhasnagar ter nightfall, three hours behind schedule, fore returning to his office shortly before dnight to confront a huge mob of workers tiently waiting for him.

Effective Speaker: Nothing character- more than the starkly contrasting facets Samant offers up. His eloquence at gate meetings has become something of a byword. Building up a supercharged atmosphere with the judicious use of anti-employer platitudes and populist sentiments, Samant plays on worker emotions with the mastery of a true orator. But he cuts a strangely incongruous figure: that of an opulent small time businessman rather than of a lean labour leader sharing in the tribulations of his fellow workers. In speech after speech, Samant berates industrialists and cracks jokes to hold his listeners, and gradually the militant mood he seeks bubbles out of the massed crowds. Not without reason are Samant's meetings invariably boxed-in by a sizeable force of policemen and rows of Black Marias to keep the peace.

The contrast at the negotiating table is startling. The fiery trade unionist is suddenly transported from brainstorming oratory to a hesitant inarticulation—a man barely able to keep up his side of the argument. Not overly logical in his arguments, he gives the impression that he has conceded to the more forceful reasoning of his adversaries—only to be hastily prodded to renewed re by a union committee member sitting be him. At Bayer, a pharmaceutical Thane, he handles an aggressive yielding works director with unruffled merely shaking his head to signify that unable to accept what is offered. O again, faced by the workmen he repres Samant is once again transformed, la out at the management, rebuking the director for being "overly smart".

Reputation: "Samant is not conver with what happens in industry. Somet he suggests such outrageous things th appears he is not educated at all," say Chemicals Executive Director A. S. Ka who has been holding out against a Sam dictated settlement. Kapoor says Sam first zeroes in on small entrepreneurs w have no clout and can't stand up to and extracts handsome settlements fr them. These agreements are then show workers at big units who are enticed the Samant fold. "Neither R. J. Mehta Kotwal nor Dastur (the other labout lead ever made this kind of offer. So the wor go across to him," adds Kapoor.



mant with union workers and the car they presented him: going places

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

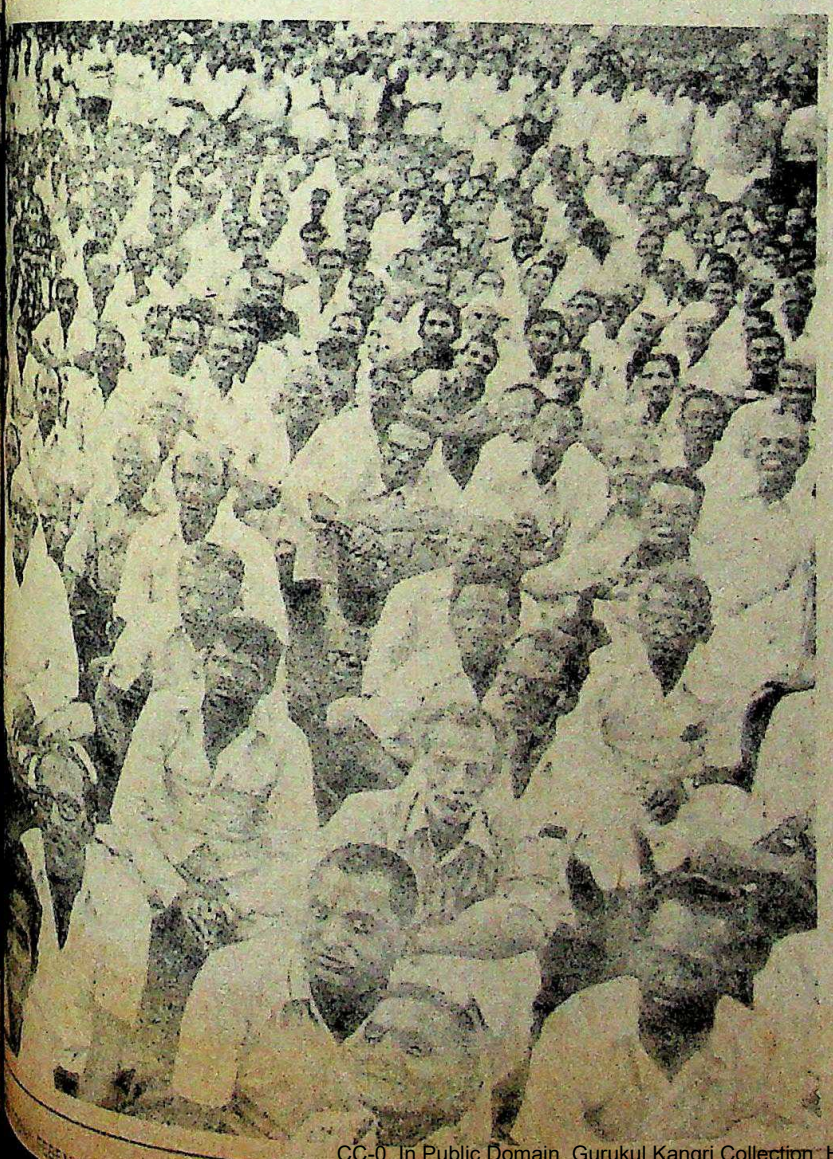
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

renewed
mber sitting
maceutical
aggressive
vith unruffled
to signify that
is offered. O
men he repre
ansformed, la
rebuking the
y smart".
t is not conve
dustry. Some
eous things th
d at all," say
ector A. S. Kapo
t against a Sam
poor says Sam
entrepreneurs
stand up to
settlements fr
are then show
o are enticed
er R. J. Mehta
her labout lead
er. So the wor
Kapoor.

FEBRUARY 28, 1982

Babubhai Jagjivandas, a huge retail which took Bombay by storm a few ago, the workmen asked Samant to and get them a raise. He held a gate incited the workers to agitate and them on strike. According to Samant at dozen shops in that area promptly their own salary levels to make sure Samant fever did not spread. But at andas itself, the workmen sent Samant resignations from the union since the ement made this a precondition to them a raise of roughly Rs 200 per "This is the way the workmen exploit ation," said Samant, "I don't mind employer giving a raise without consult- me, since this is one of the indirect to workers of my militant repu- But at least the workers should come me or consult with me. This is why I say that this is the most thankless

Clever Approach: Others credit Samant shrewdness and native intelligence seldom prove wrong even though, in they add up to the inflated, arbitrary roundly condemned by all indus-



trialists. Says Mukand Iron and Steel's Chief Executive S. Sounderrajan: "Samant argues that balance sheet profits are meaningless and everybody has a capacity to pay—and as far as the ability to pay is concerned, he is absolutely correct. The tragedy of our country is that people have not modernized their industries and the productive apparatus. But if people utilise their productive capacity, everybody has the ability to pay more."

But Samant has not always been a victorious labour king. The son of a middle class farmer on the Ratnagiri coast, he stayed at a four-anna-per-day lodge in central Bombay while sweating his way through a year at Elphinstone College and five at the Seth G.S. Medical College. A moderately successful practice as medicine man followed, interspersed with bouts of social conscience during which he began to get involved with hutment dwellers and their problems. By 1967 he had become such a thorn in the sides of unscrupulous chawl-owners and suburban landlords that they initiated a move to have him externed from Bombay. Samant promptly stood for the Legislative Assembly elections, which he won with a thumping 12,000-vote margin.

In the same year the firebrand leader launched his first organised trade union activities. Finding that the stone quarry workers of Chandivli were exploited by their employers, he organised his first morcha. Predictably, the police came down strongly against him and many of his workers were hurt in the lathi-charge and firing which followed. But after this there was no stopping the Doctor. Dropping his medical practice for a full-time career as labour leader, he threw himself into the act with a will. Going from strength to strength in the workers' esteem, he rapidly established himself as a militant and uncompromising unionist who would lead his followers through interminable strikes in order to score a point.

By 1972, the Doctor was a well-known figure on Bombay's labour scene. The same year he was returned to the Assembly on a Congress ticket. Four years later he was famous in Bombay as a man who, in the words a government officer wanted settlements, no courts, no conciliation, no routine procedure".

His Congress links soon wore thin. Jailed during the Emergency, Samant's following fell, but by 1978 he had recouped his losses. His second wind began with a Rs 35 a month wage hike in the Union Carbide factory at Thane and today he controls virtually every major union in the Thane-Belapur belt.

But Samant's self-proclaimed victories tell only the rosier fraction of the story. His demands bear little relation to a unit's capacity to pay or even to the final amount he actually expects. Often, Samant merely follows the standard practice of asking for the sky and promising workers the moon. At Hindustan Lever last month, Samant made demands which would assure workers a minimum wage of Rs 3,000 a month—an increase of 200 per cent. In actual fact however, he expected a raise of just about 5 per cent. "Others do their homework," says a Mantralaya labour official. "If they ask for Rs 500, they prepare their justifications; say why they want a particular amount; quote names of others who are giving that amount. But Samant's negotiations are simple horse trading. He does not bother with justice."

Others with experience of Samant's negotiating skills go further. "You cannot rely on the word of the man at all," asserts Arun Shourie of the *Indian Express*, which shut down its Bombay edition rather than give into Samant's demands last November. Shourie recalls that in his talks with Samant the labour leader was ignorant of the fact that the *Express* group had implemented the Palekar wage award. Kicking off with the irrelevant demand to implement the award Samant then asked the management to award each worker a Rs 400 monthly wage hike only to cut it abruptly to Rs 200 after

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ve minutes. Moments later he tried to settle for a minimum wage of Rs 1,000. *Express* boss Ram Nath Goenka told the Bombay High Court that Samant "displays complete disregard for truth" in his counter affidavit in the Express hearings.

Violence: Those, in fact, are mild words. Samant attracts harsh accusations of strong-arm tactics. His career has been stalked by violence. In the aftermath of impassioned late meetings, violent clashes have often embroiled his followers and rival unions. A mob of his followers fell upon rival workers and stabbed two to death outside Crompton Greaves' premises recently. In the Siemens strike of 1978, one worker died and 10 were seriously injured when his followers clashed with workers determined to keep the plant open.

Allegations of beatings are common—and were most recently heard when Samant muscled into the *Express* union last year. And in almost every case of union-grabbing there have been cases of violence, so that Samant is today faced with a list of criminal complaints which keeps him answering court summons almost every day when courts are in session. Samant himself shrugs this off as motivated propaganda, saying that nobody has yet proved anything against him and only "one per cent" of all the cases he handles make news. But the image continues to stick. An Ahmedabad mill worker, Harikant Shah, asserted: "We will accept Samant as our leader only if he agrees to fight our demands without strikes and violence."

Predictably, it has also earned him the wrath of successive governments in Maharashtra. During Mrs Gandhi's famous Emergency, Samant, a Congress MLA, shared a cell with Mukand's Chief

Workers leaving a textile mill: paid a pittance

Textile strike

Difficult To Patch Up

THE first battle in the textile union war was no walkover. The workers of the Empire Dyeing Mills, led by Dr Datta Samant, had to stay away from their machines for 77 days before the management granted a Rs 150 pay rise—after a confrontation between police and workers had resulted in one dead. Samant sheathed his sword and listened to workers from other units pleading with him to lead them. At Diwali bonus time, he made his move.

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (RMMS), an affiliate of the Congress(I)-linked INTUC, and the sole recognised bargaining agent for textile industry workers, had already drawn up bonus agreements which granted bonus ranging from the statutory minimum to 17 per cent. Samant promised the workers 20 per cent. By Diwali eight large mills had been shut down by strikes, seven of them through Samant's brigades.

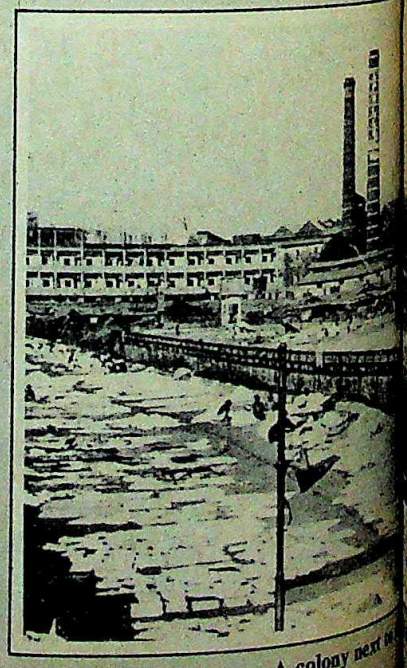
The general strike, when it came, was swift and effective. On January 18, harkening to Samant's call, 2.5 lakh workers in 60 cotton textile units struck work. As riot police and effigies of managers guarded factory gates, the gates themselves flew Samant's newly conceived flag, a clenched fist sticking out of a factory chimney.

Daily production of about Rs 4 crore was lost in the mills proper, and a multiplier effect was felt in the process industry which feeds on raw cloth from the units. Fearing a long-drawn-out struggle, large sections of the workers, many of whom are from the nearby Konkan belt, left for their villages last month. And the millers, who are held closely together in the powerful Millowners' Association, got together to plan strategy.

Low Wages: Samant's success in stopping the textile industry was not remarkable in itself. Basic wages of the workers remain unchanged from those of 30 years ago and the Rs 660 minimum wage is extremely low when compared to that in the chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and engineering industries. As many as 40 per cent of all textile workers are unconfirmed labourers who work under the insidious 'badli' system to fill in for absent workers and are entirely at the mercy of the employing mill.

This adds up to growing trouble. Explains Dr L.K. Deshpande, professor of industrial and labour economics in Bombay University: "Bombay has increasingly become a place which can house only high wage earners. The textile industry must either compete with high wage paying industries or accept the fact that there will be permanent discontent among their workers." Samant's entry was made easier because the RMMS and the Shiv Sena-controlled union were slothful, and because a large body of badli workers were solidly behind him.

It was clear that the owners would fight hard. Said R.L.N. Vijayanagar, secretary-general of the association: "If we even consider his demands, the entire textile industry would be liquidated. We have a settlement with the RMMS, and we



A colony next to

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Shah, whom he opposed negotiating table, and trade union After the Emergency, Samant with the then chief minister Sharad and did two months in jail in the N.B. stabbing case for which he was later Nor did Samant fare well with who slapped murder charges on him Compton Greaves affair and kept him 45 days in 1980, and again for three last year, to pre-empt a mammoth Bombay's Shivaji Park.

Adamant Attitude: Samant himself ar- violence taints only a handful of the of negotiations he completes. But the of industrial action looms ominously Samant action. The doctor negotiates position of strength, giving employers two options: pay up or shut down. successful negotiations thus invariably strikes—the longest being four years

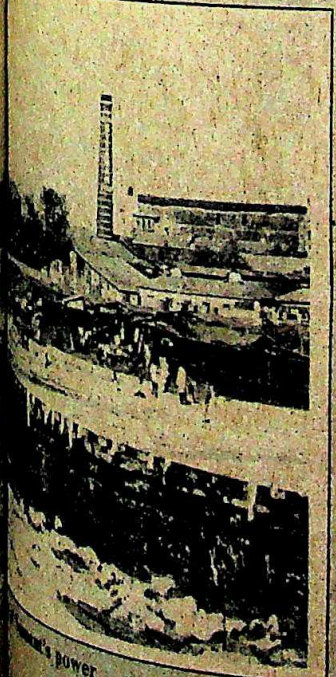
Samant waits to address workers: strident militancy

at National Boilers whose 200 workers were given other jobs with Samant's help. Others haven't been as well cared for, however. The hefty Premier Automobiles settlement, coming as it did after 14 months of intermittent strikes, was eroded by inflation, and some estimates suggested it would take Premier workers more than two years to merely make up the wages lost during the negotiations.

IN fact, Samant's notorious record of indefinite strikes has sullied his image even with workers though on balance the pains have obviously outweighed his losses. Bent upon achieving his objectives, Samant has launched strikes even where there is little hope of gain. In several units now hopefully at the fag-end of prolonged strikes—such as Corona Sahu, Polychem, Mafatlal Engineering and Swastik Oil Mills—any impending wage

had have nothing whatsoever to do with any other union." The association fired through advertisements, saying textiles were an unprofitable industry generated mass employment, and that the workers were paid better Central government employees—an which ignored the 50 per cent paid to such employees and the workers' pitifully low basic wage Rs 30).

A more plausible argument against Samant's wage demands is that a large number of sick mills will be driven out of business if their wage bill is inflated—a of the number have already been over by the National Textile



Samant's power

Corporation. Samant refuses to accept this and says: "Mills are mismanaged, the money misappropriated, and the mills bled to set up other units. It is a failure of the monopoly union that it did nothing to prevent sickness."

Claims: Samant also insists that profits in the industry are not as low as they are made out to be. Quoting from a study by Professor Bokhare of Nagpur University, he states that profit per spindle shift in small cooperative spinning mills varies between 50 paise and Rs 1,500. Bombay has roughly 35 lakh spindles with 28 lakh working at any given time and Samant claims that profit in the spinning section alone should range from Rs 80 crore to Rs 160 crore and scoffs at the total industry profit of Rs 30 crore. Asserts the union leader: "Assets and reserves in textiles are increasing sharply. each one of these industrialists has set up numerous other industries, but they just want to go exploiting the workmen by showing bogus profit and loss figures."

Perhaps Samant has bitten off more than he can chew. The textile industry was at the tail-end of a recessionary slump when Samant moved in; the strike will almost certainly expedite sales of stockpiles. The great textile strike of the '20s led by Sripad Dange and Raja Kolkarni, failed because of just such a factor. In addition, the Government has a special interest in the issue, since cotton textiles form a heavily weighted part of the consumer price index, and successive governments have gone slow on wages. Maharashtra Chief Minister B.A. Bhosale will also try his utmost to break the strike, and followed an appeal to the workmen with a meeting with Dange, who is expected to back the Government in its efforts.

Announcing that the textile strike was illegal, Maharashtra chief minister Babasahib Bhosale on February 10 declared that it was only muscle power which kept the workmen away from work. Samant promptly responded with a challenge to both the RMMS and the Government stating that it was the workers, and not him, who had asked for the strike. The labour leader offered to allow the reopening of any mill which can prove by a secret ballot that the majority of millhands wish to go back.

There is no indication that this will take place. The millowners, tacitly backed by other employers' organisations, will do their best to see that Samant's bandwagon stops here. And their burly opponent, realising that this is his acid test, will fight to the end—bitter or otherwise.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

increases are unlikely to compensate workers for lost pay. In fact, in a whole range of unpublicised cases—Chemould, Camlin, Excello Industries and Calico, for example—workers tired of the strikes and clocked in with no benefits whatsoever.

After-effects: Says rival unionist Mehta, who sets greater store by legal methods: "Strikes are weapons which have to be used very carefully. The indefinite strike which stretches out for months gets the worker so badly into debt that his strength is wiped out for all time to come. At that stage it is the employer who has the clout, not the workman." Adds Mukand's Sounderrajan: "Once a strike starts, Samant is not mentally prepared to come to a quick settlement. He does not look at it from the point of view of workers and families who suffer. He ignores this." Unlike other unions, Samant does not aid striking workers beyond token amounts.

Potentially more damaging are accusations that Samant in fact serves management interests, even as he keeps workers eating out of his hand. "I feel that Samant is being encouraged by managements," charges Madhukar Kashinath Pandhe, secretary of CITU. "Most of his agreements have been production-oriented. If there is a 20 per cent wage raise, you will notice there is a stipulated 25 per cent production increase." On the other side of the labour-capital divide, Associated Capsules' Colonel L. K. Lall opines: "One thing about Samant which is unique is that he doesn't interfere in the day-to-day running of a union. What really counts is not the three months of negotiation for the big settlement but the two years and nine months in between settlements during which Samant leaves the unit (alone) to function."

The point is backed by hard facts. The Premier settlement resulted in a production rate of 74 cars a day compared with the pre-strike level of 62, and truck output doubled to 10 a day, with the company posting profits for the first time in years. At W.G. Forge, production almost doubled to 900 tonnes a day after the Samant settlement, and the management of Associated Capsules was pleasantly surprised to find productivity rising after Samant's agitation. The Mukand management has been promised a substantial production hike in return for the wage settlement. Says Associated's Managing Director Ajit Singh: "There is so much waste and inefficiency in industry—and these large demands force an industrialist to pull up his socks and get down to the business of utilising his capacities."

Wage-Oriented: It's hardly surprising, then, that Samant has been accused of serving the cause of textile mill managements who are loaded with unsold stocks since last Diwali on account of an inflation-goaded demand recession. Says veteran Marxist Manoranjan Roy, "Actually, employers like people of Samant's calibre. Chennai and eGangotri will never try to politicise the workers." Samant, in fact, makes no bones about his wage-oriented philosophy, which Marxists say moves against the tide. "The trend is to move away from purely monetary issues in unionism, but Samant is obsessed with economism," says Pandhe.

There is, of course, another side to the coin. Samant, like everybody else, is well aware of the powerful role of black money in the economy. The units which generate black money would be easy prey. Even otherwise, he knows that a judicious combination of a threat to strike and the ever-present possibility of somebody getting roughed up is usually a lethal enough combination to get most managements into line. It is often a travesty of trade unionism.

And because Samant himself operates with exceedingly low overheads, he runs little risks. By his own admission, his office income is around Rs 6 lakh to 7 lakh a month, collected at the rate of Re 1 per worker. There are, in addition, generous doles which come from the increments he snatches for his workers—all adding up to a tidy turnover which goes in part to a handful of educational and welfare institutions but remains entirely at his discretion.

To an extent, Samant is only one symptom of the general malaise affecting trade unionism, which is fragmented and foundering on the two rocks represented by the government's National Security Act (NSA) and its Essential Services Maintenance Act (ESMA). The dilemma of the unionists is also that of the politicians: unable to come together on a common platform, each faction is fighting for a larger share of the same cake, and far too many are having to make do with the crumbs.

Put more explicitly, that's one way of damning the traditional leadership of the trade unions which have been reduced in most cases to nothing more than bargaining shops where decrepit leaders hawk their strength to managements in return for settlements or benefits. The textile unions in Bombay are crying out for new, more vigorous leadership, and it is a reflection on workers' disenchantment with their leaders that they should respond in their lakhs to the call of a rank outsider.

In fact, from the trade union point of view the labour scene could not be more dismal. Strikes are banned in an ever-growing sphere of industry. Last fortnight, the Government notified 16 essential services under the NSA. The nation-wide bandh called last month proved to be a virtual non-starter, scoring its biggest successes in such industrially irrelevant places as Tripura and Pondicherry apart from Marxist-led West Bengal. Industrial growth has slowed down to make for genuine difficulties for employers to pay more, and key sectors like textiles are crippled by shrinking de[illegible] environment for the maverick—and [illegible] has extracted every bit of mileage. [illegible] test advantage is the accumulated [illegible] of the last few years which has played [illegible] with the lives of blue and white-collar [illegible] kers whose fixed pay packages have [illegible] away under the relentless price in[illegible] Samant's promise of getting his [illegible] bulging pay packets casts an irresistible [illegible] on a working class buffeted by wo[illegible] living conditions.

Small wonder, then, that Saman[illegible] not drive through Bombay's industri[illegible] without every gatekeeper and loiterer [illegible] ing at him. On Colaba Causeway on a [illegible] day last fortnight, a double-decker [illegible] reeched to a halt stopping all traffic [illegible] driver leaned out to shake Samant's [illegible]

Paradoxical Figure: Tyrant or sa[illegible] Labour leader or upstart? Either [illegible] Samant thrives in that indeterminate [illegible] between fact and fiction—all things [illegible] men, a paradox which defies explana[illegible] yet a real-life interloper who has up[illegible] impressive array of applecarts. Sa[illegible] riding a tidal wave of worker populari[illegible] in the process he has coasted perilous[illegible] to the limits of tolerance. In the [illegible] two years, just as he has garnered [illegible] pressive chunk of Maharashtra's wo[illegible] class, so has he unforgivably trampled [illegible] established norms of collective barga[illegible] rubbed up rival unionists the wrong [illegible] and upset the delicately tied threads th[illegible] managements and unions in uneasy [illegible]

Because he has chosen to do this [illegible] highly personalised manner of oper[illegible] relying only on himself and a clu[illegible] trusted aides, he has not ventured outsi[illegible] vicinity of Bombay and nearby distr[illegible] Maharashtra. Industrialists cave [illegible] him—not to his organisation—and [illegible] unlikely to attempt to expand outsi[illegible] present zone of operation: the S[illegible] wave would simply ebb away in unfi[illegible] territory.

Impending Decline: Even [illegible] Maharashtra it now seems to be clea[illegible] Samant is approaching a watershed. [illegible] battle of two titans, Samant took [illegible] worthy rival when he invaded press [illegible] Ram Nath Goenka's *Indian Express* [illegible] in Bombay. Goenka, who can be as m[illegible] stubborn as Samant, refused to be [illegible] down and close shop rather than gra[illegible] Samant. The *Express* affair hit the he[illegible] as the first major challenge to Sama[illegible] lost considerable ground as a resu[illegible] fortnight, *Express* indicated that [illegible] reopen its Bombay edition as a resu[illegible] worker pressure. The return of the [illegible] would be a slap in Samant's face.

But unknown to the headline [illegible] the same thing was happening else[illegible] Murphy Radio joined *the Express* i[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

y shrinking de
ation: It is
averick—and
of mileage. Ha
accumulated
hich has played
and white-collar
ackages have
ntless price
getting his
sts an irresistib
uffeted by wor

en, that Samant
nbay's industri
per and loiterer
Causeway on a
double-decker
ping all traffic
nake Samant's
e: Tyrant or s
pstart? Either
indeterminate
on—all things
defies explana
er who has
pplecarts, Sam
orker popular
asted perilously
nce. In the
has garnered
harashtra's
ivably trampled
collective barg
nists the wrong
tied threads th
ons in uneasy
hosen to do th
anner of oper
elf and a cl
t ventured out
d nearby distr
rialists cave
nisation—and
expand out
ration: the S
b away in unf

cline: Even
eems to be cle
g a watershed
Samant took
invaded press
Indian Express
ho can be as
refused to be
ather than give
ffair hit the he
lenge to Sama
nd as a result
dicated that
dition as a re
return of the
mant's face.
the headline
happening el
the Express

they'd had enough, and the two units
retaliated by putting an estimated
people out of work—a situation the
for which was laid squarely at
's doorstep. Similarly, Samant per-
in his J.K. Chemicals strike even after
declared illegal, thus giving the
ment a legal option to discharge 700
ers and recruit fresh staff if they
Million Garments, a huge exports
with 3,000 workmen moved to
rather than pay Samant.

Future Scenario: If the *Express* workers
new ground by deserting Samant,
evidence that the trade unionist will
fend off a more serious challenge
unexpected quarter: Mrs Gandhi's
ment. Clearly, Samant-type agit-
are incompatible with 1982 being
a year of productivity, and the
is veering round to the view that
strikes an audibly discordant note
on its efforts to keep the industrial
Last fortnight, a delegation of textile
ers found a sympathetic ear when it
Mrs Gandhi who has only recently
her freedom of action suddenly en-
with the resignation of A.R. Antulay.

Some Truths: Samant's emergence as a
unionist, a working class Messiah
broken away—for the first time in
from the labyrinth of party affi-
is a bench-mark in the contem-
history of unionisation. It is true that
phenomenon was born out of the
politics of Maharashtra; but it has
quired a dynamism of its own. If the
) has not publicly disowned
so far, it is because of expediency
than anything else. But before long
will have to reconcile its professed
that all forms of work-stoppages need
voided—with Samant's activism.

There is very little hope of the concept
political working class movement
in India. The history and tradition
country's labour-unionism militates
t. There has not been a single major
since Independence which was con-
in isolation from politics and poli-
The almost seasonal strikes in the
stry of Bengal, the railways strike of
the strike in public sector units of
e last year—all these were marked
ng political undertones. Maybe,
t fortress too would soon be pulled
by the tide of political interference,
Gandhi cap, or the hammer-and-
casting its long shadow across ne-
tables. Till Samant, the lone ranger
labour front, is absorbed by the
finally rejected by the very work-
whose interests he swears by, the
ers and industrialists of Bombay will
to be terrorised by him.

—SUMAN DUBEY with
CHANDER UDAY SINGH

Samant with wife and son: little time for home life

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Datta Samant

"I Have No Ambition"

FOR a man who can mobilise 15 lakh workers at the snap of his stubby fingers; who is the nemesis of India's industrial barons and one of the most successful negotiators on the trade union front—Datta Samant hardly lives up to his larger-than-life image. He displays neither the fire-breathing oratory of a George Fernandes nor the suave sophistication of a Sharad Joshi. He is, instead, strangely inarticulate. His answers to questions are contained in jerky, incomplete sentences delivered in an inaudible monotone. Constant interruptions in the form of telephone calls and a steady stream of visitors make it virtually impossible to conduct a normal conversation.

A full working day for Samant begins at 7.30 a.m. and winds up late at night—a lifestyle that allows the maverick labour leader little time to spend with his wife Vanita and his five children, and ensures that he travels up to 150 km a day. To pin down the man and probe behind the affable facade he sports, INDIA TODAY *Correspondent* CHANDER UDAY SINGH *joined the Doctor in his gleaming white Premier Padmini gifted by workers, for an entire day.*

Between negotiations and in the course of the long day, Singh pieced together Samant's halting responses to questions. To gain a more complete picture, INDIA TODAY *editors invited Samant and his close advisers to the magazine's New Delhi office where he was grilled all through a two-hour session. Excerpts from both interviews:*

Q. *Your militant methods often result in interminable strikes which hurt the workers involved very severely. Is this uncompromising attitude entirely necessary?*

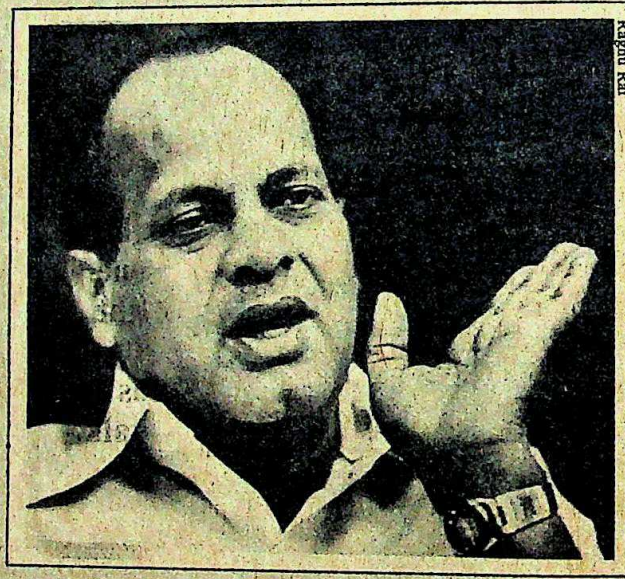
A. You must understand that there are no economic changes which come through the Parliament or by talking alone. You have to organise and fight these injustices which exist. It is morchas and agitations which deliver the goods, not talk.

We are not taking the workers on indefinite strike to prove a point or for prestige: we do it because we want our legitimate share of productivity and profit. This is a mass agitation for pressing demands which no labour leader has been able to get the workers. We have to face these kinds of odds, you can't expect everything to be sweet and rosy.

Q. *What about the middle class employees, the clerks, supervisory staff and executives who suffer during your strikes without getting any of the benefits?*

A. This is not really true. Today even the middle class employees have started joining my unions. In the case of these clerks and supervisory personnel, they are all educated people who know that they are being exploited. But because of their so-called standards of morality and decency they are too weak to resist it.

These people actually want the benefits of an agitation without having to fight for them. And when they find that the managements are talking to me and giving my workers benefits, then they suddenly come around and join my unions. Today, in almost 80 per cent of my units, the technical and supervisory staff are my members.



Raghu Rai

Samant: "Balance sheets are manipulated"

Q. *An argument frequently used against you is that you disrupt productivity in every unit you enter, thus hurting both the employer and the labour force, who have to forgo their wages for long periods.*

A. This is not true. Firstly, strikes and violent agitations are not the norm. It is not in more than 1 per cent of my units that the matter escalates into a strike. Secondly, at factories where we have reached a settlement my workers give at least 5 to 10 per cent extra productivity. I tell them that now that you have got your money you have to do your share.

In Mukand Iron, Viren Shah [illegible] given me Rs 450 to 525 rise in wages [illegible] he will be the happiest person, because [illegible] will be getting so much more productivity. And the factory owners know [illegible]

Q. *Many of the textile mills are [illegible] financial straits, and it is possible that your strike will drive them to sickness. Won't this hurt the labour force in the long run?*

A. These mills were made sick by [illegible] types of malpractices and misappropriations by the owners. People like the Kilachands and Kapadias who mismanaged them deliberately drove them to sickness. It is irresponsible to say that the workers are making them sick by demanding their due; this is all the millowners' propaganda. The Government should have stepped in and seen that these people did not bleed the mills dry. Why should the workers suffer for this man-made sickness?

Q. *Economists argue that due to your frequent wage demands you are infact contributing to inflation because the increased wages are passed on to the consumer.*

A. Not correct. That statement is absolutely untrue. There is no control whatsoever on the selling price of every item, and the manufacturers are indiscriminately hiking up prices. The price neutralisation given to workers comes only after prices have already risen, and that neutralisation is only a third of the price rise. So to say that the workers' pay is responsible for inflation is a very bad proposition and I am not going to accept it.

Q. *You are accused of your non-application of mind to individual negotiations, which hurts the workers' interests since you do not pay attention to economic facts or balance sheets. Is this true?*

A. I may be guilty of doing injustice to a few employers by not applying my mind; but in 90 per cent of the cases my attitude is correct. Balance sheets are all manipulated by the employers. the laws are all outdated and can give no justice where balance sheets are fabricated. I have got a lot of experience in different industries, and today I can visualise the financial position in different industries. Also, what one employer in an industry is able to pay, the other can certainly pay.

In many units the supervisory staff are also with us, so we make inquiries with them about the productivity and financial jugglery. We find out when they are altering their books or indulging in black transactions. Maybe we do [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ce to workers or employers in a few ... by asking for too much or too little, ... 90 per cent of the cases we are ...ually proved right.

Q. Who do you consider your main ... in Bombay?

A. I have no rivals. Where is the ...ion of rivals. I'm not doing it for my ... sake. On the contrary, I want so... ...body should work honestly with the ...kers as we are doing. Work should be ...ed.

Q. Do you collaborate with other ...?

A. How can I collaborate. The ...kers leave (other) unions to join ... But in any labour action, mass ac... ...n, if the aim is the same, we can ...laborate.

Q. What is your ideology? Should, for ...mple, private companies be taken over ... the Government?

A. At present, to take over ... the Government, that type ... consciousness has not come ... our workers. But the Govern...ment can immediately do certain ...ings. At present, it is the main ...ancier for industry, all the ...ney given by the banks and ...ancial institutions, land, ...ything. So they can know ... cost price of anything and ...ulate the selling price. On a ...ed base it is possible. The ...vernment can then decide ...w much wage can be given to ... workers. The Government ...uld have a broad wage ...icy, to protect the wages of ... worker.

Q. Is the problem then basi...ly of wages?

A. As a trade unionist. I'm ...cerned with wages. Prior to my coming ... the scene, wage agreements were of 40 ... 50 rupees. Now they are 200 to 300 ...ees.

Q. Are the demands of workers so...times unreasonable? Do you scale them ...n?

A. Sometimes. Ten to 15 per cent ...e things happen. Because of my mass ...king that balance sheets are bad, I may ...e doing injustice. But hardly 10 per cent.

Q. Do you believe there should be a ...vate sector?

A. Yes, the private sector should be ..., but on that there should be some ...ctions on wages and prices.

Q. Do you agree that companies must ... profit?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you consider yourself a ...ist?

A. No, I don't consider myself a ...ist.

Q. You're not a Marxist, you believe in private enterprise, then in what way are you left of centre?

A. This is the thing. You must see the workers' interest. If private enterprise can be properly controlled seeing the interest of the customers and workers, that type of controlled economy the Government can run.

Q. You mean socialist control?

A. Yes, socialist control, that is a good word you have used.

Q. Have you considered joining any political party?

A. No, because I'm finding the present parties are not taking up workers' causes.

Q. Are politically controlled unions bad?

A. These unions are more interested in politics than in workers' economic gains.

> **YOU MUST understand that there are no economic changes which come through the Parliament or talking alone. You have to organise and fight these injustices which exist. It is morchas and agitations which deliver the goods, not talk.**

Q. At one time you were in the Congress(I)....?

A. That is right, from 1972 to 1977 I was a Congress(I) MLA, but I was the only one who was arrested under MISA.

Q. Given a chance, would you join the Congress(I) again?

A. No, no, not at all. I have not approached them and they have not approached me. I will not bargain away the workers' interest with any party.

Q. How did you find Antulay as a chief minister. Was he sympathetic to the workers' plight?

A. He was a short-tempered man. We never went to him with our problems. We found that if we went to him, the problems became more complicated.

Q. What do you think of Mrs Gandhi?

A. As far as labour is concerned, she doesn't have any policies.

Q. Do you believe productivity and wages should be linked?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. In your negotiations, what pressures do you put on the managements?

A. I don't pressure. The employers realise that if they don't give money (to the workers) this union will resist, go for strikes, that is why they give in. That may be the pressure.

Q. Do you have any national plans in your trade union work?

A. No!

Q. Why not? If your formula works in Bombay, Maharashtra...?

A. I'm a small man. I can't manage that. I have no ambition.

Q. By doing all the negotiation yourself, aren't you negating the concept of collective bargaining? Shouldn't the workers be learning to negotiate themselves, to gain confidence?

A. You've raised a very important point. That is my desire for many years. that the worker should study this. It shouldn't go on behind one individual, that is not correct also. But the whole practical difficulty is that many of my workers are not educated. Second thing is that the educated people in the factory never come forward to give their help because they are fifty-fifty-fifty (per cent) with the management and fifty with the workers. So that type of intellectual will never come forward.

Third, my difficulty is that if I leave things to the workers, it is not properly put up. Sometimes they make any demand taking my name, and sometimes the management tackles some of them and starts negotiating from a lower level. And, subsequently I find things difficult to correct.

Q. What kind of relationship do you usually have with the employers?

A. Very good. In the majority they know they must pay a good share to workers. I tell them if they do, the workers must work well. It is only a handful where they don't realise this.

Q. You have called the Tatas traders? They are not traders. They have investment worth a thousand crore.

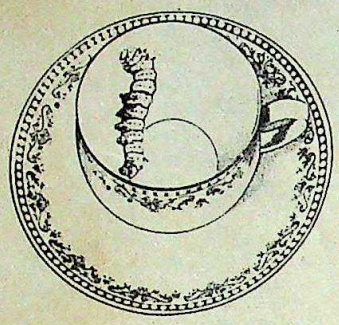
A. Their mentality is that of traders. I don't mean in the *bania* sense. The whole tendency of employers is to keep the wages at a minimum level.

Q. What is your idea of a good employer?

A. One who gives the worker good things.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



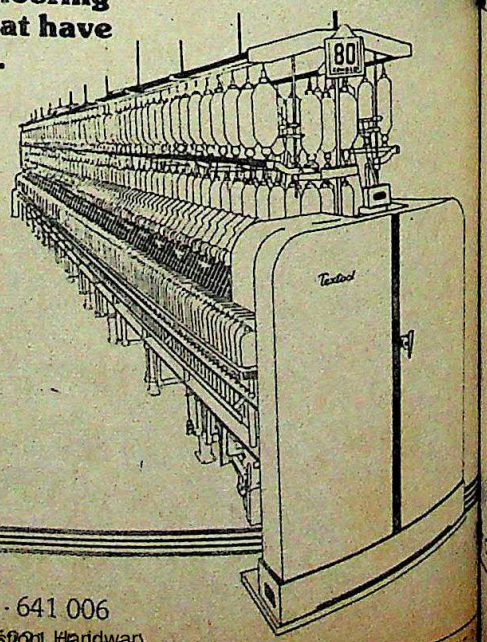
The caterpillar in the teacup

'Oh,' said the princess. 'What's this in my tea?' Floating there in her exquisite china teacup was a piece of yellow fluff that had fallen off the bough of a tree. And as she watched spellbound in the wonder of it all, gossamer fine threads of a brilliant lustre magically began to unravel from it.

Thus began the history of silk as we know it today and as tradition has it.

From Textool comes another enduring tradition of India's textile world..... quality machinery to turn the wheels of the flourishing textile industry. Fly frames, ring frames, ring doubling frames, cone winders and doubler winders. Machines to see a diversity of textiles through the crucial stages of spinning and winding. Rugged, modern machines from Textool that are running effortlessly in textile mills all over the country and in several parts of the world. The credentials of this premier Indian textile engineering organisation..... over thirty years of an intense involvement with the warp and weft of the Indian textile world.

Cast into every piece of machinery that Textool manufactures today are the engineering precision and technological excellence that have been built up of a solid experience.



textool

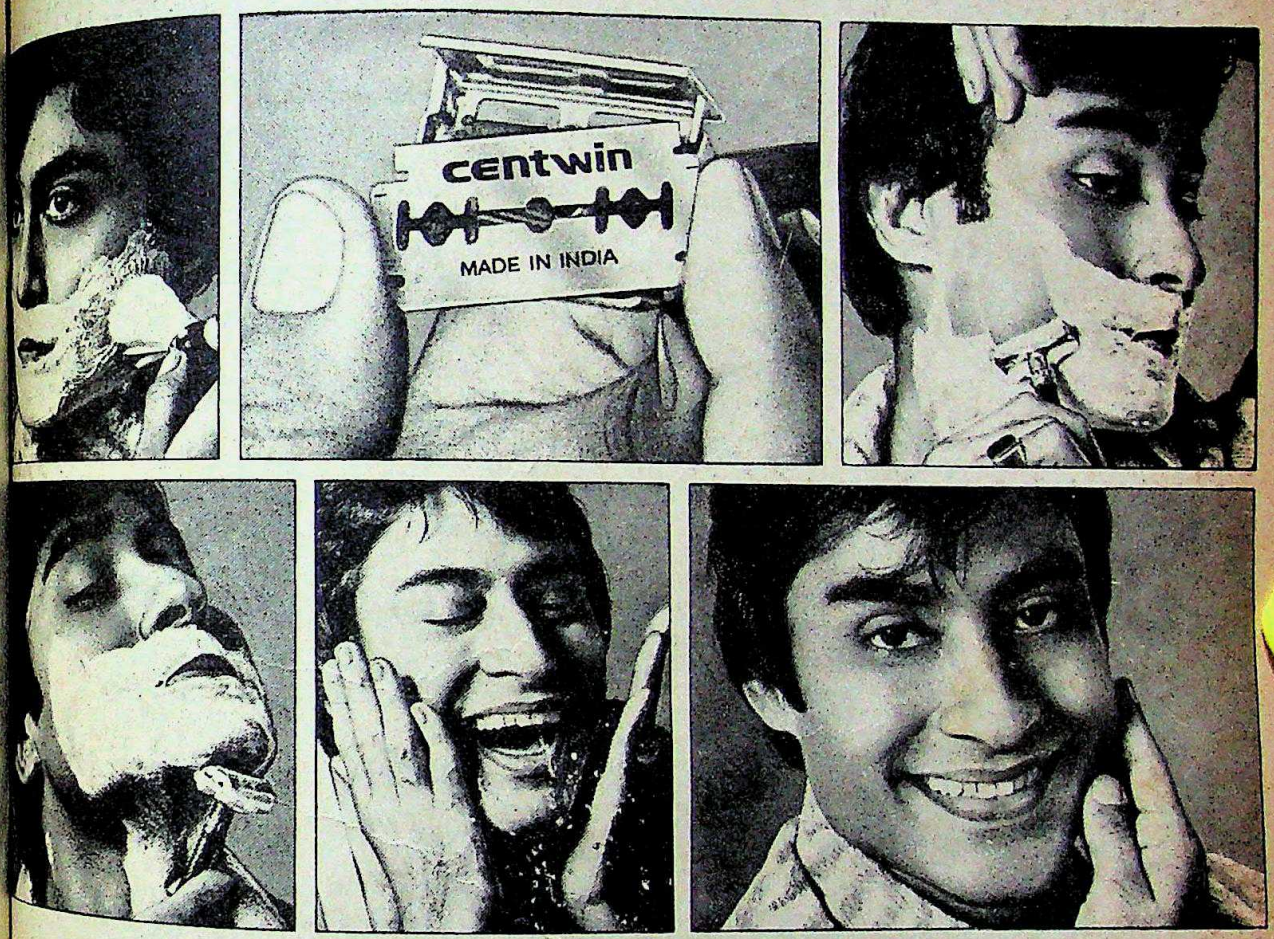
Textool Company Limited Ganapathy Coimbatore - 641 006
Grams: TEXTOLCO Telex: 855-353 TXT IN Telephone: 26201 (5 lines)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CENTWIN

The one male pleasure that's still entirely a man's.



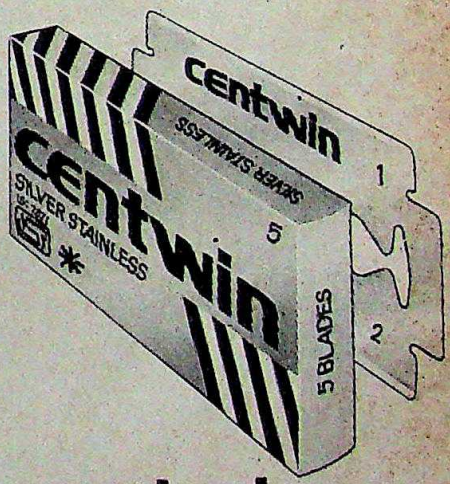
All Centwin gives you is a shave. A superb shave. Not boy meets girl. Not pale, empty claims. Just a smooth, comfortable shave.

That's the Centwin shave.

The shave that lives up to its promise. Because of Zypax. A unique polymer coating that fills in even microscopic imperfections in the shaving edge. So that the blade glides easily over your face. No nicks. No cuts. No razor burns. Ever. Shave after silken-smooth shave.

The Centwin shave.

Try it. You'll never settle for less again.



centwin

A MAN AND HIS BLADE.

Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.

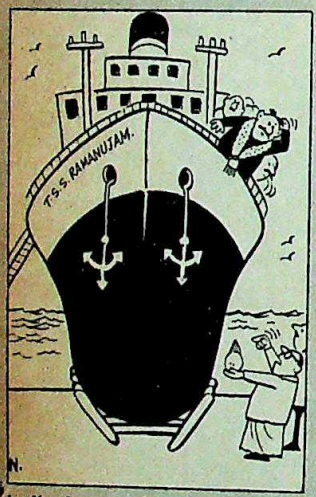
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Harbour Blight

■ All Indians are equal, but some Indians, with apologies to George Orwell, are more equal than others. Among the citizens so privileged are those usually large presences called ministers, and last month one such presence in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu made itself felt. The good ship T.S.S. Ramanujam, owned by the Government's Shipping Corporation of India Ltd, was waiting to sail to Sri Lanka; departure time: 12 noon. The hundreds of passengers had gone through the wringer of 'embarkation formalities' which had started wringing at 7.30 a.m. Now they waited for T.S.S. Ramanujam to leave the pier.

They waited a long time. A minister was coming, and it seemed he was coming in a



bullock-cart, for it was all of four hours before the august personage hove to on the horizon, complete with his sycophantic entourage. The minister, reportedly responsible for transport, strolled majestically onto the humble ship, took a regal survey of the vessel—a survey that took him exactly five minutes—and sauntered away, the sycophants trailing in his wake. Then, and only then, did the good ship T.S.S. Ramanujam weigh anchor and steam away, after a delay of nearly four and a half hours. But, of course, without the minister's blessings, the ship might not have made such a safe voyage.

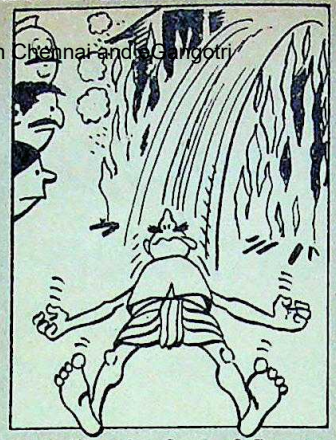
Teacher In Drag

■ The students sitting morosely in their classroom in a Surat school were jerked out of their stupor recently when their teacher entered. This by itself would not have been such an earth-shaking event but for the fact that the said teacher had discarded the usual trousers and shirt for a slinky black petticoat. For all of 45 minutes, while giggles periodically broke the silence, the gentleman's graceful attire swished this way and that as he guided pupils through the portals of learning. Outside, as word spread, students and teachers watched goggle-eyed at this performance

Later, when the hysterical students burst into roars after the class, the reason for the teacher's sudden about-turn in dress became clear. He had entered into a bet with a friend that he would wear a lady's undergarment and teach, and in return would get Rs 100. So he wore a lady's undergarment and taught, and won Rs 100, and managed to ruffle the feathers of parents in the bargain. They reported the incident to the state education minister, but their children are eagerly waiting for 'Sir' and his next escapade.

Dead Drunk

■ Ram Autar, a rickshaw puller of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, must have heard about hell and its purgatorial fires many times in his life. However, he did not take much notice of the warnings until one morning when he woke up to discover what looked alarm-



ingly like the fires of Satan's abode burning around him. As he had downed peg after peg of liquor the night before, he inevitably thought that retribution had arrived at last and that the Devil would soon be leaving his calling card and ask him which torture he preferred.

But Autar decided to struggle against fate and jumped up from his hard bed and out of the flames. The relief was immediate, but his leap into life came as a considerable shock to a crowd of his 'nearest and dearest' who were waiting for the body of their 'departed' brother to be consumed in the purifying flames. Apparently, Autar's binge had rendered him unconscious and breathless, and to all appearances lifeless: that explained the flames. All's well that ends well, but Autar is going to lay off the bottle for quite some time to come.

Partisan Patriots

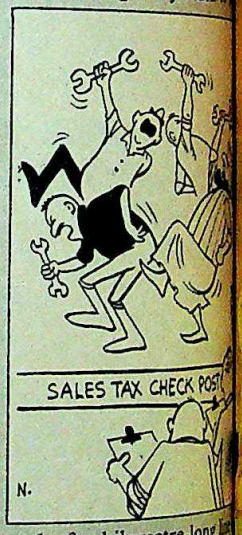
■ On the auspicious occasion of Republic Day, 1982, a fervent patriot and former freedom fighter of Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, set out to buy the national flag for his grandchildren. They had wanted to pin miniature flags on their dress fronts. For three hours grandfather tramped the streets of Thanjavur, wearing out soles and temper, hunting for the tricolour, but discovered that no shop had it in stock.

The elusive national flag hurt grandfather's feelings considerably, and to add insult to injury, the shopkeepers laid out a number of political party flags stitched out of a gratifying variety of materials. One shop-

keeper, wise to the [illegible] public, said disarming[illegible] asks for the national fl[illegible] People want only par[illegible] It is clear that, de[illegible] moans of a few intellec[illegible] party system is very m[illegible] and kicking.

Highway Hold-up

■ Driving on Indian [illegible] ways is not a rest[illegible] perience. Trucks, cows a[illegible] lages all contribute to [illegible] the journey an exciting, [illegible] rather nerve-racking [illegible] Last month, a family tra[illegible] from Tatanagar to Delhi [illegible] vered a new occupational [illegible] zard: sales tax check posts [illegible] obstacle in question wa[illegible] Naubatpur sales tax [illegible] post, and when the fami[illegible] its car arrived there at 7 p[illegible] the evening, they stuck [illegible]



end of a kilometre-long [illegible] trucks filled with extr[illegible] angry and moderately [illegible] drivers. The man of the [illegible] learnt that clearing a post [illegible] pended on how fast the pa[illegible] the officials could be gr[illegible] and he set out to reason [illegible] them.

Having passed [illegible] thousand assorted vehicle[illegible] the way, he arrived at the [illegible] post along with the rearguard [illegible] a besieging force. More th[illegible] hundred drivers were do[illegible] war-dance around the [illegible] post brandishing sticks [illegible] greasy spanners. Prudently [illegible] staff of the post had run [illegible] Only when the police ca[illegible] the convoy start rolling [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Wake up.
The times have changed.

New Philips Quartz Control Clock Radio

It's a marvel of technology and thoughtfulness. Set it on 'slumber' and drop off to sleep, and it switches off. Automatically. And it wakes you up with music, news, or a 'buzz'. Touch 'snooze', and it lets you sleep 10 minutes longer.

A powerful two-band radio. Or an accurate quartz clock that switches over automatically to 'battery' when mains fail.

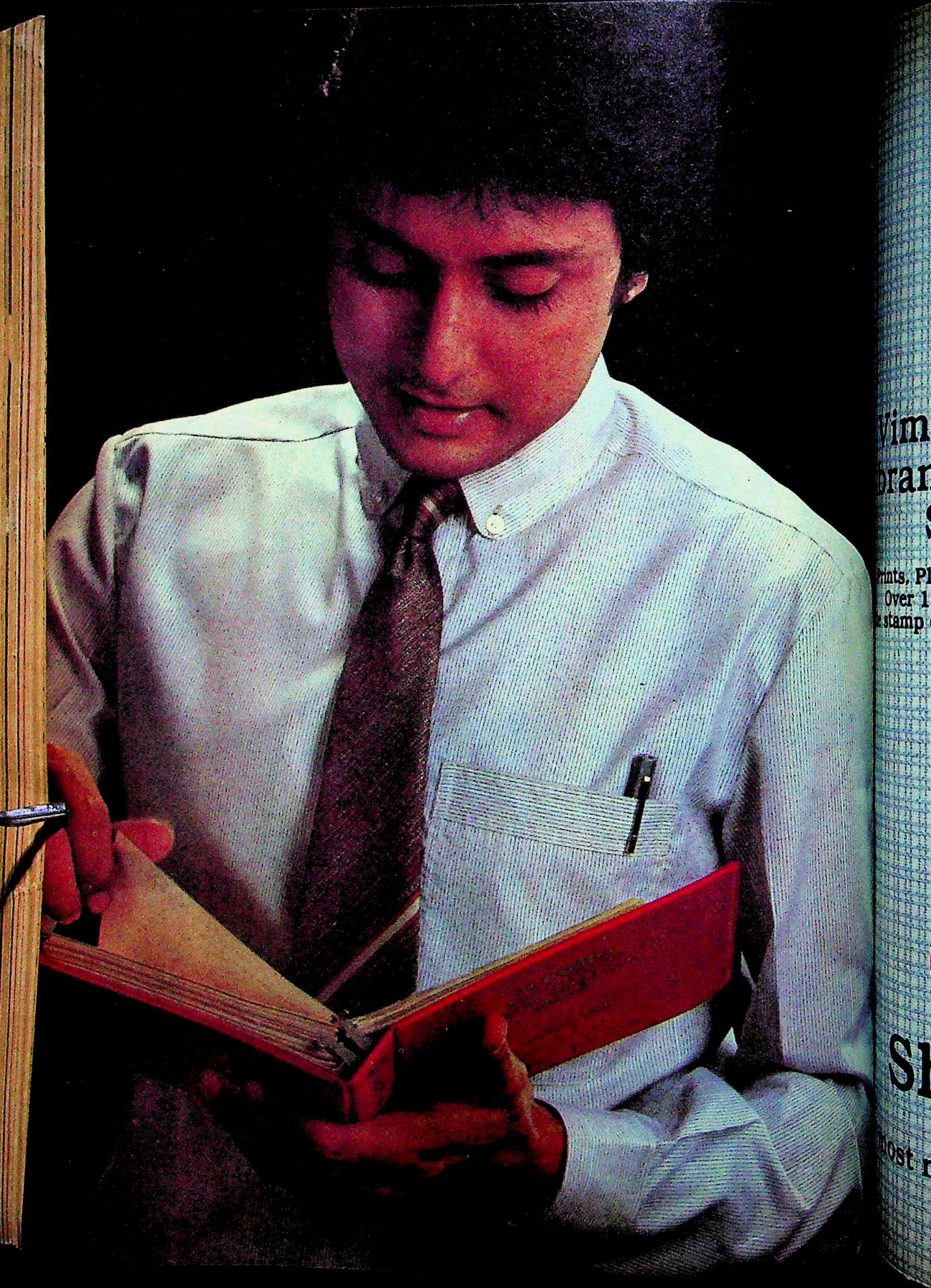
Anyway you look at it, it's a winner.

From Philips, the trusted Indian household name for over fifty years.

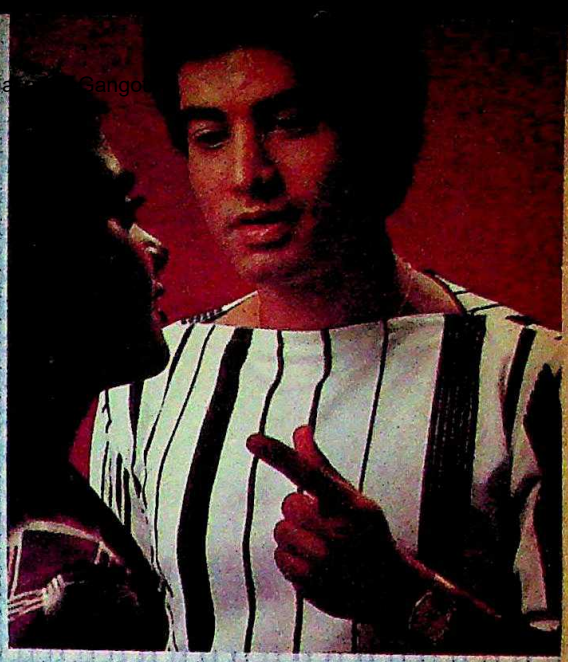
Electronics & Electricals Limited

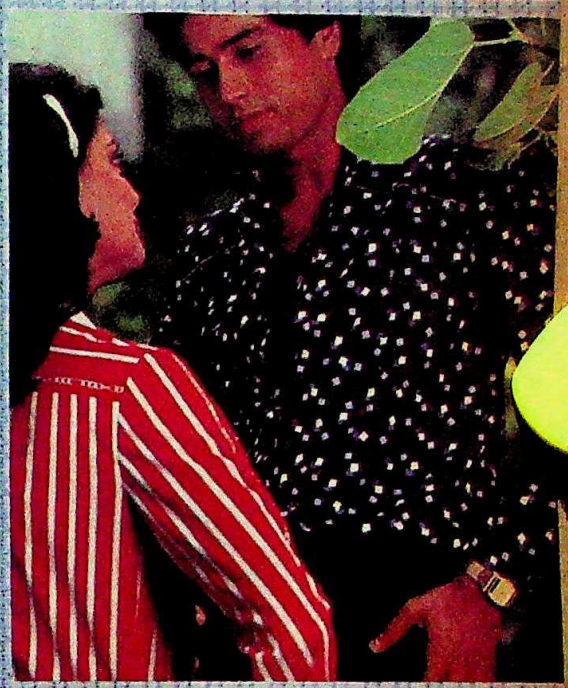
PHILIP

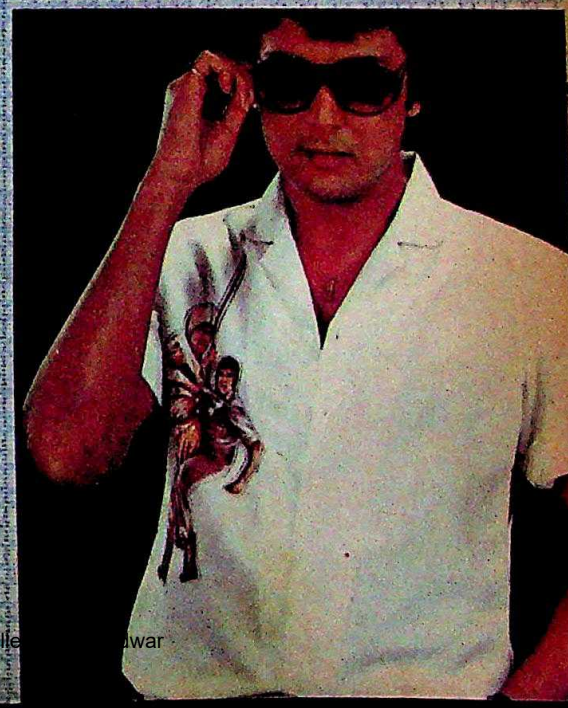
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chenna Gangotri







Vimal introduces brand new breed of Shirtings.

Prints, Plains. Panels. Checks. Stripes. Over 1600 of them. Each bearing the stamp of Vimal's exclusive excellence.

VIMAL®
A RELIANCE PRODUCT

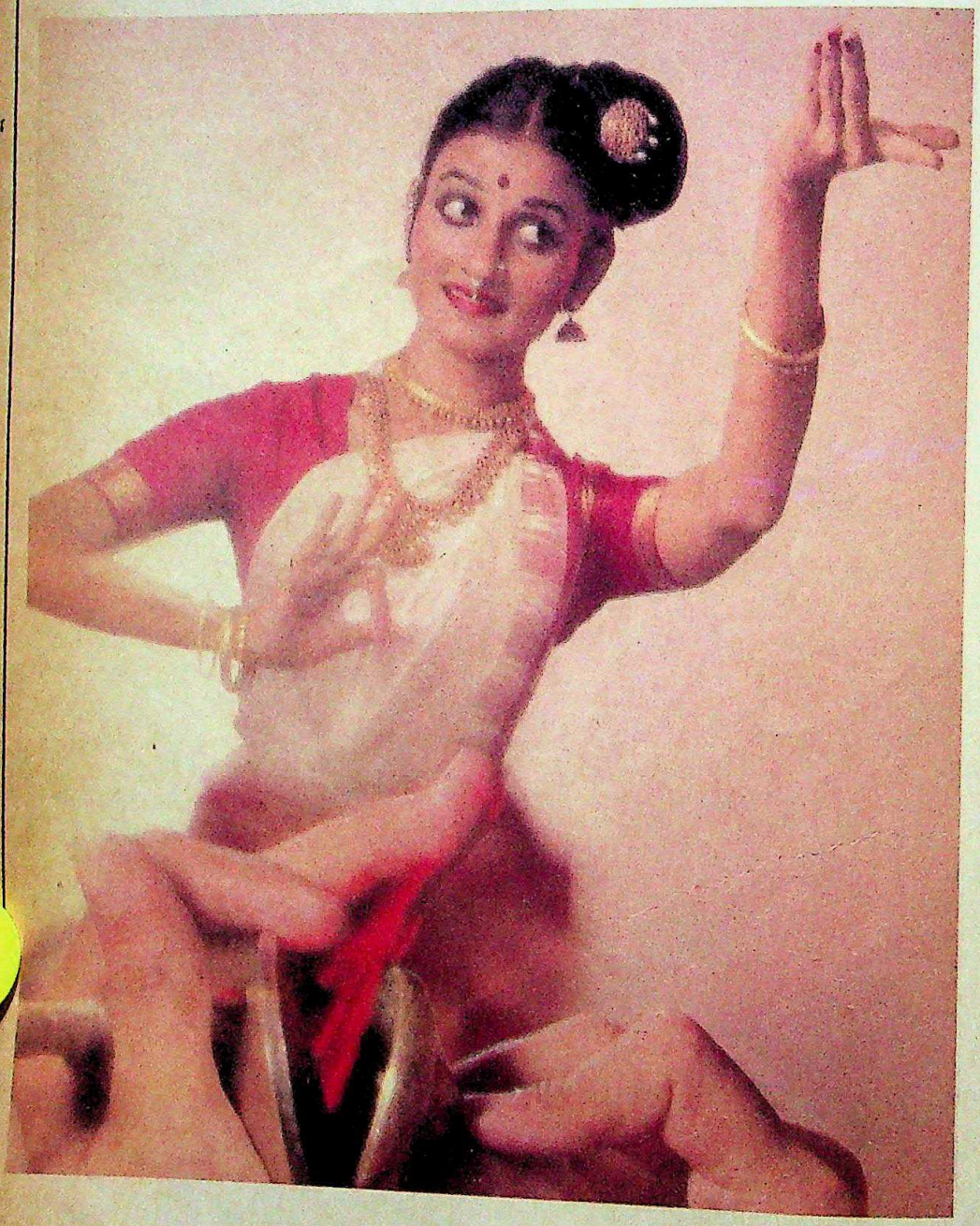
Shirtings

From India's most modern textile plant

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WHEN THE EYES DANCE, LIPS EXPRESS, HANDS CONVEY, FEET SUGGEST, MOHINIATTAM SPINS A YARN, A LITTLE LIKE LAKSHMI MACHINES...



A Mohiniattam legend is composed of fine little components that make up the tale. Enchanting little things, really. Much like the fine strands of fibre spun into yarn.

If today, some of the best known textile mills have modernised their factories with the most advanced textile machineries made by LMW, it is because LMW has created for itself, an international reputation for quality. With such world famous collaborators like Rieter Machine Works Ltd and Schweiter Engineering Works Ltd. of Switzerland, it is indeed remarkable that absolutely world class quality textile machinery born on the very soil of India. For LMW to develop into a massive textile machinery manufacturing complex in India, it took a lot of pain, endeavour, discipline and determination.

Today, LMW is happy to stand on the foundations of results, success and prosperity.

lakshmi machine works ltd
coimbatore

FDS LMW 3527A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

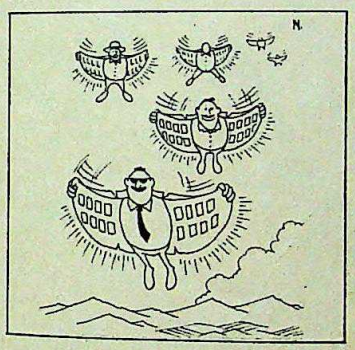
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and

"Golden" Harvest

Walled City of Delhi last Rabtas Kumar Sharma, business- scooting along on his scooter when he stopped by Customs agents. A quick search brought to light one gleaming gold bar bearing foreign markings, subsequently valued at Rs 57,624. Sharma's remand to judicial custody did not make headlines, but Customs officials realised the importance of the catch only when gold bars with similar markings began to surface in the Delhi bullion bazaars of Bombay and Calcutta. It was clear that a big smuggling operation was on.

Intelligence work on the part of the authorities revealed that the gold was coming from Hong Kong after resting for a while in Bhutan. A year ago, gold and silver had been smuggled out of India to the flourishing free trade other markets at a profit margin of 15 and 20 per cent.

With the balance of trade tipped the other way, gold was coming in, at a profit margin of nearly 25 per cent. Said one official: "Our estimate is that 10 kilos worth Rs 15 lakh come every month. It all depends on the price fluctuations in the Hong Kong and Indian bullion markets."



Gold smuggling into India—an ironic reversal of the age-old trend into the country—started sometime in 1981, the authorities estimate last year when the difference between the Indian and Hong Kong prices widened enough to make it worthwhile.

The modus operandum of the current route is as follows: Last fortnight intelligence collected by India and Nepal had intercepted gold from Hong Kong and confiscated it worth Rs 214 lakh, a sizeable haul by any standards. In fact, intelligence reports in the last few months had time and again pointed to two big smuggling syndicates operating out of Kathmandu—the Bhutia and Marwari gangs.

Modus Operandi: According to intelligence sources, the modus operandi was simple. Couriers sent from Delhi to Hong Kong and Macao picked up shipments in 1 kg and 5 kg bars and return with them in false-bottomed suitcases. The small consignments are transferred to larger packages to cut costs in case something went wrong. On occasions nothing did, mainly because a few Nepalese Customs officials at the Tribhuvan Airport knowingly turned a blind eye. Said a Delhi Customs official: "Such operations are not possible without the involvement of the enforcement authorities. This is true of any airport, be it Tribhuvan or Palam, where smuggling is carried out openly with clockwork precision."

The gold is usually in the form of 'biscuits' weighing 10 gm to 100 gm—priced at Rs 1,100 per 10 gm in the international market last fortnight. The second phase of the bullion's progress is over the 1,100-km-long Indo-Nepal border. The poorly-policed perimeter with its ill-equipped check posts is a cakewalk for the enterprising couriers, whose way is smoothened by obliging officials. Some fly to Patna, where the small Customs post poses no problem. In India, the gold is snapped up in the Delhi and Bombay bullion markets where the price was up to Rs 1,740 last fortnight.

At times, the law of averages takes its revenge, as was proved by the arrest of Umesh Kumar Aggarwal and Mukesh Kumar Aggarwal in New Delhi last month. The brothers had crossed the border to enter Bihar and made their way to Delhi on their 25th run. Unfortunately, they were stopped by police on their way to the airport and showed signs of panic. This led Ranbir Singh, the station house officer of the Vasant Vihar Police Station, to search the baggage. Hidden inside he found 55 gold bars valued at Rs 20 lakh. Said Singh: "The contraband was carefully wrapped in carbon paper to avoid detection by airport metal detectors."

Immunity: Of the syndicates operating in Nepal, intelligence sources feel that the Bhutia operation is privileged. Said an official: "Their movements have indicated that they can visit foreign countries and have no difficulty obtaining passports for their carriers and their baggage is not checked when they return home." Nepalese officials refuse to comment and one said that it was a "sensitive subject".

It is likely that the gold rush to India will flourish for some time to come, at least as long as the prices in Hong Kong and India make it profitable. The smugglers are also emboldened by the slow process of law, which makes it worth breaking. Vir Singh Rathore was arrested 15 years ago after 50 gold bars were found in his possession. He was finally convicted on February 1 this year.

—ASOKA RAINA

JAI KAJAL

Keeps the eyes cool, healthy– clears vision and soothes tired eyes.

JAI KAJAL is useful for all from babies to old alike.

OWAMIL TABLET

Gives immediate relief from headache, toothache, muscular pain, colds and flu.

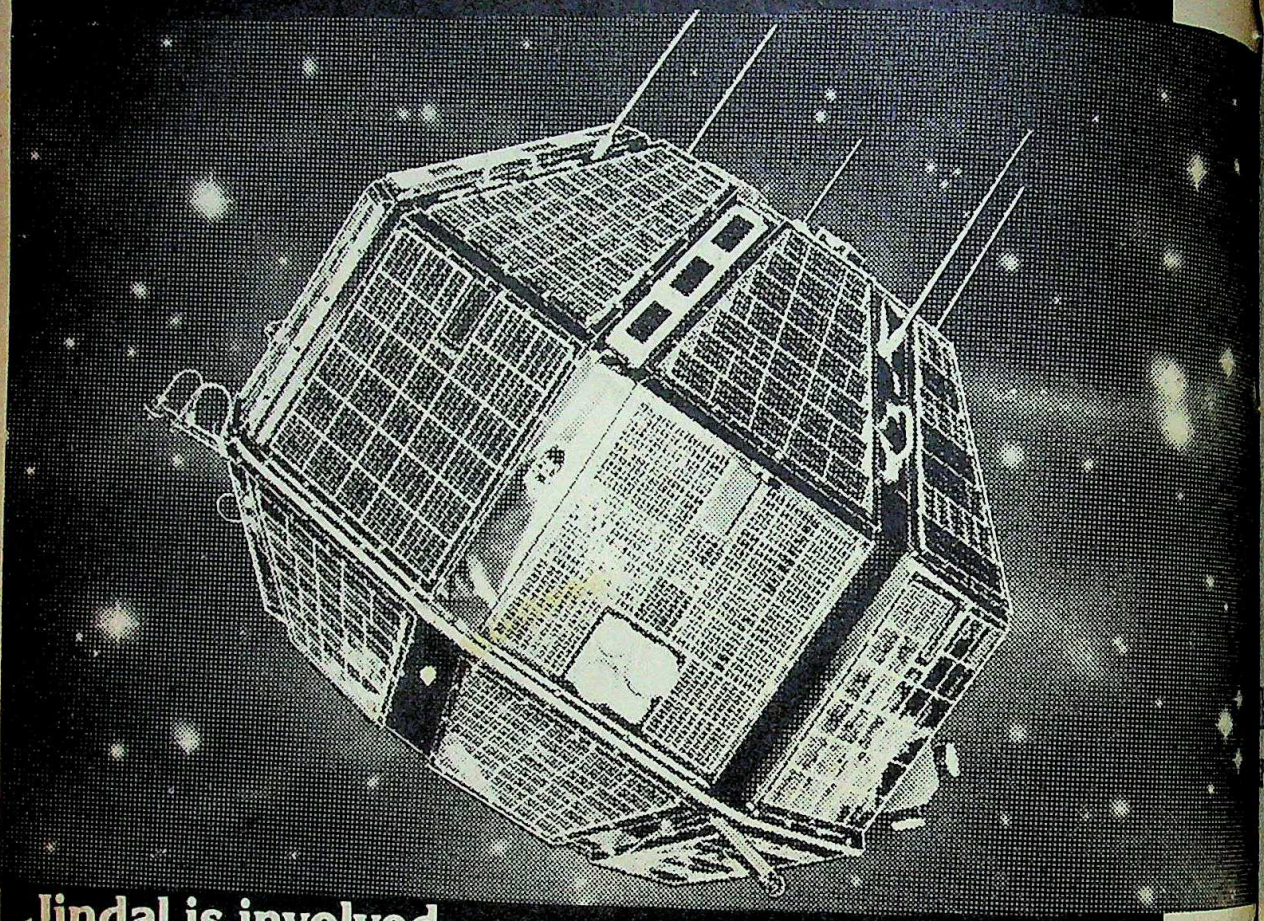
WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
BORIVLI, BOMBAY-400 066

ART-2982

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

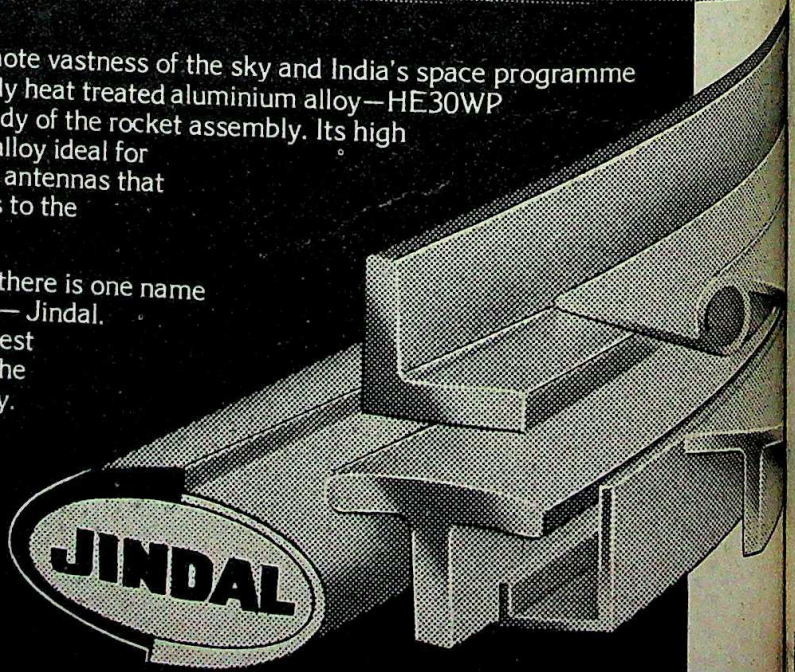
WHEN SPACE IS EXPLORED



Jindal is involved

Another satellite whirls off into the remote vastness of the sky and India's space programme comes of age. Jindal extruded a specially heat treated aluminium alloy—HE30WP in tees and angles for the supporting body of the rocket assembly. Its high strength to weight ratio also made the alloy ideal for the fabrication of the huge Intelsat dish antennas that receive information and give commands to the satellite from base.

In aluminium extrusions in India today, there is one name that spells total capability and expertise— Jindal. What Jindal offers is not merely the widest range of made to order extrusions, but the absolute assurance of impeccable quality. Better dimensional tolerances, a more uniform microstructure, better surface finish and flatness are reasons why leading industries and agriculturists bank on Jindal extrusions.



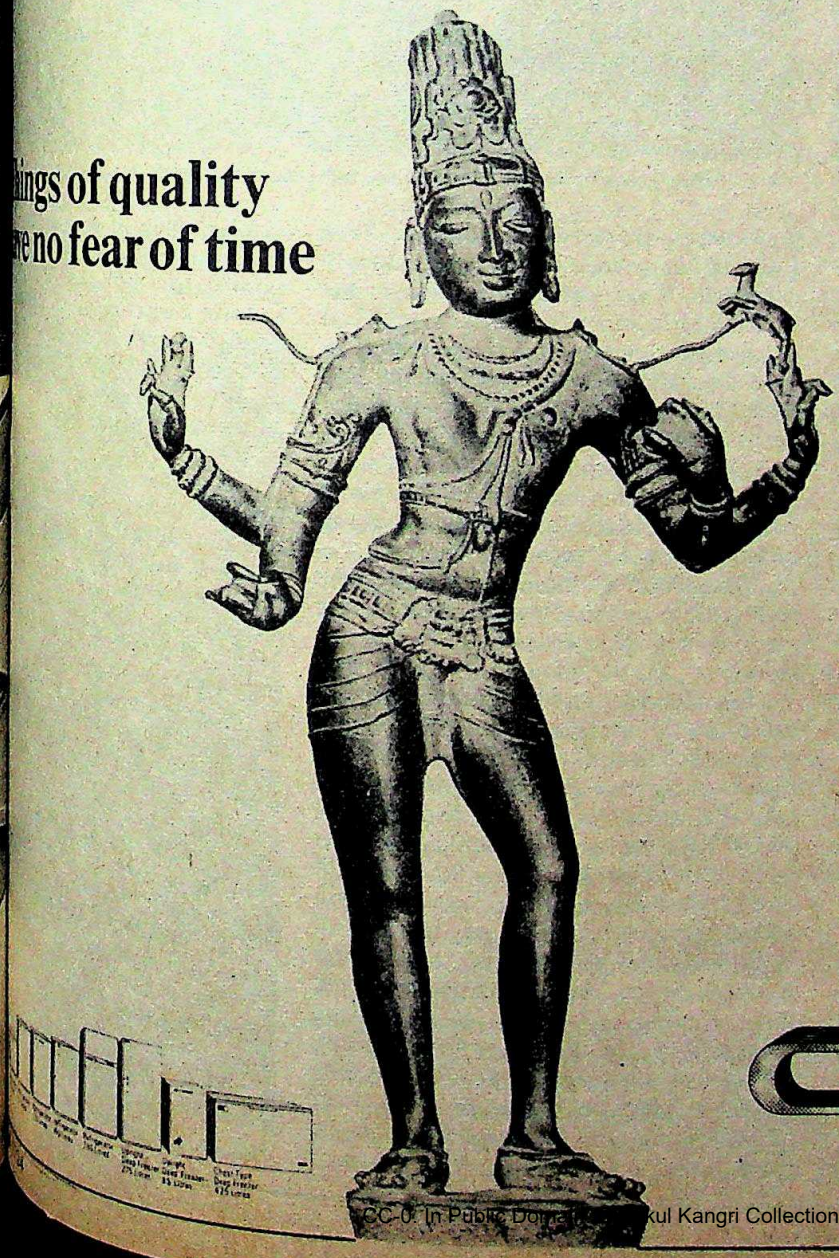
Jindal Aluminium Ltd.

16th Km., Tumkur Road, Bangalore-560 073

Sales Offices: Bombay • Delhi

CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



ings of quality
e no fear of time

Time is the enemy of all things made. It weakens. It lessens. It wears out the most carefully-built products.

Gem believes that there are ways of taking the sting out of time. Taming it to a point where it is always respected, but never feared.

We know the real challenge comes after the sales. When new becomes used. And used becomes old. This is why we have a nation-wide service organization that is as close to you as your phone book.

You see at Gem we believe that quality is not something to be flicked on and off like a neon sign. We believe it should be a philosophy of excellence dedicated to one person—you.

GEM®

REFRIGERATORS

—forever yours!

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Mercenaries

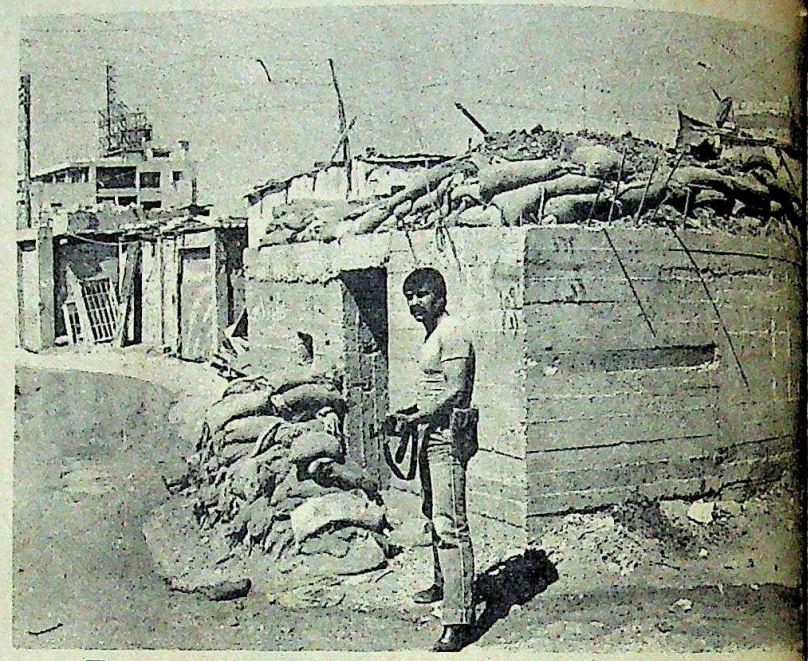
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Caught In A Cross-fire

THE capital's Tihar jail last fortnight opened its doors to a group of 31 rugged men from Jullundur district who must surely rank as the most unusual among the diversity of criminals, under-trials and plain detainees who inhabit its notorious precincts. Indeed, for a while few of the jailors seemed to have any idea of who the motley band were, or why they were there. "We thought they were under detention for violating the cigarette act," said one. The confusion—there isn't any such thing as "the cigarette act"—was absurd. The men from Punjab had been remanded to judicial custody till their case comes up for hearing this fortnight under the Emigration Act. Unfortunately for them, word spread that there was something secret—the word being corrupted into 'cigarette'—about their offence, revealing an astonishing ignorance on the part of at least some officials.

There was, of course, nothing secret about the men, who were the first batch of Indians tricked into serving as mercenaries in war-torn Lebanon. (They were lured with a promise of jobs as workers.) Since there is no law which prohibits Indians from fighting in other nations' wars, the concerned authorities were compelled to cast their net wide for a plausible charge on which to detain the men while the Central Intelligence Bureau (CIB) and the Special Branch grilled them to pick up the trail of the shadowy underground network which has for several months been recruiting Indians as workers and sending them to the war in Lebanon. "We have arrested them for violating the Immigrant Act," said Protector of Emigrants Virendra Kumar Sharma. (The men now held had failed to get a routine no objection certificate from his office—an offence with a maximum penalty of three months and a fine of Rs 500.) The trade in mercenaries, which was first exposed by INDIA TODAY (October 31, 1981), has supplied Indians to fight on all the sides in Lebanon: Palestinian groups led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Phalangists and the Israel-supported Maronite Christians.

The reluctant mercenaries are understandably upset about their experiences. Interviewed by INDIA TODAY in the deputy superintendent's room at Tihar, Kuldip Singh, a strapping 26-year-old Sikh, lamented, "Is this justice? All we wanted was a better life. We were told there were good jobs available, and now we're in this mess." The men were obviously ignorant of the laws they may have unwittingly broken. Tara Ram, 18, the youngest of the batch, simply confessed, "I am scared." All seven of the 31 detainees interviewed by INDIA TODAY had one question uppermost in their mind: how long would they have to remain in jail? Ironically, government officials conceded that the men were victims who had fallen prey to unscrupulous operators. Yet, it seems unlikely that the men will be able to return to normal lives till the illicit traffic in cannon-fodder has been busted.



The PLO camp in Beirut where the mercenaries camped: traumatic experience

The return of the 31 men brings the story of the mercenaries full circle. Their story begins on December 27, 1981 when two recruiting agents Mahinder Singh and Jagdish of Phillaur and Jullundur had managed to round up 31 farmers, with the lure of bright job prospects in Lebanon. Most of them were in their early 20s, a few were in their 40s, each one of them had paid Rs 14,000 for a journey that would have normally cost them Rs 4,000. Said Amarjit Singh, 25, "We sold whatever we had, pawned what we could, to pay the agent." They had been quite certain that things would work out because Mahinder Singh, the recruiting agent, was accompanying them to Lebanon. They had no reason to believe that anything was amiss. As events unfolded, it became obvious that Mahinder Singh was part of a well-organised pipeline running men into Lebanon. The group of 31 followed the same route others had [illegible] them which INDIA TODAY investigation [illegible] months ago had confirmed. There [illegible] however a small deviation. Instead of [illegible] via Kathmandu they had been taken [illegible] to Dacca. Said Sharma, "After they [illegible] deported from Lebanon, we checked [illegible] passports; they had visitors' visas for Bangladesh and the passports were genuine."

Circuitous Route: From Dacca [illegible] led to Moscow, where they were put [illegible] the night at a hotel close to the [illegible] Moscow was an unscheduled stop [illegible] they missed the earlier connection [illegible] Kuldip, "But this didn't perturb the [illegible] Mahinder Singh. He seemed to have [illegible] prepared for such contingencies." [illegible] following day they were flown [illegible] Bulgaria. Upon arrival in Sofia they [illegible] driven to the railway station in Varna [illegible] journey beyond Varna was tedious. [illegible] travelled to Istanbul, Turkey. From [illegible] they took to the air again and arrived [illegible] Damascus, Syria at 9 p.m., the next [illegible] stop in their circuitous route.

At Damascus, the well-organised [illegible] work showed up again. They were [illegible] another Indian, who called himself [illegible] Soon after their arrival at Damascus [illegible] were driven somewhere beyond the [illegible] a small town and kept in a small room. [illegible] Kuldip Singh, "It was like a pigsty. [illegible] was hardly enough room for us to [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ps and we did not know where ...d. Late the following night they were ...bded into a waiting bus. Another ...ed—Mian a Pakistani—who as...ed that the visas for Lebanon ...ere in order and they would be ...n Beirut and their new employers. ...Mian, Rana and Mahinder—...n a car, as the busload of 31 Indian ...made its way down the dusty road ...the Syrian-Lebanese border. Roop ...another member of the group, who ...at the rear of the bus, had kept ...ck at the recruiting trio in their ...Roop Lal, "We had left Damascus ...ht and could not see them except ...headlights. Somewhere along the ...the trio turned off, leaving us with ...a Syrian." On reaching the border ...spoke in the local language with ...guards. Whatever had transpired ...through the border post and into ...Soon they were driven to a camp. ...had reached their destination in ...hours of January 10, after 15 days ...On the morning of January 11 they ...know what they had got themselves ...Kuldip, "It was in the morning ...came to know that we were at a PLO ...Veer Hassan. We had never ...the PLO till we got there (three ...s from Beirut). Captain Abu ...the camp commander welcomed us ...ntimary. All of us were stunned, we ...come all this way to fight someone ...Hassan was polite, but some of ...men of the PLO were more aggressive and threatened us saying, 'You could be accidentally shot or run down or you could get blown up and nobody will know who did it'." But the 31 "recruits" refused to fall in line. Said Gurdev Singh, "We decided to stick together and refuse to fight." The PLO, visibly irritated, resorted to other methods to coerce them into joining the existing band of Indian mercenaries.

Asoka Raina

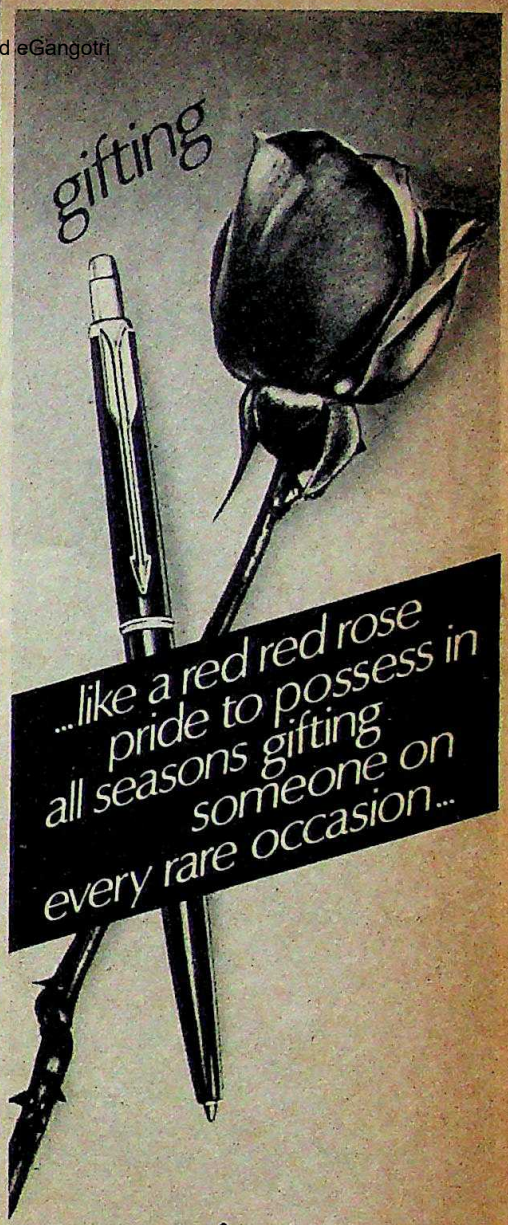
...persuading fresh recruits

Threats: Their method was quite simple. Said Kuldip, "First there was Sujjat, who acted as our go-between, and had been with the PLO for some time." (Sujjat is also one of the Indian mercenaries the INDIA TODAY correspondent met when he went to Beirut.) Sujjat tried to convince the reluctant group to join, but they still balked. When the soft approach failed, they were loaded into trucks one night and driven off. After a few hours the truck stopped and they were allowed to get down but within minutes they were ordered into the trucks again. The act was repeated a number of times. Said Kuldip, "We were getting scared, not knowing what would happen next. Finally, as the sun rose, we found ourselves near some hills, where we were told to get down and lined up against the hillside. A few men armed with Kalishnikovs appeared and began firing above our heads and around us. As the bullets ricocheted, and the sound of gunfire filled the air, a few began to cry. They asked us if we had changed our minds."

Soon afterwards they were driven back to the camp near Beirut. On their return their passports were taken away and they were made to do odd jobs like sweeping the barracks. It was only a quirk of fate, that on the following day, as they lounged around near the gate, Pritam Singh, who had been working in Beirut for some time spotted the group and asked in Punjabi, what they were doing in a PLO camp. In a hushed and hurried conversation the recruits spelt out their dilemma. Pritam called the Indian Embassy in Beirut and told them about the 31 being held by the PLO against their will. The official machinery began to move. Twenty days later the Indian Government managed to repatriate them.

Said Kuldip, "We all thought our ordeal was over." But it was only the beginning of another one. Upon arrival, the Protector of Emigrants filed a report with the Palam police post that the group had violated the Emigration Act, pushing them into Tihar. "We are still lucky," said Kuldip, "at least we got back, I know of nine others, who have Lebanese visas who are still held in Beirut, because they are not willing to fight." Although the CIB and Special Branch are prowling around trying to locate the agent in Punjab, they are foxed. They are unable to discover how the agents were able to cross so many frontiers with ease. Meanwhile the fate of the 31 reluctant mercenaries hangs in the balance.

—ASOKA RAINA



numark
Leonara
ballpen with Topball*

*with the Original Swiss T-Carbide Tip

In delightful colours with lacquered finish

KINGSON PEN & PLASTIC INDUSTRIES
12, Deven Industrial Estate, I. B. Patel Road,
Goregaon (East), Bombay 400 063.
Phone: 696192

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

IOL Indian Oxygen Limited

Chairman's Statement

RUSSI MODY

The following is the Statement made by Mr Russi Mody, Chairman, Indian Oxygen Limited, at the Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 9 February 1982.

The Annual Report for the year 1980/81 has been with you for some time. I don't have much to add. In my statement last year I had said that we could look forward to more prosperous years ahead. The 1980/81 results have, I hope, set the trend for future achievements by the Company. All of you must be happy with the performance for the year, the total dividend recommended and the proposal for the issue of bonus shares to be considered at the Annual General Meeting.

Mr M A Sreenivasan is known to many of you. He is the only one still with us from amongst the distinguished gentlemen who comprised the first Board of the Company on its conversion into a public limited company in 1958. In his capacity as a Director and later from 1975 as the Vice-Chairman of the Board in all the 25 years of his association with the Company he has made very useful contribution both inside and outside the Board Room. Mr Sreenivasan has decided not to seek reappointment on his retirement by rotation at the Annual General Meeting. Mr R C Hesketh-Jones joined the Board of the Company in 1968 and until his resignation from the Board on 10th February 1981 following his retirement from executive offices in The BOC Group has been a great source of help and guidance for the Company. We shall all miss these two veterans. I wish to record our deep appreciation of the very valuable services both of them have rendered to the Company.

Mr Ray Bowdery joined the Board on 23rd March 1981 and this is the first Annual General Meeting of the Company he is attending. He brings with him great experience in the field of industrial gas business throughout the globe and I extend a warm welcome to him.

The performance of the Company in 1980/81 can easily lead to complacency. I, however, do not see any scope for that. The rate of additional investment in productive assets and consequently the rate of growth of the Company has to be accelerated for achieving sustaining satisfactory results. Your Board is fully conscious of the challenge before it and a number of proposals have been developed for increase in the Company's activities. Some of these proposals are under active consideration of the Government. In the meantime a substantial breakthrough in the field of Cryogenic Plant has been achieved by securing orders for two 250-tonne Oxygen Plants for the TISCO modernisation. Work on this project is progressing well. A project for building a new R & D Centre near Calcutta at a distance of about 15 kms from Oxygen House has been taken up in hand. The first phase of the project is due to be completed before the end of this year when we shall not only be able to improve on our already worthwhile performance in R & D, we shall also be able to undertake R & D work of relevance to other companies in The BOC Group particularly for the companies in the third world countries.

In our country today no industrial unit or business can function divorced from the economic realities of the times and therefore it is necessary to say a few words about this. Last year has seen some further encouragement of the industrial sector. The laws of economics so long neglected are once again putting pressure on the policies governing industry and development. Let us hope that the more realistic trends noticeable in the attitude of the Government towards industry will be accelerated in the years ahead and that industry will be allowed to get along with its primary function of producing goods for the country in ever increasing measure. Enlightened entrepreneurs have a great deal to contribute towards the nation's prosperity and Government

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

should encourage rather than inhibit them.

Our growth, both in the public and private sector, more so in the latter, is still being inhibited by a plethora of controls and an out of date bureaucracy whose thirst for administering these controls is insatiable. It would be difficult to single out any one control as being more inhibiting than others, but I think I would not be far wrong if I were to single out the MRTP Act as one possibly more responsible than others So far the only restriction this Act has been able to impose is on the economic progress of the country and the sooner this is realised the better. Speedy action under the law should take care of irresponsible entrepreneurs and not controls, permits and licences.

Although I have always been an advocate of a fair deal for labour and have strongly supported labour's right to strike, after all other avenues have been exhausted, I cannot but lend strong support to the legislative action taken by the Government to control disruption in industrial activity, especially in the core sector. Whilst businessmen, industrialists and managers must not take unfair advantage of this, labour leaders must also realise that by unrealistic demands and frequent interruption of work, they should not be allowed to sacrifice the interests of the country.

However, a lot remains to be done. We can never really achieve the economic heights we desire unless we first stop fooling ourselves. Day after day the newspapers carry stories how targets have been reached and records have been broken in the fields of industrial activity. What is not made clear however is the manner in which these targets are set and by whom. Surely in a poor country like ours, which can ill afford the thousands of crores which are being spent on industrial development, the only target to be achieved should be the installed capacity of the unit. Anything less than that is not an adequate return on the investment made. It grieves me to see the thousands of crores being planned as further inputs into industries without the existing capacities being utilised to the maximum.

In my statement last year I had mentioned about the Company's intention to undertake certain community welfare activities. As a first step in this direction two mobile clinics have been put in service in Calcutta. These vans are equipped for clinical examination and diagnosis by qualified doctors, supply of general medicines and simple surgery to start with. I hope this effort will be a forerunner of greater efforts by all of us to mitigate the suffering of the poorer sections of our society.

Everything that a company achieves is due to its men. In this we have indeed been fortunate. Our workers, supervisors and officers have displayed a high sense of responsibility and zeal in the performance of their duties and these have led to the excellent results obtained. I am quite sure the shareholders would join the Board in thanking and congratulating them on their efforts.

Calcutta
9 February 1982

Note: *This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the meeting.*

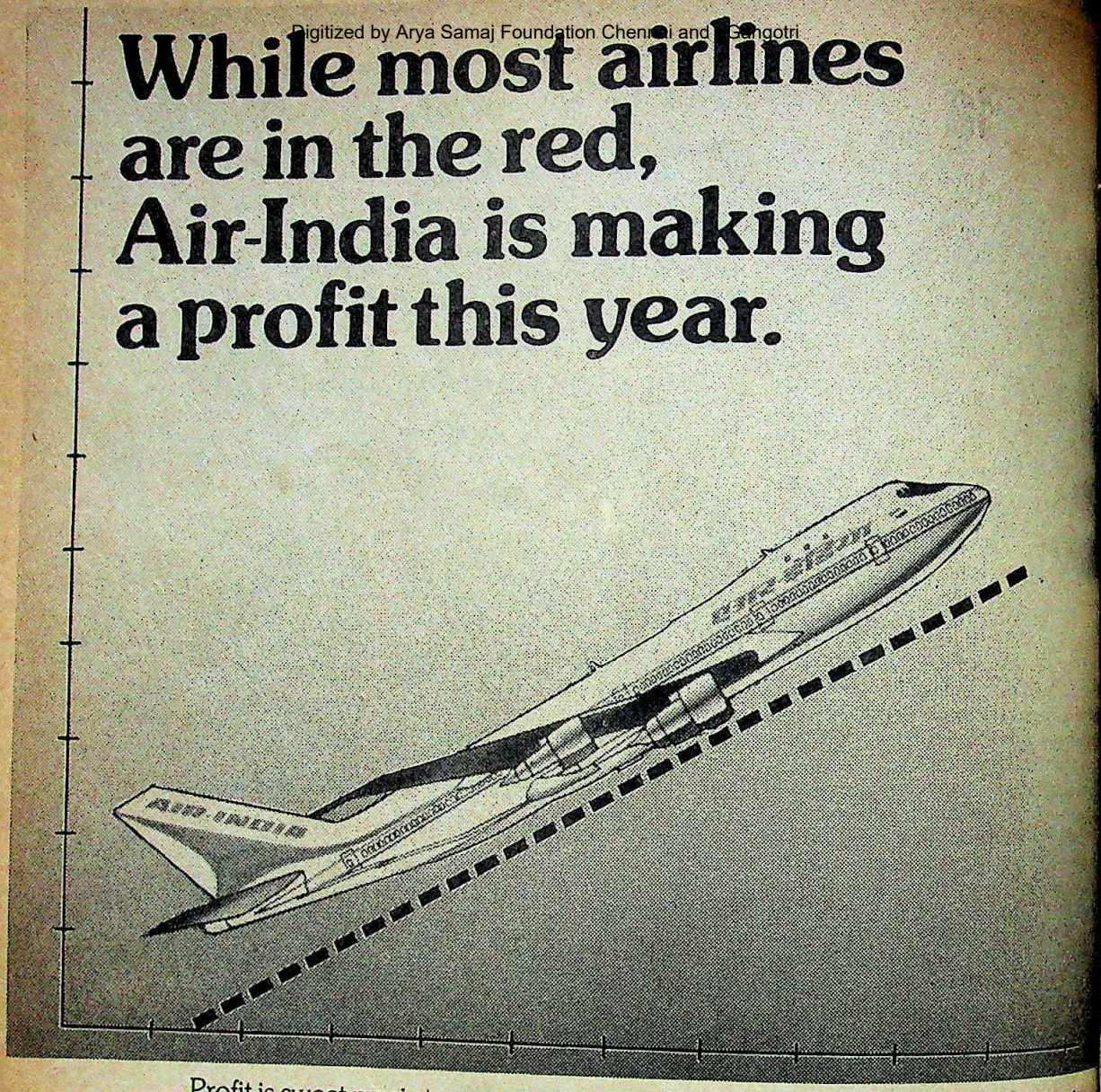
HIGHLIGHTS OF PERFORMANCE

	Year ended 30 Sept 1981 Rs lakhs	Year ended 30 Sept 1980 Rs lakhs
SALES	7794	6190
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	960	455
PROVISION FOR TAXATION	625	260
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	335	195
DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION	164	123
EARNINGS PER SHARE	Rs 4.08	Rs 2.38
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	Rs 2.00	Rs 1.50

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

While most airlines are in the red, Air-India is making a profit this year.



Profit is sweet music to our ears. But it means much more: it means that Air-India has succeeded in defying a global airline crisis and emerged triumphant.

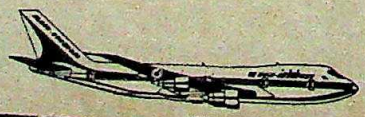
It was no easy task and it meant a lot of shoulders to the wheel. Innovative ideas were implemented: to save fuel, optimise fleet utilisation and plan cost-efficient routes. Efficiency measures were stepped up at every stage of operation.

All this, without compromising the high standards of Air-India's service to the passenger.

Our efforts have borne fruit. This is a moment of satisfaction but not complacency. For the good work must go on.

The flag must fly higher.

Official Carrier
IXth Asian Games, Delhi 1982



एअर-इंडिया
AIR-INDIA
The flag is flying high

HTB-48

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

tress of another kind.

Namaste . . .
we welcome you.

When you're in Jaipur, come to a great hotel. A hotel that synthesises all that is the best in Rajasthani culture and hospitality.

We've designed it and we have rooted its character in the soil of India.

We in India are gifted with our splendid heritage.

And we, at Welcomgroup, are proud to give it to you.

WELCOMGROUP
Mansingh

Sansar Chandra Road
Jaipur-302 001, India.
Phone: 78771
Telex: 036-344 WLCO-IN
Cable: WELCOMOTEL, JAIPUR

RESERVACOM-II
For Instant Reservations
at the wonderful
world of Welcomgroup, call:
Delhi 374127 Bombay 220923
Calcutta 249566 Madras 89460
or any Welcomgroup Hotel.

...300 rooms is beautifully ...ark simplicity and ...design bringing back ...Rajput gallantry and ...

...meeting place.

...Mansingh provides ...cilities for conferences ...It can hold up to 200 ...be extended into its ...for larger gatherings.

Repasts to please a royal palate.

The Mansingh has a variety of entertainment. From ghazals and thumris, on moonlit evenings on the rooftop with the twinkling lights of Jaipur below, to a swinging first class rock band.

A magical rooftop restaurant in pinks and fragile glasswork, the *Shivir* serves Mughlai and Tandoori fare, to a backdrop of live Indian classical music.

The *Sanganer*, a study in blues and greens and the compelling printed fabrics of Rajasthan, offers Continental and Chinese cuisine, with the city's finest live rock music.

Honouring one of Rajasthan's great warriors, the *Rana Sanga* rooftop bar's subdued whiteness makes it just the place in which to relax and watch the world go by, several storeys below.

Its white marble giving relief to colourful Bandhini prints, the *Baradari* tea lounge suggests itself for a quiet cup of tea and snacks.

RESERVACOM-II
For instant reservations at the wonderful world of Welcomgroup.
Delhi: 374127 Bombay: 220923 Calcutta: 249566 Madras: 89460

WELCOMGROUP
The people pleased to please you.

Agra	Mughal Sheraton	Goa	Cidade De Goa	Kargil	Highlands	Ootacamund	Fernhill Palace
Andamans	Bay Island	Gwalior	Usha Kiran Palace	Khimsar	Royal Castle	Patna	Maurya Patna
Aurangabad	Rama International	Hyderabad	Banjara	Madras	Chola Sheraton		
Bangalore	Windsor Manor	Jaipur	Mansingh	Mysore	Rajendra Vilas Palace		
Bhutan	Hotel Druk	Jammu	Asia Jammu-Tawi	New Delhi	Maurya Sheraton	OPENING SOON	
Bombay	Sea Rock	Jodhpur	Umaid Bhawan Palace	New Delhi	Hotel Siddharth	Ajmer	Ajaymeru

Palaces, hotels, resorts, Indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Come Alive with Nescafé

It's a great feeling.
The time's just right.
Share the moment
with a great taste.
Nescafé.

Largest selling
instant coffee
in the world.

NESCAFÉ *Made from 100% pure coffe*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The fruits of our technology are high-yielding

...ow, so you reap" — it's a ...y that Asiatic Oxygen ...eves in. While the nation ... growing more food for the ...siatic Oxygen was not ...ow the lead. In its own ...tic Oxygen has been ... a role in fertilizer plants ... the supply of gases, ... equipment and ... ...s.

...: Argon from fertilizer ...ing distributed through the country by Asiatic Oxygen. And helping to preserve food is nitrogen from Asiatic Oxygen — an essential ingredient for the canning industry.

A range as wide as India's needs

Whether it is for steel plants or mining operations, or space research and atomic energy, the aviation industry or the railways — Asiatic Oxygen has a complete range of gases, welding equipment and accessories to meet the specialised requirements of a variety of industries. Anywhere, Anytime.

Asiatic Oxygen Ltd

8, B B D Bag (East), Calcutta 700 001

More than oxygen, a vital catalyst to growth

SAA/AOL/5

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

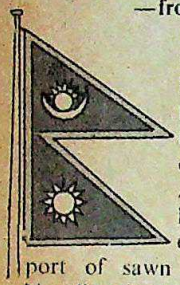
Nepal

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Himalayan Dilemma

Hear me, ye trees that surround our hermitage!
Sakoontala, ne'er moistened in the stream
Her own parched lips, till she had fondly poured
Its purest water on your thirsty roots.

—from Sakoontala by Kalidasa

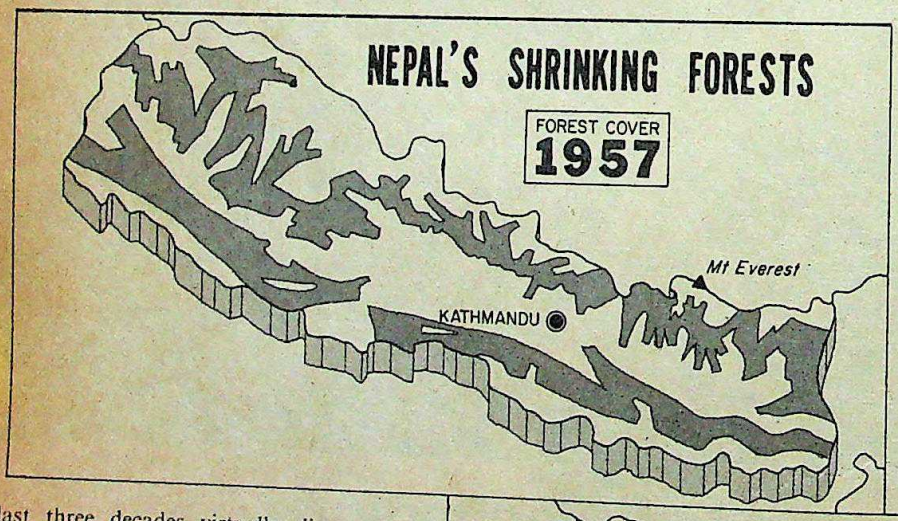


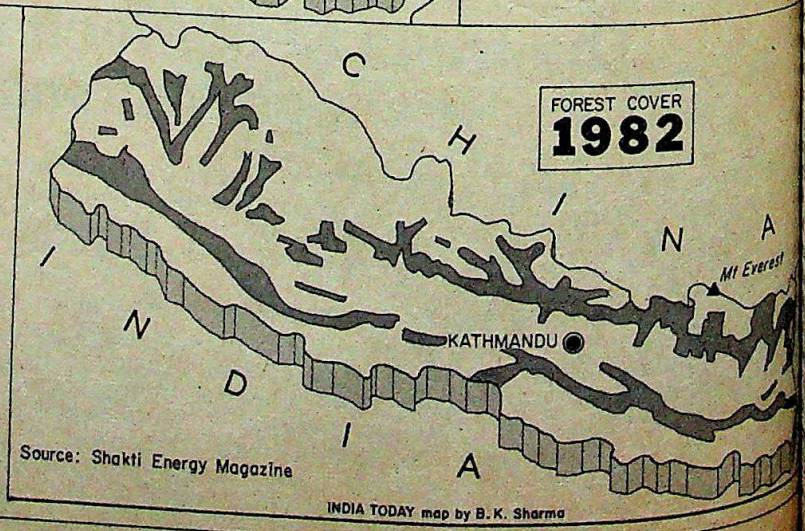
Last month, the Nepalese Government appointed a high level watch-dog committee to tighten restrictions on the commercial exploitation of trees. Another recent government legislation has also banned the felling and export of sawn wood and *golia* to India, Nepal's primary trading partner. Taken together, it would appear that Nepal is seriously involved in a conservation crusade. But the truth is tragically different.

Nepal currently faces a grim battle in its efforts to regenerate the lush forests that once carpeted its hillslopes and have in the last three decades virtually disappeared. Twenty years ago, 57 per cent of Nepal's 54,000 sq mile land area had forest cover (*see map*). Today that figure—even by optimistic estimates—has been reduced to 23 per cent. More than half of Nepal's sub-Himalayan jungles have vanished since 1955 and according to conservation experts, the remaining accessible woodlands will cease to exist by the end of this century. "We are already at a point of no return, and all our efforts today are only geared to put off the crisis by a few years," admits a government official in Kathmandu.

Harbinger: Indeed, Nepal's vanishing forests, on which a majority of the rural population (90 per cent) depends for fuel, are only harbingers of a major catastrophe. "A rise in population, the falling productivity of land, and the scarcity of fuel wood means that not only will most Nepalis not have enough food to eat, but they will not even have the firewood to cook it with," explains Jit Khadga, a development consultant.

Early signs of a fuel famine are already apparent in certain pockets in the mid-hills where farmers make-do with only one cooked meal a day. Most villagers along the entire hill-belt are already caught in a vicious cycle. Firewood that could be collected within an hour 20 years ago now takes a whole day as villagers have to trek higher to reach the fast receding forests. Actual afforestation has not exceeded 2 per cent of the area of deforestation, giving rise to "the disaster gap between the infinitely slow vegetative process of afforestation and the rapid mechanical sweep of deforestation". Clearly, at the current levels of firewood consumption—1.5 tonnes a year per family—there will be no trees left by the end of the century.



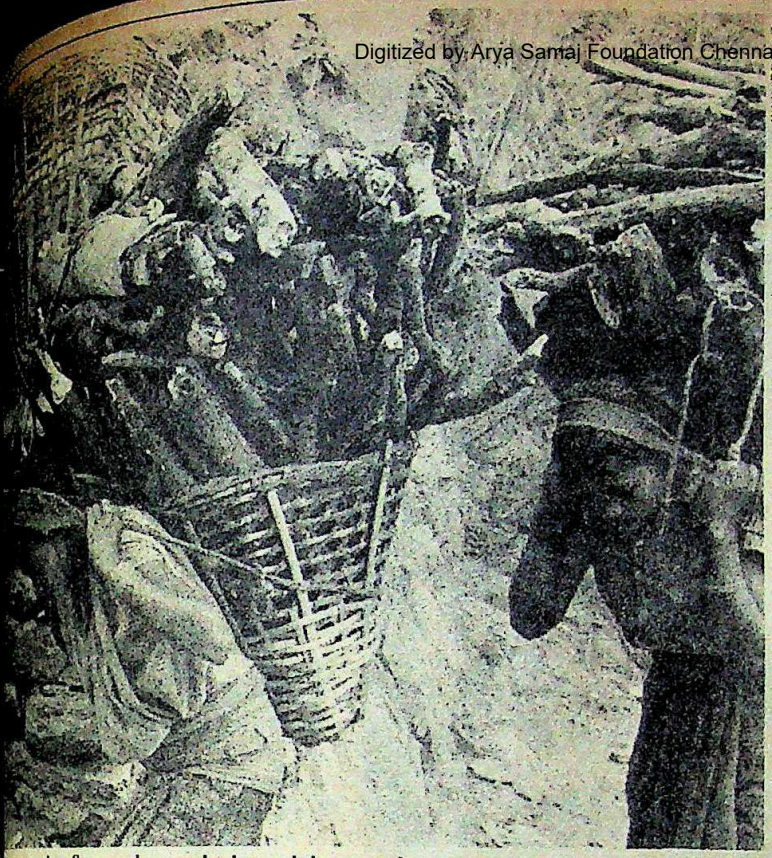


INDIA TODAY map by B.K. Sharma

Denudation has inevitably led ... ther equally alarming phenomen... erosion. Without trees to hold it ... the top soil on steep slopes is easi... off to be carried as far away as the ... Bengal by the many rivers that or... the Himalaya. Every year, especia... the monsoon season, the Nepalese ... reverberate to familiar cries of "p... (landslides). From the air, the m... eastern Nepal look as if they ha... mauled by a giant cat. Increased ... siltation of Himalayan rivers raise... of river-beds by about 15-30 cm ... Floods in the Nepal Terai and the ... lowlands of the neighbouring states ...

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



...men carrying firewood: caught in a vicious cycle

...as inevitably ...ming phenomen... ...rees to hold it ...p slopes is easi... ...s far away as the ...y rivers that ... ...y year, especia... ...n, the Nepalese ...liar cries of "... ...the air, the m... ...k as if they ... ...at. Increased ... ...yan rivers rais... ...bout 15-30 cm ... ...l Terai and the ... ...ghbouring states ...

...Pradesh have become more fre... ...estating with each passing year ...ly to get worse unless erosion in ...an slopes is checked. "We can ...a lot of new Moore Islands," ...Nepal-based UN expert.

...ment Policy: What surprises ...ionists in Nepal is the Janus... ...y of the Government. While ... officials piously espouse the ... afforestation, its Forestry ... is busy doling out tracts of ... to contractors. In fact, timber ...ts account for 25 per cent of ... exports. "In 15 years, the Terai ... commercial forests left," says ...d, a district forest officer at a ...rum nursery in east Nepal. The ... was bristling with indignation last ...e felling licence allegedly gran... ...Indian contractor to clear large ...mand trees in west Nepal where ...ctors have long been active in ...

...overnment's efforts at conser... ...ts to date have hardly been ...ne with the epic dimensions of ...n Nepal faces. "Demand for ...hodled supply 20 years ago," ...ency expert, "to meet present ...ed to plant 3.4 million hectares ...ar. The current plan period, ...ages only 35,000 hectares of ... and these trees will take at ...to reach their prime, if they survive. The only silver lining in Nepal's eco-crisis is the success of the "community forests" scheme introduced by the Government in several districts. The scheme was devised to revive the age-old traditional ties between villagers and their forest which had been severed after the nationalisation of all forest land 25 years ago.

Dividing Line: Nepal's afforestation programmes are also inextricably linked with its efforts to harness the enormous hydro-electric potential. The country is sitting on a pot of gold with an estimated hydro-electric generation potential of 25,000 megawatts—the highest per capita in the world. Reservoirs on some of the major Himalayan rivers can generate electricity for the chronically power-starved industrial belt in north India, store monsoon waters to check floods and augment the lean season flow for irrigation schemes. The only catch is that the life expectancy of these costly dams would be reduced by half under the present rates of siltation in the treeless catchment areas behind the dams.

For the Nepalese farmer, the line dividing economic prosperity and ecological disaster is very thin indeed. "Time is fast running out. A lackadaisical approach to forest conservation will just not help. The problem must be tackled on a war footing," says Hikmut Rai, a conservationist. Indeed, said Hans C. Reiger, a renowned environmentalist: "There is only one Himalaya to lose." —ASHOK R. PANDEY and KUNDA DIXIT

Imagine a

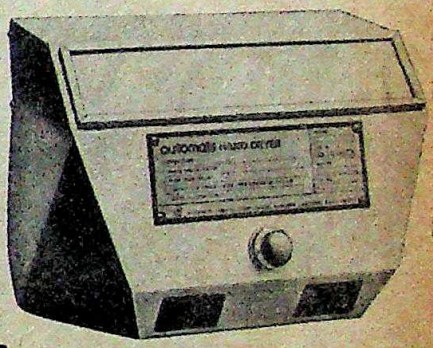
TOWEL

Which dries your hands in seconds, is hygienic (germ free), is whisper quiet in operation, requires almost nil maintenance, and is sleek, rugged and good looking.

YES, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE

automats

HAND DRYER



VENART

Different models available.

Suitable for offices, factories, hotels, hospitals, clinics and any other place where people are concerned about cleanliness.

Automats (India)
2A, Sindhu House, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay 400 001.
Phone: 250165

DISTRIBUTORS.
Meenu Marketing Associates, 59, Nehru Stadium, VOC Park, Coimbatore-641 018 and 94, Shivalaya Bldg., C-IN-C Road, Egmore, Madras-600 105. **Utility Services**, J-24, Saket, New Delhi-110 017. **M/s. Thanvi & Co.**, P.O. Box No. 867, Kathmandu. **M/s. Pamesh Sales Corporation** 259, Rasta Peth, Pune-411 011. **Jupiter Agencies** 1910–Nataniyon Ka Rasta, Nehru Bazar, Jaipur 302 002. **Elhard Marketing Corporation**, 14, Pollock Street, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700 001.
DISTRIBUTORS INVITED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

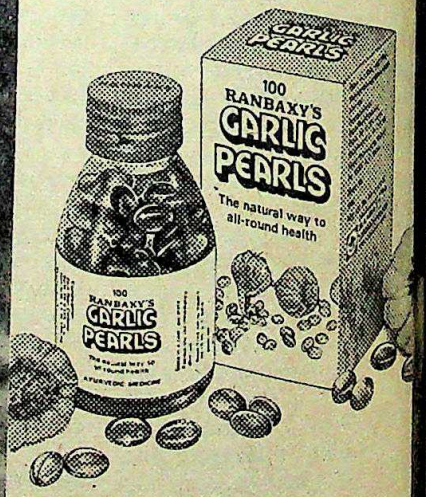
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Good health. You need it every day.

When you're healthy, you can pack so much more into each day.

That's where Ranbaxy's Garlic Pearls help. Because they contain pure garlic oil distilled from special varieties of garlic. And garlic has been known for centuries to have a number of medical benefits.

Ranbaxy's Garlic Pearls, taken daily, help you keep healthy and enjoy each day more fully.



RANBAXY'S
GARLIC
PEARLS

The natural way to all-round health

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

The irresistible ghazal duo presents

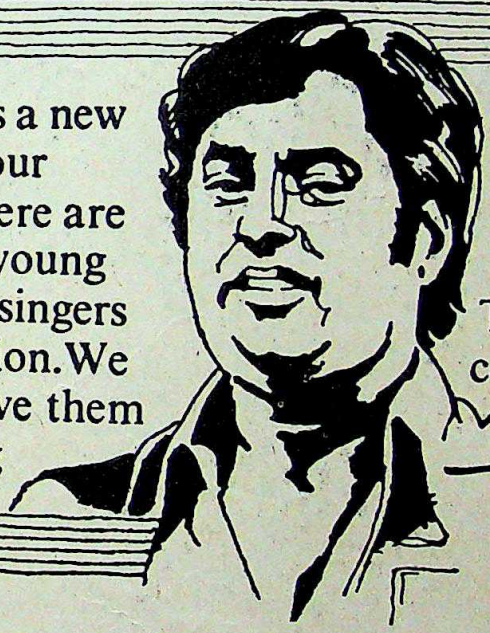
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Brightest Talents of the '80s

A ghazal album bringing together new talents, fresh youthful voices.

From HMV

Here is a new
that deserves your
ful listening. There are
y a number of young
talented ghazal singers
ing for recognition. We
ted the best, gave them
ing in recording



techniques, acquired
suitable 'shairs' and set them
to lilting, hummable tunes.
The result—a charming
collection of ghazals in a
new stereo album.

Jagjit Singh

Jagjit Singh brings together some promising ghazal talents of our time. **Junaid Akhtar, Vinod Sehgal, Sumita Chakraborty, Ghansham Vaswani, Seema Sharma and Ashok Khosla.** Encouraged from childhood they developed their feeling for ghazal under the guidance of Jagjit Singh. Junaid has already captivated audiences abroad. Vinod has made his way well into films. Sumita plans a music career in Bombay. Ghansham has recorded a duet with Chitra Singh. Seema is a successful HMV artiste. Ashok has made his debut as a playback singer in Bombay. Together with Jagjit and Chitra Singh, they bring you one of the finest albums of the year.

Lyrics in a special insert.

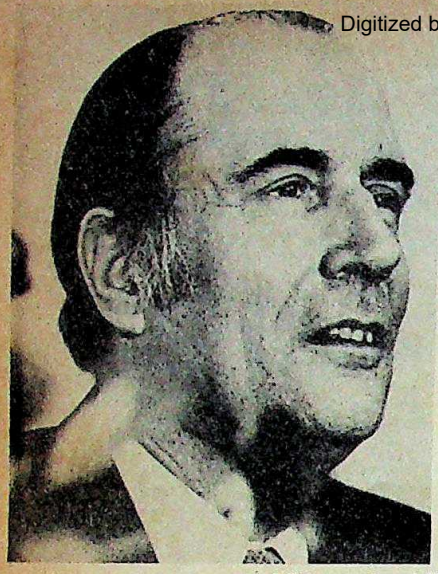
Available on Stereo LP and Musicassette.

ECL-4005R1

The best entertainment. Only from HMV

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Mitterrand and Zia: revival of entente

France

Zia's Diplomatic Blitz

THE sustained media blitz over Indian and Pakistani efforts to cobble together some semblance of a no-war pact largely obliterated another diplomatic offensive launched by Pakistan last month, this one spearheaded by General Zia-ul-Haq himself. One reason, of course, was that the four-nation European *tour de force* by Zia culminating in a one-day "get-acquainted" visit to Paris, was deliberately low-key. But despite the discordant notes sounded in the French press over "human rights violations" in Pakistan, there were signs that a revival of the once-flourishing Franco-Pakistan *entente* is a definite possibility.

Pakistan under Zia is considered a crucial front-line bulwark for the US and the western alliance against creeping Soviet encroachment. Socialist France under François Mitterrand is tenaciously opposed to Soviet global ambitions, the "soyuz gas" deal (a controversial 25-year natural gas contract with the Soviets notwithstanding. This fact alone provided enough motivation for the two heads of state to establish a rapport when they met at the Elysée last month.

Significantly, Zia's European swing had certain points in common with Mrs Gandhi's tour in November last year. Mrs Gandhi visited Bulgaria, Italy and France. Zia's itinerary included Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy and France. The major difference was that Zia's visit to Paris lasted just one day followed by a "private day" with no official engagements. But even in that limited framework of time, Zia seems to have covered considerable ground and laid some pretty solid foundations. His visit and the talks were given wide coverage in the French press with bilateral cooperation between the two countries and the scope for increased French aid figuring prominently in the headlines.

Key Issues: Predictably, there was intense speculation in the French press about the two issues that were of immediate interest: the renewal of the nuclear cooperation agreement terminated by France in 1976 and the possible sale of Mirage 2000 aircraft to the Pakistani Air Force. There were no official pronouncements on either issue and Zia himself managed to deftly sidestep the issues at his 40-minute press conference at the Hotel de Crillon where the high-powered Pakistani delegation was staying. "Pakistan has neither the capacity nor the intention of manufacturing an atom bomb", he said, "but we are trying to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes."

He was surprisingly candid in his reply to the inevitable question about Indo-Pakistan relations and admitted that "it is true that Pakistan reacted negatively to India's offer of a no-war pact some years ago. Now that we have put forward a similar proposal, I hope India's response will not be as negative as Pakistan's." On the Mirage 2000 question, he replied that "I have not come here with a shopping list" but later, in a brief interview on the French state television channel Antenne-2 he acknowledged a "real interest in the Mirage 2000".

However, Quai d'Orsay sources provided a more lucid analysis of Franco-Pakistan ties. According to them, nuclear technology or arms sales were not items usually discussed by Mitterrand [illegible] with visitors. The French presi[illegible] was to broadly discuss the critical [illegible] mutual concern and geopolitics [illegible] and, say the sources, his visitors [illegible] conform to that style. In the area of [illegible] sales, as one official spokesman [illegible] "If the Pakistanis are interested [illegible] Mirage 2000, well, why not? It [illegible] aircraft which most air forces would [illegible] possess."

Unofficially, defence circles [illegible] tioning the possibility of Pakistan's [illegible] of two updated French Agosta-[illegible] marines. France has already sold [illegible] two Agosta submarines last year w[illegible] originally intended for South Afric[illegible] manufacturers claim that tho[illegible] Agostas are conventional submar[illegible] have technology normally used in [illegible] powered subs and they are equipped [illegible] highly-advanced Exocet MM 40 [illegible] Exocet AM 39 missiles. However, [illegible] ssible that the vessels Pakistan is re[illegible] interested in will be equipped with the [illegible] SM 39, the latest version which is co[illegible] trials and is said to be one of the [illegible] advanced of its kind.

Strident Criticism: But desp[illegible] rapport established on the [illegible] level, Zia's visit was not all [illegible] sailing. Most French commentators [illegible] endorsed the importance of Pakist[illegible] bulwark against "Soviet expansionism" [illegible] there was equally strident criticism [illegible] record on human rights. The S[illegible] Government also faced some embar[illegible] moments when some French pape[illegible] ussed attention on the fact that [illegible] Badinter, minister for justice [illegible] Mitterrand Cabinet, had termed [illegible] execution a "judicial assassination" [illegible] "legal farce". At one point, outside the [illegible] de Crillon, a group of youthful [illegible] nstrators chanted slogans for the "re[illegible] democracy" in Pakistan.

However as far as the Mitterr[illegible] confabulations were concerned, the p[illegible] were the Afghanistan crisis and the p[illegible] of 2.5 million refugees in Pakistan [illegible] French Government supplies 17,000 [illegible] of wheat to Pakistan annually as [illegible] relief. This is apart from the sub[illegible] contribution that the country makes [illegible] the coordinated European Eco[illegible] Community effort which includes [illegible] tonnes of foodgrain, ghee, skimm[illegible] and sugar. This year, there is a prop[illegible] double the quantum for refugee-rel[illegible] But underlying the talks was the pro[illegible] increased bilateral cooperation [illegible] Paris and Islamabad in various [illegible] specially defence. Inevitably, that co[illegible] have an effect on the supposedly [illegible] lations France enjoys with its other [illegible] the subcontinent, India.

—RAMESH CHANDRA [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

portant arrivals and departures from India...

ival: 629 A.D.
EN T'SANG

Tsang, 'Prince of Pilgrims' d overland from China to dia in her Golden Age under ara's. His writings are a record of the reign of Vardhana.....

Departure: 1981 A.D.

India's first and only Foreign Currency Travellers Cheque. Issued by Andhra Bank.

In 1981, Andhra Bank became India's first and only bank to issue internationally valid Travellers Cheques. As the only member of VISA International in India, Andhra Bank issues the Andhra Bank—VISA Travellers Cheque in U.S. Dollars, Pounds Sterling and Indian Rupees.

Honoured Worldwide.....

- VISA International assures complete acceptance and refund capability in more than 120 countries.
- VISA merchant coverage quite simply outstrips any other travel system globally — supported by over 11,000 financial institutions.
- Available at selected branches nationwide.

May we wish you 'Bon Voyage'.

ANDHRA BANK VISA TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Andhra Bank
Your direct connection with VISA... and its worldwide network.

Andhra Bank (Govt. of India Undertaking) Central Office: Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad.

COME WITH US TO PROSPERITY

ACIL/0325/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The one computer that handles Payroll, Inventory, Production, Bill Receivables and Query... Simultaneously.

- ✓ PAYROLL
- ✓ INVENTORY CONTROL
- ✓ CASH FLOW STATEMENT
- ✓ SALES TAX MASTER INQUIRY
- ✓ INVOICING
- ✓ ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
- ✓ QUERY
- ✓ OUTSTANDING DEBTORS
- ✓ OVERHEAD EXPENSE ANALYSIS

WIPRO SERIES 86

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

That's 'multi-programming'. The difference that works for you. In WIPRO Series 86.

The WIPRO Series 86 offers features that no other computer in its range can match. For one, 'multi-programming'. It means that in your day-to-day work routine, you don't have to wait for one job to finish to start another. You can have several batch processing and interactive jobs running simultaneously.

It's like having many computers for the price of one.

Another unique feature is Query/Report writer which eliminates programming and provides instant information, using a simple English-like language.

WIPRO Series 86 — the first system to use the Intel 8086 powerful 16 bit processor. With state-of-art peripherals for unmatched performance and reliability.

The powerful operating system supports multi-user, multi-programming and many other first-time features. It handles both batch and interactive jobs with equal efficiency and ease.

WIPRO Series 86 grows with you

All hardware and software features are designed for unmatched upgradability to keep pace with the growing information needs of your organisation. From a one terminal system handling the normal data processing functions of a small business the WIPRO Series 86 can grow to suit the needs of medium and large organisations.

All these features have convinced discerning buyers to decide on WIPRO Series 86 computer systems.

WIPRO — an emerging force in computers

WIPRO Series 86 computer systems are designed, manufactured and marketed by WIPRO Products Limited, a company with sales of over Rs.50 crores. Managed by a professional team, WIPRO has a proven track record of growth. With resources and commitment to bring you the best in computers. Backed by total systems support.

Come, discover the latest in computer technology. We can put a WIPRO System to work for you. Doing today's job, ready for tomorrow's.

The Information Systems for today and tomorrow.

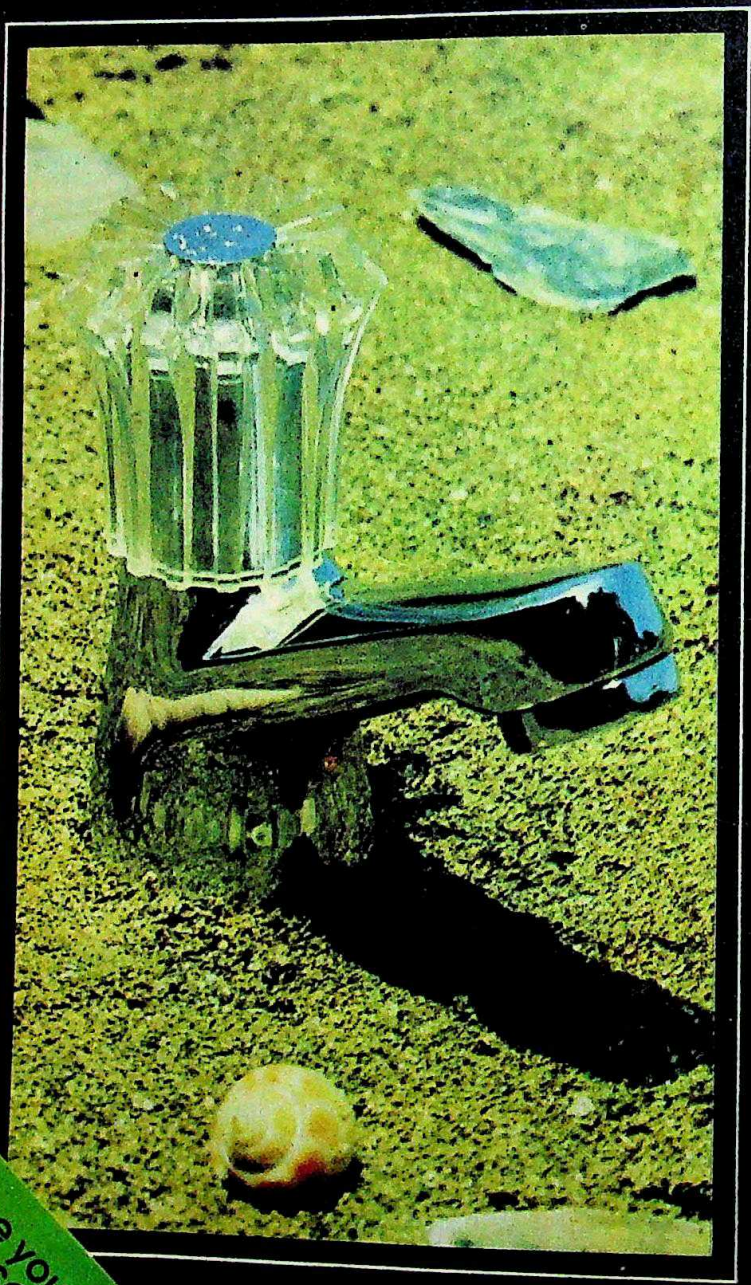
WIPRO PRODUCTS LIMITED

Information Technology Division. — 45 Dickenson Road, Bangalore 560 042 Tel: 568048

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

HTB-WPL-7540

Elegance with a touch of international quality



Open up a Soma metal fitting. You'll find that even little component is precision-engineered to the most exacting international standards – to ensure smooth, even flow of water.

Now, shut it (and don't force it, just a turn and a half is enough to shut your tap). Yes, not a whisper of a leak or dripping.

Exclusive SOMA features:

- All components are interchangeable – makes replacements easier, more economical.
- Attractive, easy-grip handles in chromium and acrylic – also interchangeable to match your bathroom.
- Choice of Elegant and Heavy-duty models.

SOMA Metal Fittings –

precision-engineered to save you trouble and money.

Make sure you're getting genuine SOMA fittings – Look for our trademark SOMA

SOMA® PLUMBING FIXTURES LIMITED

A wholly-owned subsidiary of Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries Limited

CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...dal Move

...NAM's unusual method of paying off its massive ... the export of skilled and unskilled manpower ...er countries—is already producing its inevitable negative ... the country. Last year, Vietnam dispatched thousands of ...kers' to the Soviet Union and other Soviet bloc countries ...ment for the debts it had accumulated. The deal was ...workers would only get part of their salary and the rest ...ed against Vietnam's aid bill. Now, Vietnam has ... large number of trained doctors to Algeria to offset ... payment for the purchase of Algerian oil. With Vietnam ...ering from a critical shortage of drugs and hospitals and ...health care system, the latest moves seem suicidal.

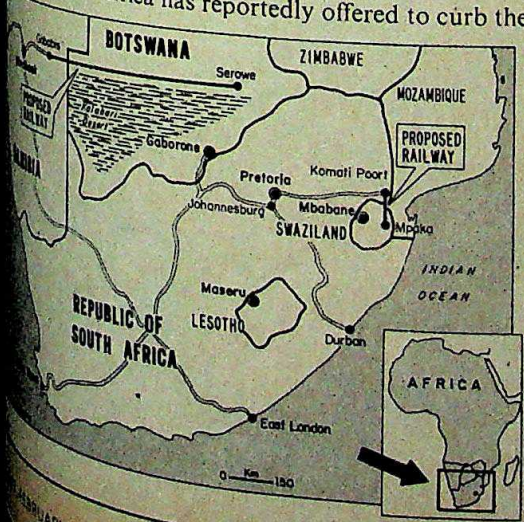
...rning Underground

...are indications that the Polish Government is re-...to some rather questionable methods in its current bid to ... Solidarity movement. A few days after the crack-down in ... an underground leaflet distributed by Solidarity leaders ...members against terrorist activities instigated by in-... from the security police. Terrorist acts, said the leaflet, ...e the Government a valid excuse to crush the movement ... Last fortnight, the prediction came true following a ...losion in central Warsaw. Though officially the ...ment has not accused Solidarity of the explosion, move-...ers feel that such acts will escalate and will have the tacit ... of the Government, eventually giving them a powerful ...ch to crush the movement underfoot by putting the blame on ...

...bours In Deed

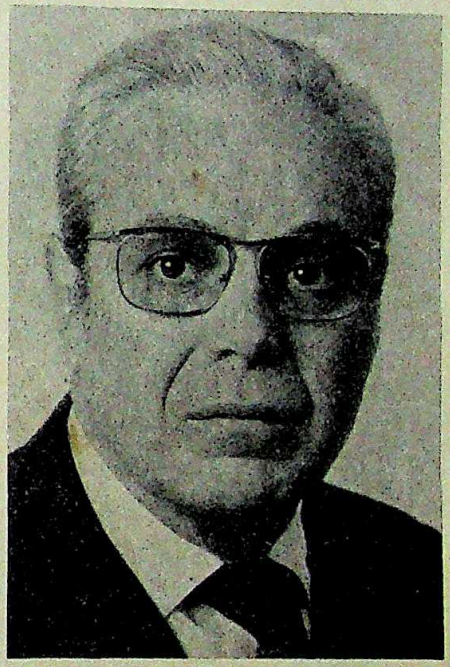
...in the situation it is, geographically and poli-... South Africa has been forced to resort to a carrot and ...y with its African neighbours. Lately, however, the ...ems to be more on the carrot. In a recent bid to neutralise ...ries—Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland—from har-... African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas, South Africa ...ch economic incentives. In the case of Swaziland, the ...in the form of a strip of land and an offer to build a ...across Kangwane to Swaziland. In the case of Botswana, ...African capital has been offered to support Botswana's ...ing ambition of opening up the Kalahari desert with the ...of a railway line across it.

...Lesotho, South Africa has reportedly offered to curb the activities of the Lesotho Liberation Army, an armed movement opposed to the Lesotho Government which has South African backing. Pretoria has also offered Lesotho a major irrigation project. Whether the incentives will be accepted is a different matter. Botswana, for instance, will soon house the headquarters of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which is striving to reduce the economic dependence of black African states on South Africa. All three countries are members of the conference.



Operation Clean-up

THE United Nations seems all set for a massive spring-cleaning-cum-face-lift operation judging by the initial moves of its new Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar. One of his first acts was to make it clear that the UN would no longer be a dumping ground for diplomatic rejects and that merit and not nationality or pressure from governments would determine future promotions and appointments. This was enthusiastically received by UN staff members, specially since a recent poll among delegates found that interference by governments was one of the issues that caused most alarm in the UN.



Perez de Cueller: signs of popularity

In another move, de Cuellar won support from women employees who had complained of discrimination by filling his first senior appointment, that of director of personnel, with a woman, Leila Doss of Egypt. There are other signs that de Cuellar will make a popular secretary-general. He has declined to use the lift meant exclusively for the secretary-general and eats his meals at the public restaurant and not on the 38th floor, as his predecessor Kurt Waldheim preferred to do. UN staffers are already predicting a return to the inspired days of Dag Hammarskjoeld when the UN functioned as an impartial, effective international civil service.

Neutralising the Power

THE Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan is currently conducting 'operation face-lift', a series of moves designed to neutralise the powerful pro-Soviet and atheistic image the Government has. The new emphasis is clearly designed to project the Government in a more Islamic light. Kabul radio and television now regularly cover religious happenings in the country, particularly shots showing Karmal and other government leaders attending Friday prayers and holding meetings with the mullahs. Similarly, the revolutionary tone in broadcasts has virtually disappeared and a controversial land reform scheme introduced with great fanfare last year has quietly been dropped. Most observers, however, see the new moves as an admission of the weakness of the regime, as do most anti-Karmal Afghanis.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Great days are here

Winter's fashion spree begins with Greatway. In slinky styles that hug you ... in colours that enchant you. Be ahead of fashion, because there's the mod way to look great — in chic styles, colours and qualities

Greatway®

fully fashioned knitwear
–the great way to fashion.

Greatway garments are guaranteed. 100% fast colours.— 100% mothproof.

Greatway Private Limit
Ludhiana - Delhi

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

What's new in Old New York?

MEB

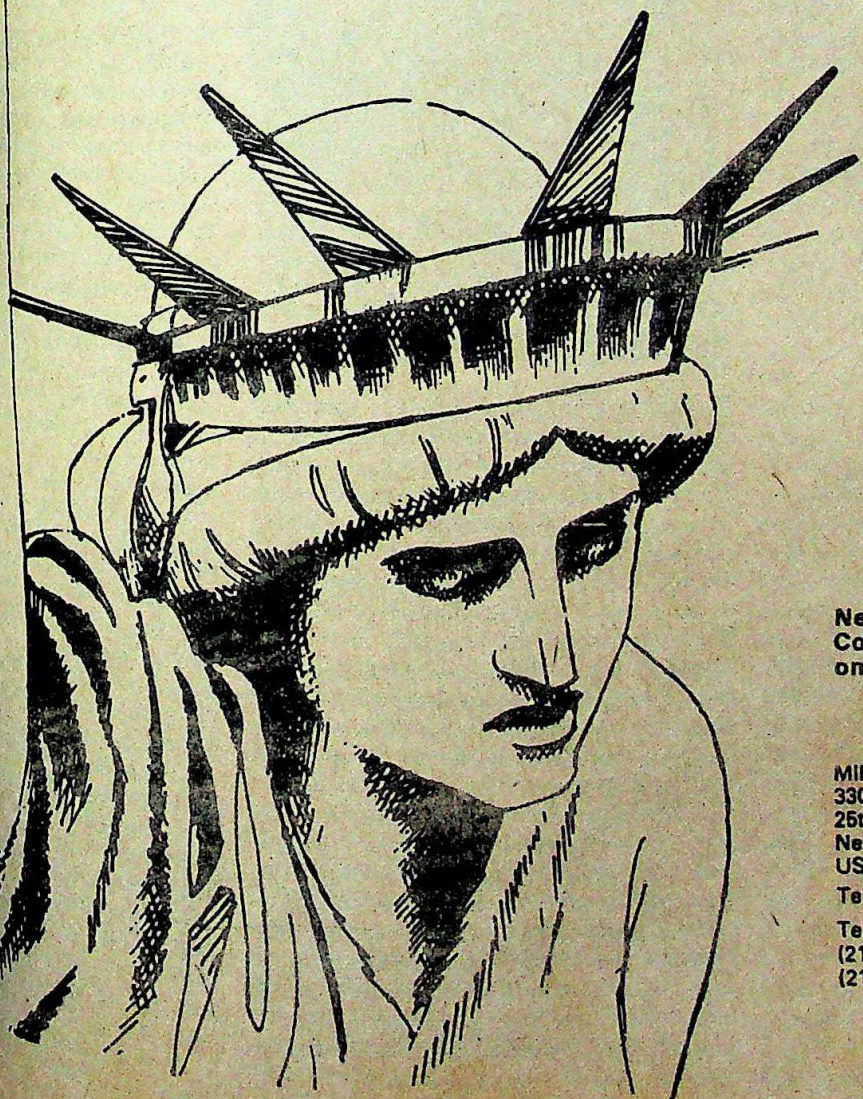
The first U.A.E. Bank in New York

The world is getting smaller for MEB as we set up new branches worldwide : Pakistan, Kenya, Hong Kong, Cairo, London – and now in New York, in the heart of the commercial centre of the world.

That says a lot for how much we can do for you in international finance.
Come to MEB :
Arab in character, professional in management.

بنك الشرق الأوسط المحدود
Middle East Bank Ltd.

Incorporated in United Arab Emirates
Head Office: P.O. Box 5547, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Tel.: 220121-7, Tlx.: 46074 MEBNK EM, Cable: MEMAINBANK



New York Branch
Commenced operations
on 14 December 1981

MIDDLE EAST BANK LIMITED
330 Madison Avenue
25th Floor
New York NY 10017
USA

Telex : 238145 MEBUR

Telephone:
(212) 557-2500
(212) 557-2501

Gmasco/588/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Judiciary

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sinister Implications

IF the judiciary is the heart of the republic, India surely has a heart problem. Since the delivery of judgment on the Judges' Transfer Case by a Supreme Court bench (see INDIA TODAY, January 15), the heart has been knocking furiously at the ribs. And Mrs Gandhi's Administration, like a cardiac smoker, inhaled another killer drag on top of it.

For a whole month since the judgment, criticism of its authors has been blitzing the media, hogging newspaper space as though the Ganga is on fire. In the process inhibitions based on the contempt law have been thrown overboard and judges have been dragged out of their grey isolation to be examined under public gaze resembling the manner in which the bust lines of screen idols are watched. And before the dust of controversy was anywhere near settling down, the Law Ministry, stewarded by the newly-appointed Jagannath Kaushal, kicked up another shindy by circulating a questionnaire which is pregnant with questionable—if not downright sinister—implications.

Black Sheep: In the transfer case, the anti-hero whose masochistic jabs at the judiciary led to the controversy is Justice Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati the seniormost judge on the seven-man bench and the Supreme Court's Number 2 man. Hovering above the bench like a brooding cloud, Bhagwati became the prime mover in a historic *harakiri* which empowered the executive to lead the judiciary by its nose. As though that wasn't enough, now comes the ominous questionnaire, cooked almost to a witches' recipe in the kitchen of a newly-reconstituted Law Commission headed by K.K. Mathew, a retired Supreme Court judge.

Mathew, a dark, skinny Keralite who mouths radical phrases with r's trilled, has, in a few weeks' time, taken up Bhagwati's mantle and finds that it fits him well. He had all along been a willing instrument in the hands of Mrs Gandhi in her attempts at cutting the judiciary to size. In the famous Keshavanand Bharati Case, Mathew supported the executive's view (which was struck down by the majority) that the Constitution had no 'basic structure' which could not be altered by Parliament. In the 1974 case on amendment of section 13 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), he upheld the majority view that a person could be detained for 12 months without trial, a weapon which the ruling party wielded with exceptional efficacy a year later, after promulgation of the Emergency, to harass the Opposition

The questionnaire, meandering through its 34 points, nevertheless reads like what T. S. Eliot would have called the "tedious argument of insidious intent". Shorn of its scholastic frills and its seemingly pointless catechism, the questionnaire leads by its unique Socratic method to a single devilish message: bust the Supreme Court.

Carefully Contrived: It was prepared over three months by the Law Commission members who include, apart from Mathew, Nasarulla Beg, retired chief justice of Allahabad High Court, T. P. Chaturvedi, a retired judge of the same court, and V. V. Vaze, the member-secretary to the Commission. Though it was circulated widely among jurists, lawyers, bar council and bar association members, deans of law faculties and editors of newspapers and magazines, the Commission did not forget to attach the Catch-22 phrase: that answers from the public would be treated in confidence, thus holding the right to pass off its favoured view as the majority view. The awesome range of the questionnaire, however, suggests that this time Mathew really intends swinging the wrecker's ball right onto the whole edifice of the Indian judiciary. With his characteristic saturnine smile, he told INDIA TODAY: "This time the Law Commission means business and wants to bring about absolutely drastic changes."

Bhagwati: prime mover in the transfer case

The loaded questions fired by Mathew spell out their meaning at the very outset. The very first query asked whether the Supreme Court should be *replaced* by a constitutional court, dealing exclusively with constitutional matters. The question goes on to ask whether in such a constitutional court the existing procedure of judges sitting in benches should be replaced by their sitting *en banc* (so that balancing of known views of the judges will no longer be possible), and whether all non-constitutional matters should be referred to a separ[illegible] appeal.

Sinister Portents: Talking [illegible] TODAY, Mathew hastened to [illegible] questionnaire was not suggest[illegible] ulterior motive" and replies [illegible] merely provide the basis for the [illegible] to formulate its recommendat[illegible] would be made known "either at [illegible] in early 1983". But he added—w[illegible] ing words—that his own person[illegible] "a loud yes" to the first questio[illegible]

Explaining his view, Mathe[illegible] told a press conference that th[illegible] Court today, saddled as it is with [illegible] arrear of 50,000 cases, c[illegible] provide the "atmosphere of leisu[illegible] dicate on constitutional issues. H[illegible] constitutional law as "a bench of [illegible] and said he wished to see co[illegible] judges steeped in other lores as we[illegible] economics, history and politics [illegible] carefully slurred over is the centr[illegible] how is the constitutional co[illegible] constituted?

That, indeed, holds the k[illegible] understanding of the Governme[illegible] tions. In such a court it can really [illegible] with the judicial system by retaini[illegible] pliable judges on it and shunti[illegible] intractable ones to the less impor[illegible] of Appeal. And, if a system of s[illegible] judges *en banc* is established, the [illegible] voices of dissent—allowed only fo[illegible] of plausibility—can always be d[illegible] the chorus of approval. In fact, w[illegible] constitutional court foisted on t[illegible] judicial pyramid, the Governme[illegible] away with murder, not to speak of [illegible] its fondly-nursed hope of havi[illegible] sidential system installed.

Ingenuous Arguments: [illegible] Mathew's repeated denials, t[illegible] tionnaire—like in a Freudian [illegible] analysis—revolves around the p[illegible] of a buried fixation: that the Supre[illegible] is out of tune with the social ch[illegible] the courts are becoming too di[illegible] punctilious, and as such a hin[illegible] Parliament's efforts at bringing ab[illegible] moving legislations. "The mood of [illegible] tions," said a retired Supreme Co[illegible] "is not indicative, or even opti[illegible] positively desiderative."

The punch lines come in the [illegible] background notes to the questio[illegible] are a delightful essay in hypno[illegible] suggestion. Like the tune of the P[illegible] the background notes aim at sh[illegible] answers to the questionnaire to th[illegible] goal, so that no doubts are raised [illegible] the Law Commission had ridden r[illegible] over public opinion. Examples:

On Question 1—whether judg[illegible] proposed constitution court sho[illegible] *banc*—the background note sa[illegible] mentions: "Even in the USA le[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

difficult to predict the range of ...ions in view of the change in ...of the court". The moral: ...ges all sit together, and safely ...judgment.

...tion 5—whether the judgments ...me Court regarding compen... ...ed upon the abolition of feudal ...ly to nought the process of ...the background note itself ...answer. It says: "One of the ...Supreme Court expressed his ...legislation relating to abolition ...system met its Waterloo at ...judiciary"...and then goes ...its case by citing precedents ...from as far away as New

...6—whether courts are eat... ...executive preserves—the ba... ...shrewdly reminds its readers ...Supreme Court had not en... ...challenge to the Bearer Bond ...ment could have raised re... ...fine of Rs 1000 crore". (It ...the fact that the ...in fact raised the sum after ...was vacated.)

...ion 12—which asks if con... ...that get dismissed should at ...—the background note re... ...the convenient statistical ...more than 5 per cent of the ...in India while their success ...Germany is a miniscule 1.18

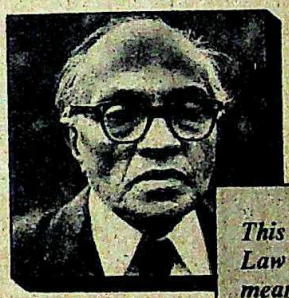
...ion 31—whether it is justified ...me Court should overrule the ...matters falling within their ...background again conve... ...an anonymous Supreme ...who expressed displeasure over ...in which the Supreme Court ...small matters".

...Task: The language of the ...may be prolix and argumen... ...intention is quite simple. As R. ...president of the Delhi High ...Association, put it: "Mathew ...plete his unfinished task of ...Supreme Court to the status of ...to block the writs in the ...work-load. He wants to ...so that points that do ...cannot be clarified. He ...plurality of judgment, thus ...within the court itself. ...to do away with the very ...which cradled him for six ...wants to play the ...it."

...attempt at bulldozing the ...hardly an unrelated pheno... ...Congress(I) had since long been ...the same lines, during the ...well as after its triumphant return in 1980. In 1976—at the height of the Emergency—a panel presided over by Swaran Singh made recommendations on similar lines, but the rout of the Congress in 1977 threw a spanner in its works. However, before its hurried dissolution, the panel was perfecting a recommendation to bifurcate the Supreme Court and to introduce a presidential system of government on the model of the French Constitution.

After the Congress(I) victory in 1980, the party's leaders have never relented from lambasting the courts, stridently asserting that Parliament is supreme and singing paeans of praise to the presidential system. The most significant bench-mark in the Congress(I)'s war against "dictatorship of the courts" was the executive victory in last December's Judges' Transfer Case.

Downgrading: The *leitmotif* of the judgment bears an unmistakable thematic resemblance to the essence of the Law Commission questionnaire: the Supreme



This time the Law Commission means business and wants to bring about absolutely drastic changes
K.K. MATHEW

Court is fit to be treated with disdain. The judgment's cloning with the questionnaire is established in the countless asides and *obiter dicta* by the judges themselves. Some of them virtually went out of their way to attack the judiciary in the judges' case in passages that are totally out of context. Justice D. A. Desai, for instance, regarded the judicial system as "cancer-ridden" in a paragraph that has no relevance to either the main issues or the subsidiary issues in his stilted and voluminous judgment. Justice Bhagwati went a step further in showering choice innuendoes on the Chief Justice of India, thus debasing the highest judicial office of the land.

As V.M. Tarkunde, the eminent jurist observed: "The decision (in the judges' case) will make the judiciary subordinate to the executive and nullify the principle of separation of the judiciary from the executive which has been laid down as a Directive Principle of State Policy in Article 50 of the Constitution."

Dangerous Trends: This death-wish of the judges may not be accidental. The Supreme Court is now—and has always been—as divided into various ideological strands as society itself. A section of the judges, mostly in the 50-55 age group, is certainly more ambitious than others and believes that there is nothing wrong in going up the hierarchy of the bench, even for considerations other than seniority.

Some lawyers now advocate a wholesale change in the policy of judges' transfer: of swift turnovers and hirings and firings as though the courts were an American corporation. Echoing this sentiment, Justice Fazl Ali wrote in his judgment that the Government should enforce a new system of wholesale transfer of judges, even though the Chief Justice of India is firmly opposed to it. He added: "If... the CJI does not change his view and sticks to his opposition of the policy, then we think this will be a fit and proper case where the President might overrule the CJI and enforce the policy."

As things stand today, the ding-dong battle between the executive and the judiciary, and the domestic strife within the judiciary itself, point to the following possibilities:

- the high courts will be packed with judges who enjoy the Central Government's confidence;
- these men will crawl up to the Supreme Court and swamp all dissenting or uncomfortable opinion there; and,
- this taming of the Supreme Court by the 'convection process' should be completed without any fuss, so that the Government can go ahead with reversing the earlier judgment on the Keshavanand Bharati Case to the effect that Parliament cannot lay its hands on certain basic features of the Constitution. This, naturally, will open the floodgates for a whole array of spectacular changes—the presidential system being just one such possibility.

Self-destructive: The Law Commission questionnaire provides the second arm to the pincer attack. Failing to pack the judiciary by the natural process, the Government can fall back on the Law Commission to recommend its desperate remedy: that of bypassing the Supreme Court by setting up a constitutional court. Said R. K. Mahajan, secretary of the Delhi Bar Association: "The Law Commission is playing the role of the undertaker for the judicial system."

But why are the judges themselves becoming willing actors in a self-destructive plot? Why are they playing into the hands of a political party? Arun Shourie, writing in the *Indian Express*, attempts to solve this riddle with a devastating quote from Justice Jackson who said that "judges are more often bribed by their ambition and loyalty than by money". The pity is—independently and on their own, some of the vulnerable judges are signing even democracy away.

—SUMIT MITRA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Facts you should know about the Press crisis today — 2

Question:

Is it true that very soon the Press will become a 'sick' industry?

Answer:

It's alarming and could become a reality. Heavy levies, escalating costs of raw materials and services, etc have seriously upset the slender economy of hundreds of newspapers and periodicals all over the country.

The facts:

The newspaper industry is heavily import-oriented, with 85% of India's total requirements of newsprint being imported. This vital raw-material accounts for over 60% of the total cost of producing a newspaper. From Rs. 3620 per tonne in June 1979 the high-sea price of imported newsprint shot up to Rs. 6625 per tonne (including customs duty) by October 1981—a staggering 83%! In 1981 alone, the increase was of the order of 50%. And the cost continues to spiral upwards.

The additional burden of customs duty on imported newsprint has made things worse and threatens to cripple the newspaper industry.

Costs of other inputs have escalated too—inks, labour, freight, postage, news transmission, news agency subscriptions etc.

The country's newspapers and periodicals are being forced to increase advertisement rates as a last desperate bid to save the situation. But, advertising volume could go down drastically. This will affect the country's economic growth.

The selling price will be further increased to absorb the extra costs. This will only defeat the prime objective of the Press—to reach more and more people all over the country.

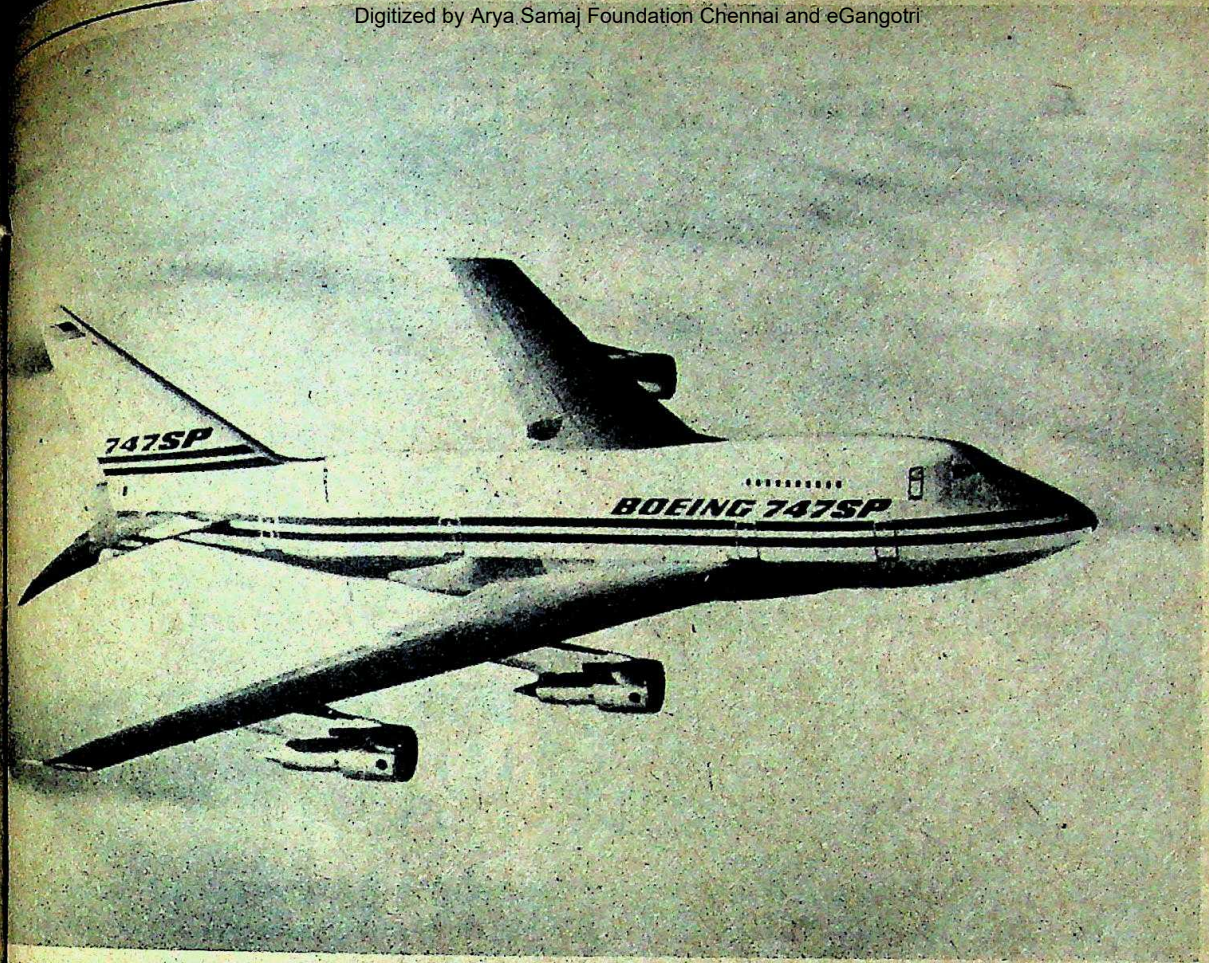
The Press, a vital force. Strengthen it.

Issued by:

The Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



g's 747 is the world's favourite way to fly. Passengers' number one choice. The 747SP provides the same ger comfort, only on a smaller scale.

n exceptional money saver when integrated into an existing 747 fleet. And the SP provides excellent flexibility with shuttle service as well as long-range capabilities.

rews are interchangeable. Most parts are identical. And training procedures and simulator facilities are me. Therefore, the 747SP is a most profitable fleet addition.

only the 747 can provide an upper deck lounge that can be used as either business or first-class section ded passenger appeal.

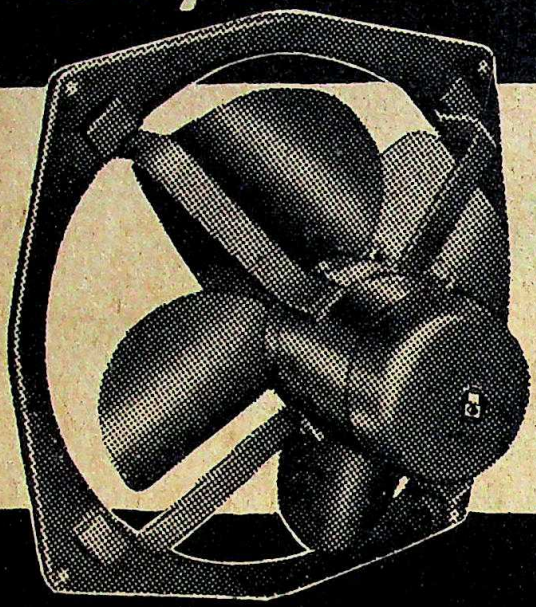
n it comes to economical airplanes, the Boeing 747SP is a great addition.

1st THE NUMBER ONE CHOICE

BOEING
Getting people together.

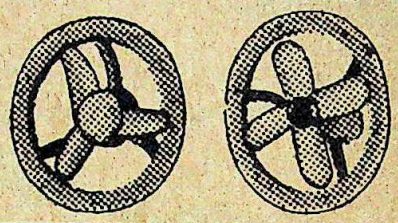
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Built to run on.
So you don't get run down.



Heros' BE-597

- Sturdy motor for longer life, noiseless performance.
- Dynamically balanced blades for optimum air displacement.
- Heavy duty industrial model for factories.
- Light duty models for households.
- Elegant, streamlined looks.



bajaj Exhaust Fans

Sculptures that speak...

...Basics that beautify

Some sculptures are profound ex... of man's genius... his ability to... even marble 'come alive'. This art... part of Khodiyar Sanitaryware too... the very concept of a bathroom... Sanitaryware—styled, designed and... to beautify your bathroom... ex...

The First & Only Winner of the Special Export Award in Sanitaryware.

KHODIYA...
KHODIYAR POTTERY WO...
Sihor, Gujarat 364 2...

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

For Old Times' Sake

TWO swallows may not make a summer, but are Coca Cola and IBM (International Business Machines) trying to stage a come-back? A representative of Coca Cola company was a conspicuous member of the US delegation to the Indo-US Business Council which held a two-day session in New Delhi last week. About the same time, a representative of IBM is said to have sought a meeting with Industry Ministry Narain Dutt Tewari in Davos, Switzerland, where Tewari was participating in a symposium organised by the European Management Forum.

[illegible]d Competition

[illegible]N, a Bombay-based joint sector electronics [illegible], is about to finalise a deal with Thron of [illegible] for the manufacture of colour TV sets in India. If the [illegible]ough, Meltron would have stolen a march over a [illegible]ber companies which are said to be falling over one [illegible]ering the profitable line. According to a government [illegible], the demand for colour TV sets is likely to be [illegible]00 sets in 1985 rising to 400,000 sets by 1990. About a [illegible] have been licensed to make colour TV sets on an [illegible] basis. According to preliminary estimates, the cost [illegible] Rs 8,500 per set.

[illegible]rat With Money

[illegible]nias are slowly moving out of West Bengal—[illegible]jasthan where they came from but to Gujarat [illegible] out a red carpet for them all the way from Calcutta [illegible]. Goenkas are leading the exodus with two pro-[illegible]-crore phenol plant and a Rs 24-crore carbon black [illegible] undergoing pre-commissioning trials. Birlas are also [illegible] projects—a Rs 9-crore process control equipment [illegible] 10-crore high-tension insulator unit. Kanorias are [illegible] 100-crore soda ash plant and Jardine Henderson a [illegible]ent manufacturing unit. Chandrakant Gandhi, a [illegible] Gujarati, is setting up a Rs 8-crore ampicillin unit [illegible] know-how procured from Ininter, a Swiss firm. [illegible] new units are being set up in the joint sector.

[illegible] Use Less Electricity

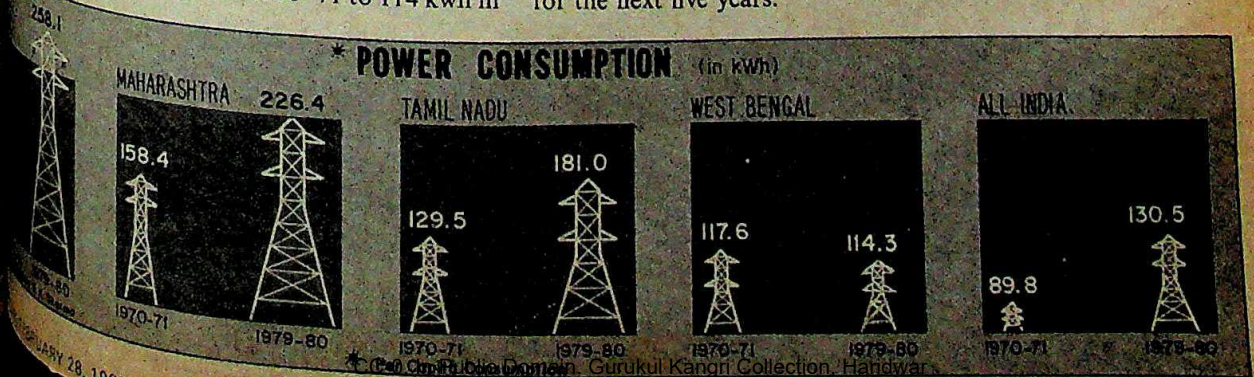
[illegible]Bengal is the only state—and a major one [illegible]—to be consuming less electricity per capita [illegible] ago, according to the Sengupta Commission, headed [illegible]-Gupta of Chloride India. The state's per capita [illegible] has declined from 118 kwh in 1970–71 to 114 kwh in 1979–80, while for the country as a whole there has been a rise in consumption to the extent of 45 per cent. As recently as 1965–66, West Bengal had the highest per capita consumption. Its place has now been taken by Gujarat with a figure of 256 kwh and a growth rate of 87 per cent (between 1970 and 1979), nearly twice the national growth rate.

Joint Action

THE Centre is considering a proposal, or rather the outline of a proposal, for yet another steel plant, this time in the joint sector. The move is said to be backed by a powerful business group from Calcutta and some financial interests based in Singapore. The proposal is being routed through a state chief minister with a hint that if the Centre was not interested or otherwise not in a position to foot the bill, the state Government could go ahead on its own with the help of the private sector. The state Government has asked MECON (Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants) a government firm of consultants, to do preliminary surveys.

The Coming Nylon Shortage

CAPROLACTUM, a major raw material for the manufacture of nylon, is likely to be in short supply for the next five years, if not ten, according to industry sources. Quite a few industrial houses including Modi, Garware and Madura Coats are going in for nylon tyre-cord manufacture—in addition to existing five—but plans to step up the production of caprolactum are hanging fire as BASF, a world leader in the field, is said to have backed out of its offer to set up a Rs 125-crore plant at Barauni in Bihar. This leaves the field wide open as there is currently only one manufacturer, viz. Gujarat State Fertiliser which has a capacity of 20,000 tonnes a year while the demand is said to be twice that figure. Another fertiliser company, FACT, has received a licence but it is not expected to come on stream for the next five years.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ICIM-INDIA TODAY FORECAST

Weathering The Storm

FORECASTING, as the weather bureau will undoubtedly admit, is a high-risk business. Economic forecasting, particularly in a country like India with its unpredictable vagaries of weather and governmental interference, is doubly difficult. In that context the ICIM-INDIA TODAY *Macro-Econometric Model which completed one year of existence, is a remarkable success story.*

The fledgling econometric forecasting unit has produced four forecasts over the past year, all of which have managed to hit the bull's eye, or very close to it. For instance, the forecasts on prices and inflation were accurate almost to the last decimal point. Similarly, the rate at which retail (consumer) prices would catch up with wholesale prices were forecast to the eventual percentage point.

On the agricultural front, the trickiest in terms of predictions, the overall level of foodgrain production accurately forecast up to the last million tonne, particularly in wheat production. The ICIM-INDIA TODAY *forecast had predicted a production level of 37.9 million tonnes of wheat, while latest government estimates put the figure at 38 million tonnes.*

But the knottiest problems faced by the ICIM-INDIA TODAY *team concerned the forecasting on industrial production. The model had accurately predicted a sharp cutback in money supply and credit growth rates in the context of the* IMF *loan package. But where the model admittedly was slightly off target was in predicting a slowdown in industrial activity a little earlier than it actually happened. That, however, should be rectified with the more refined and comprehensive data now accumulated in the data bank that forms the basis for the forecasts.*

In the current economic forecast, Prannoy Roy, 32, Surjit Bhalla, 32, both of the Delhi School of Economics and Srinivas Madhur, 30, with system programming by P. Ravi, 30, take a look at a question being increasingly talked about in industrial circles: Is there an industrial recession? What will be the probable rate of inflation in the wholesale price index? How badly hit will the average housewife be in the context of the consumer price index? Using an ICL *2960, a fourth generation computer at the Indian Institute of Technology, they forecast key indicators of the economy and examined the extent to which Indian agriculture remains dependent on the monsoon.*

OUTLOOK

By most economic indicators fiscal 1981-82 s relatively good year for the Indian economy. A g monsoon, the second in succession, helped shake aw trends in the first two quarters of the year. Looking a scenario till the end of this fiscal year, the economic reco impressive on most points:

PRICES

The rate of inflation in the wholesale price index year has been perhaps the least understood and most of all economic forces. For the most part of the year dailies were warning against an inflation rate of 20 to 25 Following the finance minister's mid-stream package prices, the ICIM-INDIA TODAY model forecast single digit of 9.4 per cent (INDIA TODAY, August 1-15, 1981). Accord latest figures, available up to January 1982, the actual increase should be almost exactly the figure earlier—around 9 per cent.

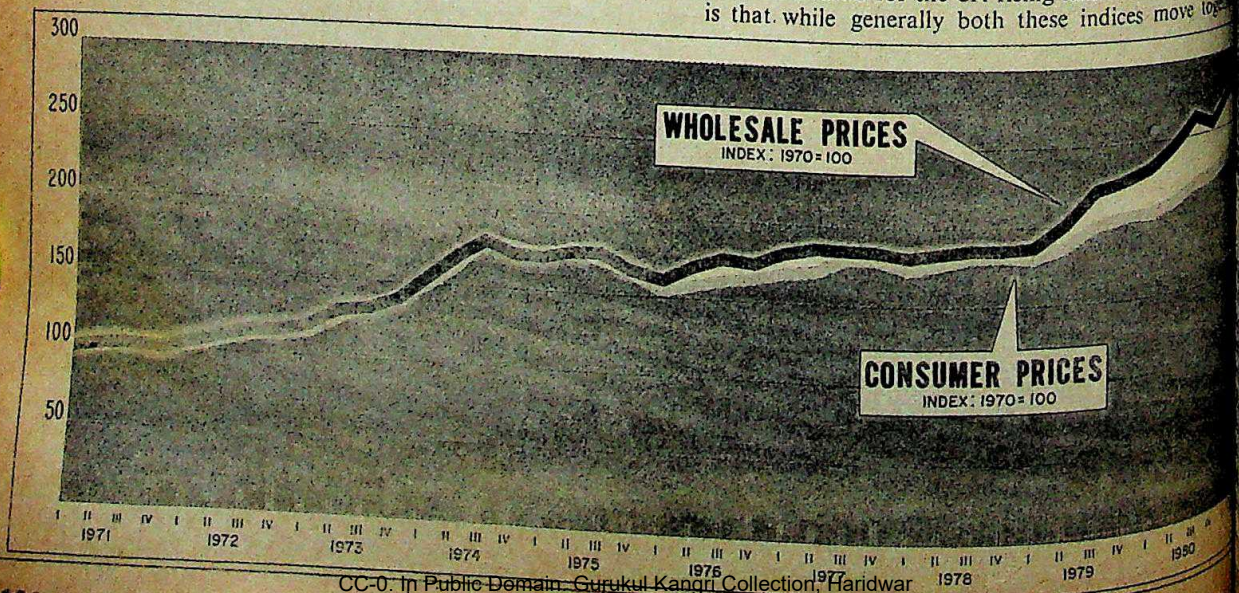
On a point to point basis—the increase in March March 1981—the WPI should show a re slow growth rate of only 4 per cent. This would probab of the slowest rates of inflation recorded in any country

Prices of manufactured products, in particular, remarkably stable with the index actually declining slig March 1981-March 1982 period. This was mainly due to drop of over 20 per cent in the prices of manufact products.

COST OF LIVING

The consumer price index (CPI)—a measure of the costs of living—showed a higher growth rate than the first forecast of the ICIM-INDIA TODAY model had stresse year would be more arduous for the housewife than the two, as the CPI would rise at a 50 per cent faster rate WPI. The latest figures indicate that the in fact, likely to rise to 13.2 per cent higher in 1981-82 over almost the precise amount that was predicted.

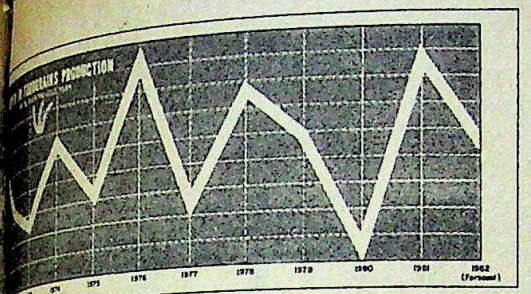
The reason for the CPI rising faster than the WPI is that while generally both these indices move tog



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...1972 the CPI has been growing at a slower rate than the ...year has seen the effort of the CPI to catch up with the ...the gap. However, since a difference between the two ...in March 1982, it is likely that the CPI will continue to ...at a faster rate than the WPI next year. The relative ...of the housewife are not quite over yet!



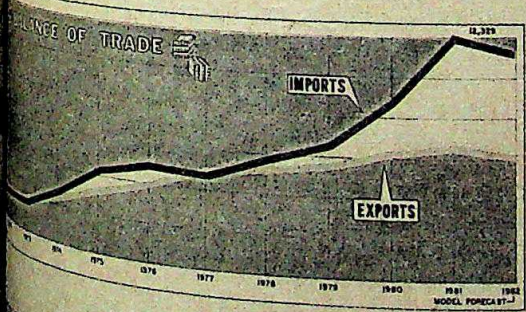
...ULTURE

...has been a moderately good year for agriculture, the ...metric model forecasts an overall growth rate of 2.3 ...foodgrain production with output at a modest record ...tonnes. Rice output, however, is projected to remain ...last year's level of 53 million tonnes but with an increase ...to wheat, its output should be at an all-time high ...tonnes.

...TY

...fiscal year 1981-82 is projected to show an all round ...in industrial production. After discarding some ...ends in the early part of the year, the index of industrial ...is projected to show a growth rate of about 8 per cent ...After two years of low growth, this year's performance ...industry back on trend.

...ructural improvements were a major component of the ...in industrial output. Electricity, light and power, ...is projected to grow by about 11 per cent over last ...On a de-seasonalised basis, output of petroleum ...products increased by 12 per cent between March and ...transport equipment by 3.6 per cent during the same ...question now is whether industry can sustain this pace ...(see article).



...TRADE

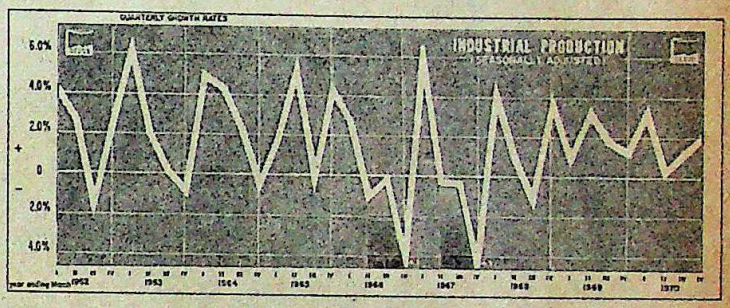
...economy's external account, the performance has been ...good. Export earnings, hit by world recession, are ...lower than last year by at least 5 per cent. Imports ...to drop by over 7 per cent, making the trade deficit ...crore—slightly below last year's deficit.

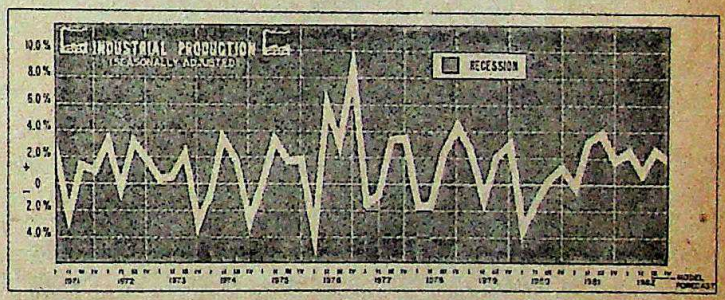
...picture that emerges is one of the Indian economy ...unfavourable trends in international trade and ...a Pavlovian reliance on deficit financing, but still ...in the runaway inflation of the last two years, aided mainly by better industrial performance. However, whether this achievement can be sustained and carried forward into 1982-83 hinges critically on the impending budget—an analysis of which forms the major part of the next ICIM-INDIA TODAY forecasting exercise.

IS A RECESSION COMING?

IN the nationally declared 'productivity year' is India on the threshold of an industrial recession? Given the heat generated by the IMF loan and the implications of one of its major prescriptions—the curb on the growth rate of money supply and credit—there has been an animated discussion in the press and business circles on the prospect of an industrial recession in the coming year.

An accepted definition of the term 'recession'—too often used loosely, albeit with telling political effect—is slightly mechanical: a decline in the seasonally adjusted output for two successive quarters. Thus in the 20 years since 1961, there have been as many as seven industrial recessions: the three major drought years of





1965-66, 1966-67, 1979-80; the oil shock of 1973-74; as well as 1972-73, 1976-77 and 1977-78. Five of the seven lean years for Indian industry have occurred in the decade of the '70s: this increased frequency as well as the narrowing of the inter-recession gap is a cause for concern for the '80s. A moot question that emerges is whether the Indian economy is becoming increasingly recession-prone.

Using the same yardstick, while the ICIM-INDIA TODAY model does not forecast a recession for 1982-83 (a severe drought would, of course, upset these calculations) the model does forecast a slow-down in industrial growth from near 8 per cent in 1981-82 to 4 per cent in 1982-83. There are several signs of this brake on the economy. In its obsession with controlling the rate of inflation (an obsession which is enthusiastically supported by the IMF) the Government may be sacrificing much needed growth at a time when industrial production seemed to be taking off.

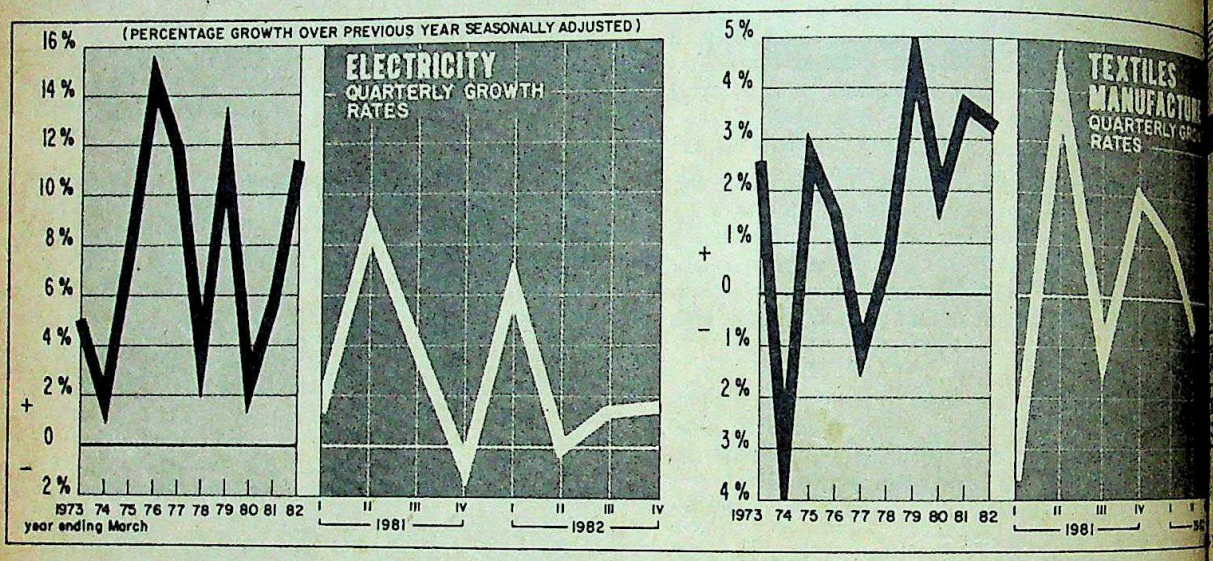
In fact the ICIM-INDIA TODAY model estimates that the growth in industrial production for the year 1981-82 (on a seasonally adjusted basis) will be a well above average 7.5 per cent as against 3.6 per cent in 1980-81 and a decline of 1 per cent in 1979-80. This growth has been widespread and has been boosted by an improvement in the infrastructure. The last quarter of 1980-81 and the second quarter of this year (1981-82) had showed signs

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of lethargy with industrial growth rapidly slowing down. However, a second good monsoon in succession seems to have revived parts of the economy where other factors, particularly government policies, do not seem to reach.

Electricity generation, for example, bounced back in the first half of 1981-82 after showing an alarming negative growth rate in the last quarter of 1980-81, and the model projects a growth rate of 11 per cent for 1981-82. Other improvements in the infrastructure followed suit with the de-seasonalised output growth rates between March and October this year at 12 per cent for petroleum and coal products, 3.6 per cent for transport equipment, 14.2 per cent for chemicals and 22.4 per cent for food manufacturing industries.



However, restrictive credit policies and high interest rates mean a sharp increase in the cost of funds for investment and working capital loans. Unless productivity increases are forthcoming (and these do not fall like manna from heaven) a decline in the growth rate of industrial production is likely.

The IMF has prescribed a cutback in the growth rate of money supply from an average of over 20 per cent between 1978-81 to 15.7 per cent this year and further reductions over the next two years. A severe cutback in the growth of money supply is the monetarists' universal panacea (and one followed by Thatcher and Reagan at great cost) for cooling the economy.

The tell-tale symptoms of the industrial slow-down are, indeed, beginning to surface. For instance, stocks of consumer durables like air-conditioners, refrigerators and motor vehicles—cars and jeeps—have increased substantially. Using de-seasonalised stock figures, between March and December 1981, the pile-up of inventories over the same period in the previous year is at a disconcertingly high level for cars—280 per cent; jeeps—250 per cent; trucks—132 per cent; air-conditioners—370 per cent. Refrigerator stocks are at an unprecedented high at four to five times last year's levels and this is being reflected in the current price war in the market. Although not as accurate an indicator of recession in demand as in the West, the pile-up of consumer durables is a pointer in the direction of a decelerating economy.

A more significant substantiation of the slow-down is revealed by an analysis of trade figures. Despite the recent liberalisation of import policies and an above-trend growth rate in GNP of 4 per cent this year, imports, instead of increasing rapidly, will actually show a substantial decline from a level of Rs 12,300 crore in 1980-81 to Rs 11,000-11,500 crore this year. While part of this decline can be attributed to improved domestic pro[illegible] petroleum, a major factor seems to be a fall in domes[illegible]

Unfortunately, the economy cannot turn the [illegible] advantage through an increase of exports. Despite India [illegible] ing better than its competitors on the price front, the [illegible] of world-wide recession and increasing protectionism [illegible] have contributed to a significant drop in export earn[illegible] ICIM-INDIA TODAY model estimates a steady fall from [illegible] crore in 1980-81 to between Rs 6,000 crore and Rs 6,3[illegible] 1981-82. With international conditions unlikely to impro[illegible] near future and with tightened monetary control on the [illegible] front, the situation in India does not augur well for exp[illegible]

Focussing more sharply on the overall industrial pr[illegible] index and major components, the impending deceleration [illegible] clearer.

OVERALL INDEX

Following the big leaps in industrial production d[illegible] second and third quarters of last year, the quarterly gr[illegible] dropped sharply falling to below the average trend ra[illegible] second quarter of this year. Thereafter, a mild recover[illegible] but a general deceleration appears likely over the next few [illegible]

ELECTRICITY

The large increases in electricity generation occurre[illegible] second quarter of 1980-81 and in the first quarter of 1981-[illegible] trend growth rates have now slackened off somew[illegible] downturn becomes increasingly apparent. Unless immed[illegible] are taken to improve the performance of the power statio[illegible] power may become a bottleneck once again exacerba[illegible] slowing down of industrial production.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURE

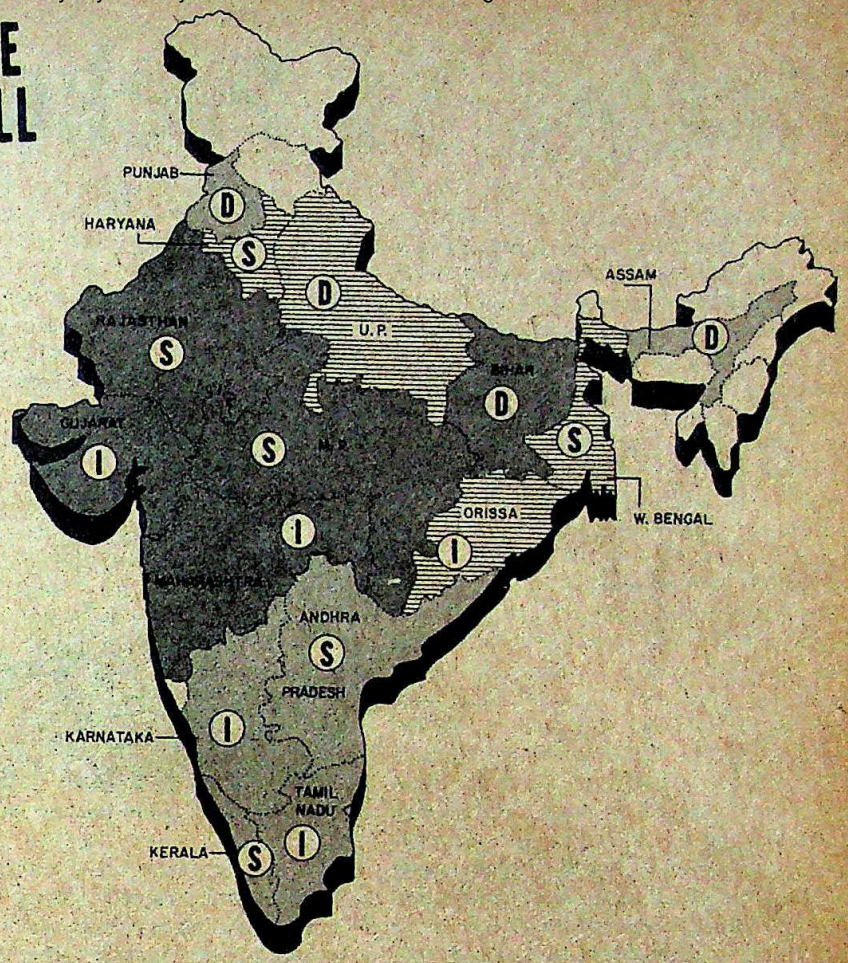
Textiles rank among the industries with the slowe[illegible] rate during the decade of the '70s. With a simple avera[illegible] growth rate of only 1.44 per cent between 1972-73 a[illegible] 81, four of these years had negative growth rates. T[illegible] textiles perpetually on the brink of declining output any [illegible] in demand or output can be disastrous. Consequently, th[illegible] downturn in textile manufacture has sent a wave [illegible] throughout the industry. Given this situation the textile [illegible] therefore, probably come as a relief to millowners.

In the final analysis, whether the current downturn [illegible] bottoms out shortly or plummets further into a recession [illegible] on two factors: the character of the next monsoon and th[illegible] of the Government towards industry in the coming [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

RICULTURE: DEPENDENCE ON RAINFALL



NFALL DEPENDENCE :

LOW (1% change in rainfall causes a 0% to 0.25% change in yield)

MEDIUM (1% change in rainfall causes a 0.25% to 0.60% change in yield)

IGH (1% change in rainfall causes more than 0.60% change in yield)

D — REASING | S — SAME | I — INCREASING

PENDENCE OF YIELD ON RAINFALL PARING 1967/78 WITH 1954/64

map by B.K. Sharma

Indian agriculture been weather-proofed? Or to put the differently—is the wetting of crops now less dependent and more on nurture? If the answer to either question affirmative, then policy makers can afford to be more about the stability of agricultural performance and can attention to improving yields per acre which currently the lowest in the world.

the two major crops, wheat has less need for water than therefore, somewhat surprising to note that predominan- producing states have as much as 50 per cent of their irrigation which is substantially higher than the ing states. Hence wheat yields have been more effect- than yields of rice. Acreage devoted to wheat seems crucially on the autumn rains of October-November in the rainfall during the growing season, December- seems to have a limited impact on yields.

Rainfall Dependence: Rice, which accounts for almost as much per cent) of India's cereal production, still seems to crucially on the caprice of nature. Both the acreage devoted and the yield per acre remain strongly affected by the monsoon. In particular, as the chart indicates, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan are ing states where rain gods still need to be held in a of reverence since a 10 per cent decrease in rainfall minimum of 6 per cent decrease in output.

A relatively well-endowed state like Haryana needs to to the elemental forces of nature since a 10 per cent rainfall can cause a 3 per cent decrease in production. However, like Punjab, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Madhya Pradesh and Assam seem to have concluded independent pacts with nature with very mild deviations in cereal output with even sharp deviation in rainfall. Certain other states like West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh occupy an intermediate position where weather plays an important although not critical role in cereal production.

Is Indian agriculture freeing itself from its dependence on weather? A comparison of the pre- and post-green revolution periods reveals a mixed response by the various states. At one end of the spectrum stand Punjab and Assam where cereal production is not only less dependent on rainfall but where the degree of independence seems to be increasing. At the other end stand Maharashtra and Gujarat where foodgrain production seems not only highly sensitive to rainfall but appears to be becoming progressively more so.

Effort Needed: Most of the other states present a mixed picture but some concern can be expressed for the agricultural situation in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka which were formerly not quite so dependent upon rainfall but which now seem to be showing increasing signs of dependence on rain. We may therefore come to the conclusion, to put it cautiously, that unless the adoption of high-yielding varieties of seeds is preceded by an extensive effort to spread irrigation to a large part of the state's area (Punjab has attained about 80 per cent) any attempt to purchase independence from the weather gods will be futile.

High-yielding varieties of seeds, as is well known, have a crop husbandry technique that necessitates timely application of both fertiliser and water and any interruption in the supply of either of these crucial inputs is likely to have harmful consequences. For these reasons, it might be somewhat premature to assert that Indian agriculture has covered up its traditional Achille's heel.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Prices

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Picking All Pockets

THE Janata government introduced the rolling plan and the Congress(I) government has started what looks like a rolling budget. Instead of a one-shot budget delivered in a monotone from the treasury benches on a cold February evening, the budget is now presented in instalments. First the railway minister announces—in a one-line statement—hefty hikes in freight and other tariffs. Then comes the voluble communications minister with steep raises in postal and telephone rates netting more than Rs 100 crore at one fell swoop. Other increases are apparently on the way with every minister worth his salt trying to get into the pre-budget act. There are reports that coal prices may be jacked up by about Rs 20 a tonne which would help the Government rake in a hefty sum of Rs 250 crore or so. The Government would have thus collected something like Rs 500 crore before firing a single shot—and before facing the Parliament.

It is not clear why the Government should go about in this guerrilla fashion unless of course it has a guilt complex about the way the economy has performed during the year. Despite all the good chits that it has received—from sources as far afield as president Clausen of the World Bank and the august central committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)—opinion is still divided on a number of points. A year or so ago, the talk was all about inflation and the alacrity with which the wholesale price index was rising—along with naturally the cost of living index—with the mercury. While Venkataraman claimed that inflation was at last under control, his successor in the North Block, Pranab Mukherjee, is reported to have admitted at a meeting with businessmen in New Delhi last week that inflationary pressures were still very much there and required further moderation. The Government cannot have it both ways: inflation is either under control or it is not and whatever others might say, the finance minister's crystal ball is apparently still flashing wrong signals as far as prices go.

Mukherjee: need for new thinking

Some businessmen even go so far as to say that inflation may be more or less out of the way but the economy—particularly the industrial sector—is moving or has already moved into a recessionary phase and unless something is done very quickly the outlook may be gloomy. This view comes out very strongly in the chairmen's statements to shareholders at annual general meetings. "It is becoming increasingly difficult," says Dr Bharat Ram in his address to shareholders of Shriram Refrigeration Industries, "to pass on to the consumer the incidence of incessant cost increases. Profit margins are not keeping pace with increases in sales volume. There is clearly a limit to price escalation beyond which consumer resistance begins to develop and for selling the increasing volume of output profit margins have ... ficed. This is a vicious circle ... up in industrial recession ... nipped in the bud," Bharat Ram ... endorsed by other businessmen ... Raunaq Singh (Bharat Gears) ... (Dawn Mills) and Chandra ... (Premier Tyres). In fact, FICCI ... argued, somewhat perversely, ... deficit is the only way to pre... nomy from sliding into reces... there be a budget with a bigger ... FICCI is actually saying is that ... preferable to falling profits, ... course, the businessman's stand ... when chips are down.

Peculiar Phenomenon: There ... thing radically wrong with ... economy that does well only ... rising and goes into a spin as ... start falling. In a healthy econo... be the other way round. Actually ... figures trotted out are part ... numerical jugglery. The ... increase—not on point to point ... 11.5 per cent (not 7 per cent) ... against 18 per cent in 1980 (not ... So prices rose less slowly—by ... cent—than in 1980 but not all ... When, therefore, Pranab Mu... that the pressures of inflation ... down, he has a point. After all ... taken over from the previous ... has no need to put on an ... step further and admitted that ... a remarkable recovery in econo... mance should also be taken with ... pinch of salt. These reports ... Industry Ministry's estimates ... growth rate which is placed ... cent this year. Now, why is ind...

ASHOK DAYAL,
Regional Director for South Asia, Grindlays Bank

"THE MOST important thing I would like to see in the budget is some great improvement in the remuneration of senior civil servants including the judiciary, and some form of indexation of this remuneration, because without looking after the people who are supposed to run the country, uphold the Constitution and maintain progress, we are clearly heading for disaster. The entire corporate tax rate is far too high. People will say that if you plan your taxation and investments you don't have to pay tax, but that doesn't actually work unless you are in the manufacturing sector."

H.M. PATEL,
Union Finance Minister, 1977-78

"INFLATION must be controlled. For this, there should ... on production and essential goods. In England, bread ... subsidised; why can't we do that? Services like power ... and communications should be streamlined. Gujarat ... better than other states—its industrial growth ... phenomenal—because of the easy availability of ... Unnecessary controls should go. Some controls ... continue but they will not be discretionary, for we do ... more Antulays."

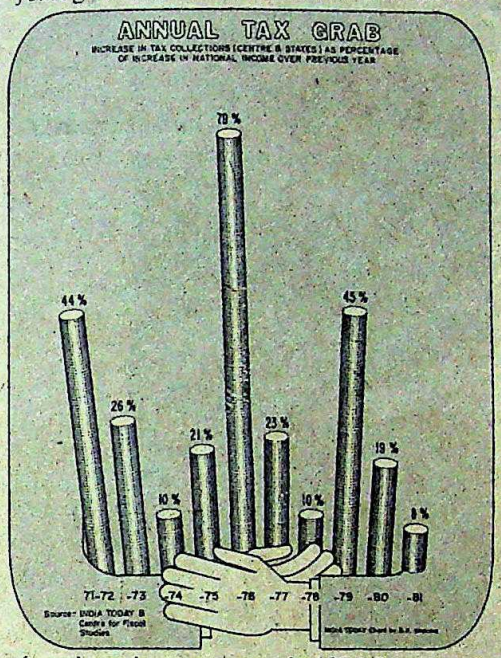
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...stock speed—the highest in ...there is inadequate demand for ...is obvious that the goods are ...the sales counter but to go... they will mark time unless ...ently to make selling worth... is precisely what happened ...second year of the ...when industrial production ...by industry minister T.A. Pai ...also at a time of rising prices, ...of the production, it was ...by Pai, went straight into ...following year there was a ...in the rate of industrial out... per cent to 3.3 per cent) and it ...tory will repeat itself in 1982. ...Factors: Without a clear ...in any of the three main ...economy—prices, demand ...how does a new finance minis... job? There is always a risk in ...the wood might be missed for ...particularly when everyone is wor... own clump of trees—farmers ...businessmen about falling ...workers about unemployment. ...from Sharad Joshi, worried ...in Nasik, to Arvind ...balefully at the mounting ...textiles in the godowns ...millowners in Ahmedabad ...is looking up to the ...and to the budget—for solv... problem.

...time the Government pon... it has a solution to any of ...immediate or otherwise, and ...not slowly divest itself of ...economic powers it has ...the years and hand them back ...Colin Clark, the famous ...once said that there is a ...20 per cent of gross national ...which every attempt by ...appropriate more income is ...society, firstly through eva... of taxes, and finally through ...economic activity itself. If the ...takes away a big chunk of what one earns, why work at all?

In India, incredible as it sounds, the Government has been taking on an average (for the last 20 years) something like 27 per cent of the increase in national income every year, good and bad, in the form of taxes, and



there have been years, as in 1975-76, when it took away as much as 79 per cent of the increase in national income that year. The proportion has varied considerably over the years but it exceeded 50 per cent for the first time in 1965-66, the year before the famous devaluation of the rupee in 1966, and, according to many, the year when the rot really set in. Since then there have been four years when the ratio has exceeded 50 per cent and three when it has crossed 40 per cent. The Government not only has a finger in every pie but also apparently a hand in every pocket.

Balance Disturbed: There is also a fair correlation—a negative one—between the state of the economy and the Government's appropriation of national income. In 1975-76, the appropriation ratio was 79 per cent and the following year—there is always a lag in such cases—the growth rate of GNP was a bare 1.5 per cent. In 1976-77, the ratio came down sharply to 23 per cent and the corresponding GNP rose by 8.4 per cent. In 1977-78, the ratio was a reasonable 10 per cent and the GNP growth rate was also a reasonable 6 per cent. The following year, the ratio rose sharply to 45 per cent and the GNP fell equally sharply by 4.5 per cent. In 1979-80, the ratio came down again to 19 per cent and the GNP rate rose to 6.5 per cent. In 1980-81, the ratio was again maintained at the reasonable level of 8.4 per cent and the growth rate was also reasonable at 5.2 per cent. A correlation does not necessarily indicate a cause-and-effect relationship but it does point to the fact that whenever excessive government interference upsets what may be called the natural balance of the economy, its performance is adversely affected. The performance of the Janata government, say cynics, was better than average—GNP grew by 7 per cent a year and industrial output by 5.5 per cent a year—because the leaders were so busy fighting among themselves they just didn't have time to say 'no' to anyone who asked for their dhobi mark.

Pranab Mukherjee has been meeting economists, industrialists, businessmen and others but he has not met the man in the street, the man who will be the final judge of his budget and how the economy has done and should do. For him prices are still high, job opportunities less than adequate, public services—on which the bulk of appropriated funds are spent—deteriorating by the hour and life a continuous hassle. Let him, for a change, decide how he should spend his rupee and the best way to do this would be to let him keep his rupee or as much of it as is reasonably possible. The Government should decide that it will keep, say, 20 paise out of every additional rupee of national income, and work from there backwards. And if this is done for the next five years, without too much of unnecessary chop and change, everything or nearly everything will fall into its place, for the man who earns his rupee knows better than anyone else what to do with it, finance minister and his advisers not excluded.

—JAY DUBASHI

...977-78
...is, there should ...land, bread ...es like power ...ined. Gujarat ...al growth ...bility of ...ne controls ...for we do ...

...A TODAY, FEB...

...JAHAR SENGUPTA,
...Managing Director, Chloride India

...want agricultural incomes to be taxed in a big way as ...ities of money are being generated in rural areas ...ered methods of farming. At the same time, the ...ld aim at creating employment, particularly in the ...by extending rural schemes like 'food-for-work' to all ...activities. A large mass of people can be involved in ...schemes by giving them cash and cereals which will ...not of their immediate problems but also draw them ...mainstream of development effort."

JAYKRISHNA HARIVALLABHDAS,
Chairman, Ambica Group

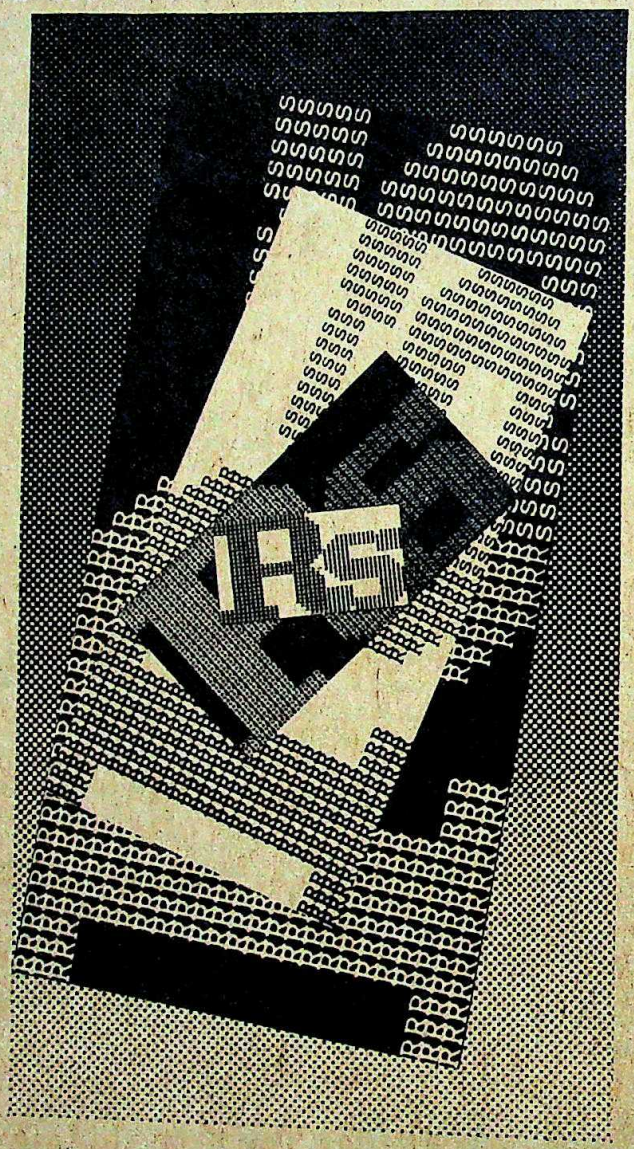
"First, the evil of black money. Capital gains tax should be reduced and the exemption from capital gains tax on sale proceeds reinvested in bank deposits, units and shares, which was in force until February 1979 should be revived. The maximum marginal rate of personal taxation should be brought down from 66 to 60 per cent. Similarly, the company tax rate should be reduced from 70 to 50 per cent inclusive of surtax. There is also considerable scope for reducing central excise and customs duties which result in high cost of production and lead eventually to industrial recession."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

quality:

If it's not cost effective, it's worthless.



Uptron's position of strength in the electronics industry rests not just on its ability to deliver quality but on its track record of providing the quality at a lower price in every product it manufactures.

Uptron achieves this by optimising a product's basic design and by defining resource allocation in the manufacturing and distribution process.

This keen sense of commitment to a consumer economics and the ability to hold down the price of quality are primary components in all the Company's products.

At Uptron, we believe that's enough reason for success.

Uptron's range includes: Television Sets, Radios, Calculators, Computers, Data Entry Systems, Process Control Systems — Temperature Scanners and Sequential Event Recorders — Programmable Terminal Systems, Electronic Components & Communication Systems.

UPTRON

The quality conscious cost effective institution

Bangalore • Bombay • Calcutta • Delhi • Lucknow

Corporate Office: 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow

ULKA-UIL-1150/1A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Forecast

Yawning Deficit

MATTER how hard they try, I don't see the budget deficit this year going down ...300 crore," says Raja Chelliah, a member of the panel of economists invited ... Minister Pranab Mukherjee last month for pre-budget discussions. ... director of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, a ...-sponsored think-tank that advises the Centre and state Governments on ... problems. The budget deficit last year was Rs 1,539 crore but the ... it might be revised to Rs 2,270 crore in the final estimates.

... was asked by INDIA TODAY to do some quick thinking and try its hand at ... estimate of receipts and expenditures for the coming budget. Its forecast (*see* ...) ... total receipts at Rs 26,385 crore (against the last budget estimate of Rs ...) and total expenditure at Rs 28,754 crore (against Rs 25,579 crore in the ...). The deficit works out at Rs 2,369 crore but Chelliah says that the finance ... always has some schemes up his sleeve to bring this down, and something like ... may be collected (announced hikes in postal and telegraph services: Rs ... hikes in passenger fares: Rs 300 crore; impounding dearness allowance ... and indexed bonds: Rs 400 crore) which will help draw down the deficit to ... 1,600 crore. "I don't think this is too high a figure," says Chelliah, ...

... to Chelliah the tax system in this country cries for rationalisation and a ... made this year, making it easier for people to save. "As things stand, ... a certain limit are penalised," he says. He thinks there is also ... scope for plugging black money loopholes. If, for instance, even if 50 per ... is decontrolled, the Government can increase its excise revenues from ... and at the same time reduce black money generation. He is also very bullish ... bonds", that is, government bonds where the income as well as capital are ... for inflation, with a "real" interest rate of something like 6 per cent. ... the idea has found a great deal of support in the Finance Ministry and may ... the budget.

... trouble," says Chelliah, "is that expenditure rises about 20 per cent faster ... So deficits go on increasing. Unless this trend is reversed, the ... will always be hard pressed to make both ends meet."

	Budget (Rs Crore) 1981–82*	Budget (Rs Crore) 1982–83**
...ts Tax Revenue		
...evenue	10,537	11,897
...enue	3,790	4,279
...ts	14,327	16,176
...ing	9,712	10,209
	24,039	26,385
...use	15,300	17,228
	10,279	11,526
	25,559	28,754
...budget	1,539	2,369

... National Institute of Public Finance And Policy.

For The First Time Ever

To meet the need of over .35 million listeners in the Indian Subcontinent

BBC World Service

LONDON CALLING

Brings you the Best in
CURRENT AFFAIRS
DRAMA
MUSIC
SPORTS
PROFILES ON PERSONALITIES

And many more subjects of International interest.

We bring to you
LONDON CALLING
at Rs. 15/- only for full one year
and Rs. 40/- for a three year subscription

Book Your Copy Today

Please send me LONDON CALLING

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Pin _____

I am sending Rs. 15/- ☐ Rs. 40/- ☐
M.O. ☐ Receipt No. _____
Bank Draft ☐ No. _____ & Name of Bank _____

The LBS Publishing Company
517 Chiragh-Delhi. Post Box 4024
New Delhi-110 017.

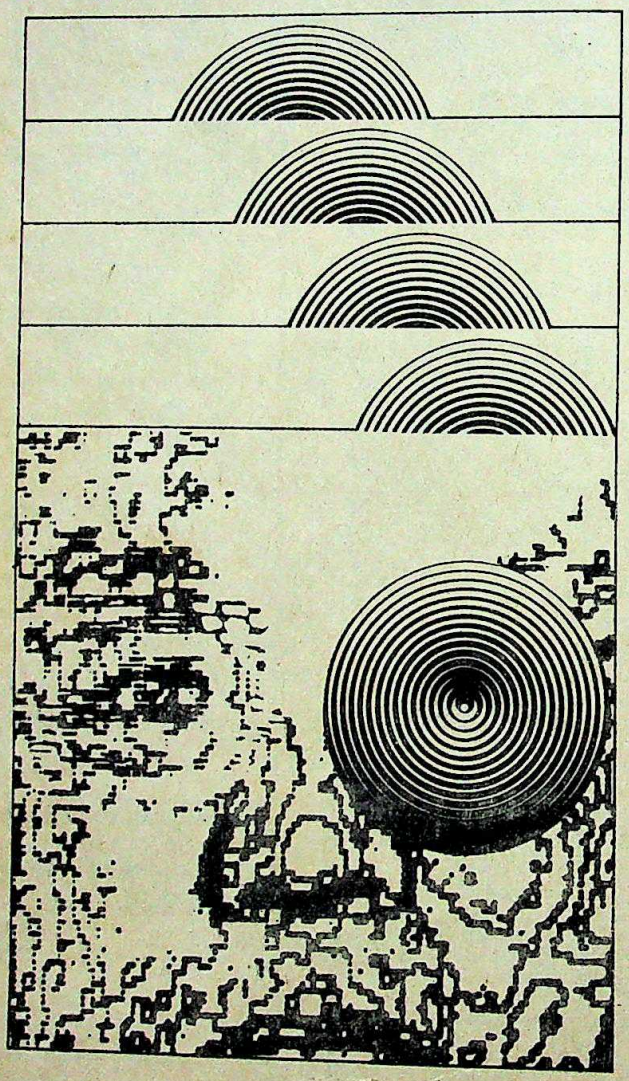
DU 538

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

quality:

A manufacturer can learn it. A pioneer has to define it.



It's easy to emulate. It's difficult to innovate.

A computer system for less than Rs. 1 lakh.

An indigenous Electronic Ground Water Well Logger.

Temperature Scanner and Sequential Event Recorder.

An Airline Reservation Terminal System.

The most economical Television Set with an in-built voltage stabiliser.

These are a few of Uptron's achievements. Each achieved for the first time in India. They are breakthroughs that required foresight and innovative research and development. Quality had to be defined at every stage of the manufacturing process.

At Uptron, this is an on-going process. We believe it's enough reason for success.

Uptron's range includes: Television Sets, Radios, Calculators, Computers, Data Entry Systems, Process Control Systems — Temperature Scanners and Sequential Event Recorders — Programmable Terminal Systems, Electronic Components & Communication Systems.

UPTRON

The quality conscious cost effective institution

Bangalore • Bombay • Calcutta • Delhi • Lucknow • M...

Corporate Office: 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow-...

ULKA-UIL-1150/2 A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Matter Of Interest

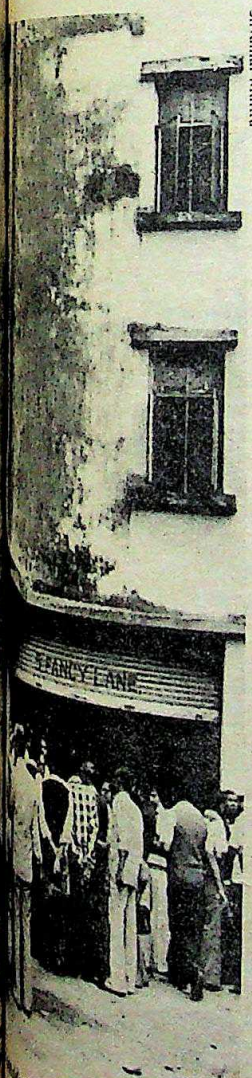
...was in every way reminiscent of ...ar years when the banking ...country was in its death throes, ...banks cut gaping holes into ...of the middle class. Last fort-...bench of the Supreme ...by Chief Justice Yeshwant ...Chandrachud, dismissed an appeal ...Bengal Government to proceed ...Calcutta-based Sanchaita ...limited, dashing the hopes of ...depositors of getting their

...Court bench, comprising, ...Chandrachud, Justice A. ...and Justice A.N. Sen, raised a ...saying merely that the acti-...a, a fast-buck eldorado run ...of investment sharks, did not come under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act of 1978. The company was—at least temporarily—let off the hook of justice. Depositors thronged the central Calcutta office of the company in the hope of getting back their investments but after the judgment was delivered, the Sanchaita management went on playing hide and seek with the depositors.

It was a pathetic scene in front of the Sanchaita office on Fancy Lane, a stone's throw from the Raj Bhavan. The crowd collected from 10 a.m. everyday, and waited in hordes outside the gate, left ajar for the furtive entry and exit of a few officials. At 2 p.m. each day, Sanchaita closed shop with a person hurriedly announcing from inside that there could be no refund made during the day. The crowd would give out an angry cry, then disperse. Occasionally they gave vent to their feelings in vengeful graffiti scrawled on neighbourhood walls. One read: "Sanchaita bosses, the moment we find you we're going to burn you alive." There was no trace of the directors, Tapan Guha and Sambhu Mukherjee, who had vanished from Calcutta and were believed to be in a new business elsewhere.

Small Investors: The public exasperation is understandable. The depositors mostly belong to the middle class, many of whom had borrowed heavily from their provident fund savings to put money in Sanchaita for the lure of the high interest rates it offered—48 per cent a year at first, which was later reduced to a still whopping 36 per cent. In the course of hearing the case, it was revealed that as many as 10,000 depositors had kept deposits in amounts less than Rs 10,000. Many of them are retired persons, small jobholders, even widows.

Chit funds operate at various levels of complexity. At their simplest the funds enroll members who pledge to contribute a certain sum each month and auction the total at a price to anyone who may need the money. For example, if 12 people undertake to pay in Rs 100 per month, the monthly collection of Rs 1,200 is then auctioned—that is, a member buys the lump sum for Rs 200 or 300 depending on how desperately he needs the money. The purchase price of the lump sum is the operator's profit. As these funds grow in size and assets they become more complicated, finally emerging as full-fledged investment companies. The large funds require depositors to invest fixed sums—say Rs 10,000—at quarterly, semi-annual or yearly intervals. The deposits are used for investment which provide the fund operator's profit. At the end of a specified period the



Shyamal Maitra

...Sanchaita office: anxiety and anger

A dried-up scalp is the beginning of the end of your hair...

You see, the root of hair problems lies in the scalp.

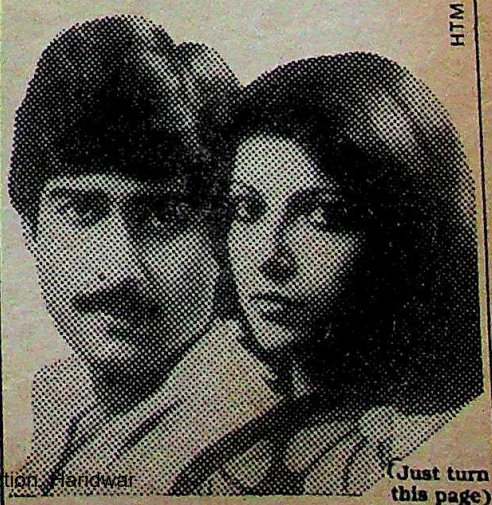
Because, unless you look after your scalp and keep it well-nourished, it becomes dry and starved. And this leads to ugly, itchy dandruff.

To hair that keeps breaking all the time. To hair that looks dull and 'dead'.

And that, of course, is the end of your hair...

That's why (and not everybody realises this) you need to take very special care of your scalp itself. With the hair tonic specially formulated to fight scalp dryness...

HTM-PIL-2639-1

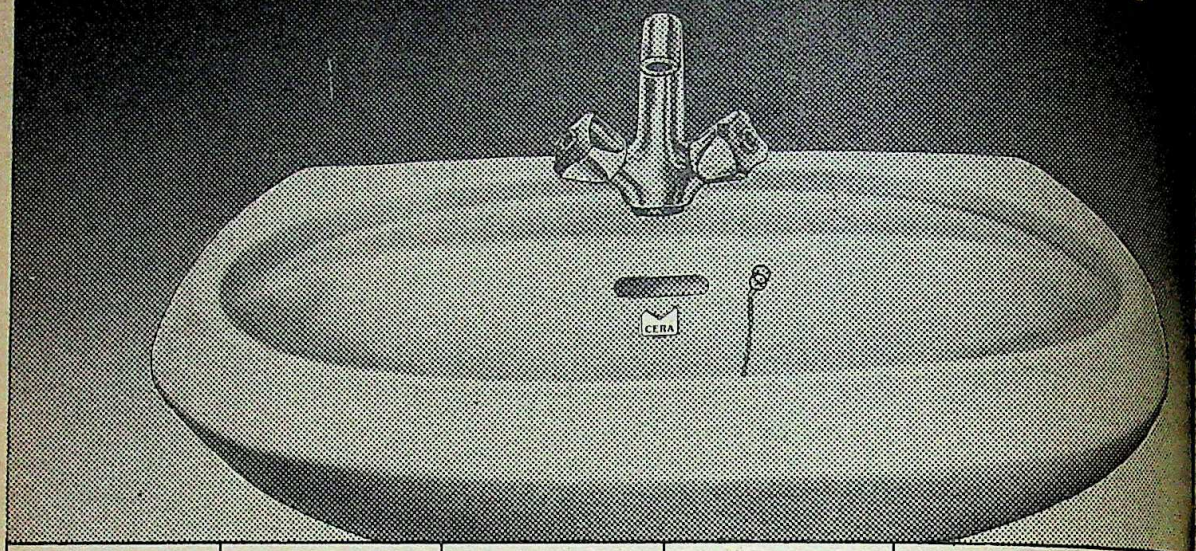


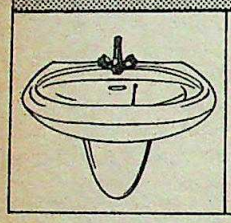
(Just turn this page)

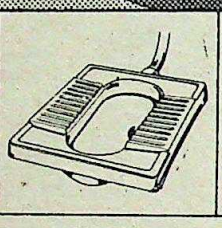
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

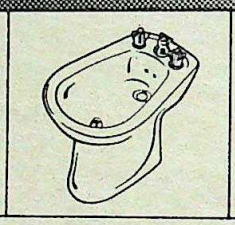
OBJET D'ART

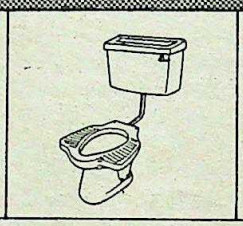
Cera...a beautiful range of sanitaryware











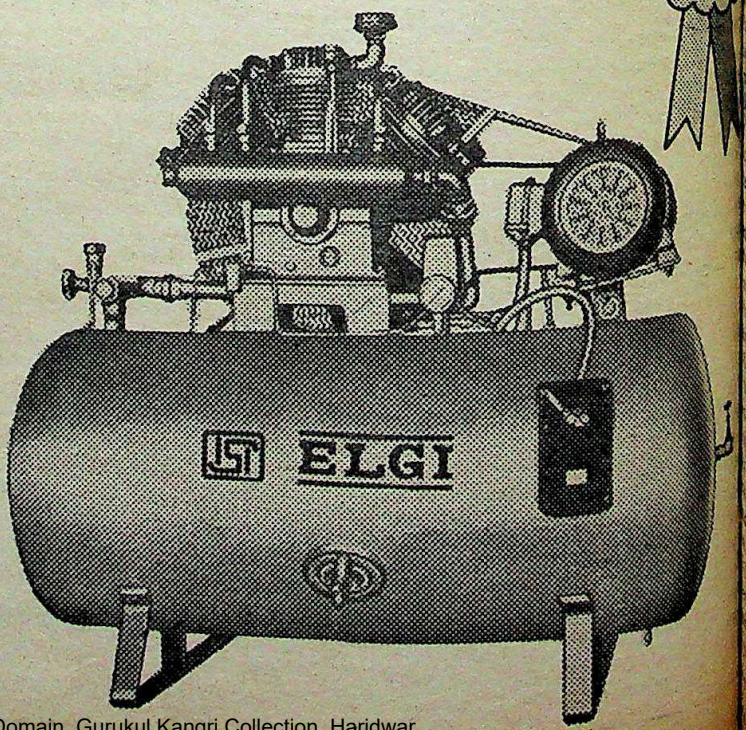
CERA

Manufactured by:
Madhusudan Cera
Kadi 382 715

Available with
IS 2556
ISI

ELGI air compressors have the seal of quality

The Indian Standards Institution has been set up by the Government of India to establish standards of quality which are accepted internationally. Hence, it is a matter of great pride that Elgi Air Compressors are the first Indian-made compressors to receive the ISI mark—the seal of quality.



ELGI

Elgi Equipments Limited
India House
Trichy Road
Coimbatore 641 018.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...member the total amount ...interest, usually 8 to 10 per ... The returns promised are ...tering, which lures investors ...

...the Supreme Court judg- ...had off the murky deeds of the ...Sanchaita, for whom it was a ...very. Mukherjee and his burly ...had both started off as junior ...Bank of India and pooled a ...to start Sanchaita on the ...marwari businessman. Guha now ...of theatres in Calcutta and is ...in film production. In an ...INDIA TODAY last year, he ...about his plans for a five-star ...in Bombay and industrial ...Delhi. Significantly, *Anchal*, ...he produced so far, was a flop ...*Shaan*, for which he bought ...rights in the eastern Indian ter- ...at the box-office. Said a ...of Investigation official in ...a fly-by-night operation like ...investments need not necessarily ...

...pany was started on July 1, ...September 1, 1980, when the ...stigation of the West Bengal ...cracked down on it, the total ...calculated at a staggering Rs ...small depositors, with invest- ...000 or less, alone accounted ...of deposits. None of this ...been returned to depositors.

There were clear signs that ...promoters had illegally si- ...deposits to shady and high- ...and their own benefit. In ...deposits were simply spirited ...operated under false na- ...of Investigation sleuths, for ...the residence of Mukherjee, ...and seized a passbook of ...Gariahat branch, issued to ...Avetoon, resident of 9, Royd ...Avetoon could not be tra- ...was a mind-boggling entry of ...in his account. The sleuths ...Rs 995,000 in cash from ...house and, in addition, a six- ...made revolver.

...account held the key to ...mystery. The hearings at the ...reveal that Mukherjee in- ...Avetoon—or whoever held that ...the bank and he opened his ...initial deposit of Rs 28 ...Avetoon went on adding ...deposits of Rs 50 lakh, Rs ...90 lakh, until the Avetoon ...bank's ledger read a breath- ...crore on the credit side. ...tide of withdrawal began ...1980, and by December 6 ...entire amount was with- drawn. Significantly, that coincidental rea- rly synchronised with the termination of the two-year grace period after the promulgation of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, which went into effect on December 13, 1980. The act curbed the operation of chit funds, and the 'Avetoon plan' was obviously a fall-back one.

The documents seized from the offices and the houses of Sanchaita partners reveal that many of them had taken out fat insurance policies and bought property in prime residential areas in Bombay. Mukherjee's income tax return filed in 1979-80 showed that he had won a Rs 8 lakh prize in the Delhi lottery; but the company did not file any tax return since 1977-78 financial year. It is no wonder that Ashok Sen, the counsel appearing for Sanchaita, admitted that the company was offering such lucrative rates of interest only through "unaccounted investments".

Ill-prepared: The state Government's homework was obviously faulty; or else the case could not have been dismissed out of hand by the Supreme Court. Nor is there any hope for the small depositors, as there are reports going the rounds that big chunks of the deposits have already been diverted to a new financial company in New Delhi. The deposits of the politically influential investors are said to be safe in the new company, while the ordinary folks may never again see the colour of their money.

The first doubt regarding Sanchaita's operations was cast by R.L. Rodrigues, a Rajya Sabha member, who wrote in July 1979, to Charan Singh, deputy prime minister at the time, requesting him to order an enquiry into this "investment swindle". In October 1980, Ashok Mitra, the West Bengal finance minister, took up the cudgel against Sanchaita and asked R. Venkataraman, the then Union finance minister, to get a probe instituted against the company. The Centre, however, took little interest in the case and took cover behind technicalities. In December 1980, Mitra decided to go ahead on his own and ordered the Bureau of Investigation to begin its enquiry.

Last fortnight, soon after the delivery of the Supreme Court judgment, there was a flurry of renewed activity in Calcutta and Delhi. Pranab Mukherjee, the Union finance minister, asked his department to scan the Sanchaita papers and suggest the next move. In Calcutta, Mitra was huddled with Law Department bureaucrats to plan out a new case which might be fool-proof. Said he: "By my actions I have saved countless others from walking into the spider's web. I was convinced that sooner or later the company would have stopped business and many more would have lost their money."

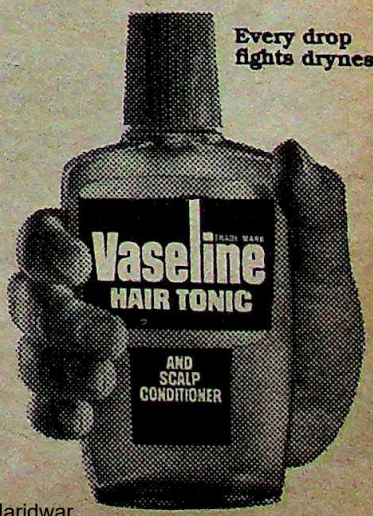
—SUMIT MITRA and SUMANTA SEN

...and this is the beginning of the end of dried-up scalps.

Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner is specially formulated to fight scalp dryness. Fast. It's pure and rich. Yet it's so light that just a few drops are enough to race right through to your scalp . . . and swiftly spread their goodness across its entire surface. The result: a healthy, well-nourished scalp. Which is the foundation for a healthy, well-nourished growth of hair. What's more, just a few drops of Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner are enough to keep your hair looking controlled and sleekly groomed—without the greasiness, messiness and stickiness of hair oils.

Vaseline®
Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner.

Every drop fights dryness.



HTM-PIL-2639-2

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A single order for 1000 HALDA *Honee du*
A repeat order for another 1000!

HALDA Honee du—a triumph of Indo-Swedish collaboration—takes the market by storm.

Orders—large and repetitive—keep pouring in from all quarters and category of customers: Public, DGS & D, DMRF, State Governments, Public Corporations, Industrial and Business Houses, Educational Institutes... For instance, we have just received another repeat order for 1000 typewriters from Andhra Pradesh Government.

The reputation HALDA commands and the high customer-preference enjoys is proof of the Company's uncompromising dedication to quality and commitment to prompt and efficient service. In the ultimate analysis it is quality that counts... So, HALDA forges ahead—competition or no competition.

Extra speed, extra smoothness and accuracy all achieved through a number of factors like the improved dog block mechanism, line lock mechanism, paper table, redesigned space bar, platen knob and scientifically designed key tops. 49 ball bearings at vital places give the HALDA its unsurpassed feature—the unique 'Feather Touch'.

Available in English and in 12 Indian languages in Government approved keyboards of 46 keys and Pinpoint (Cheque Writer), Mathematical and Scientific Keyboards. Also available in Sinhalese and Thai.

HALDA *Honee du*

Manufactured by:
Rayala Corporation Private Limited
781 Mount Road, Madras 600 002

Put wing
on your finge
with HALD

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ing Its ...grance

...of it, the Indian sandal-...ustry is in clover. The ...fragrant wood has risen by a ...Rs 3,364 a tonne to Rs 29,037 a ...the last six months. The ...has fixed a floor price of Rs 800 ...wood oil. These surging prices ...ably drawn applause from ...sector of the industry, led by ...Soaps and Detergents Ltd ...gest manufacturer and expor-...wood oil and maker of the well-...wood soap.

...ately, the applause is prema-...had pleaded for a floor price ...undercutting by an energetic ...private trade, because of which ...organisation's earnings dip-...Rs 3.44 crore in 1978 to Rs ...year. However, the floor price ...to reality, for importers ab-...get the oil at $90 (Rs 810) a kg ...traders as opposed to the ...of $102 (Rs 918) a kg. The ...do so, and the reason why ...farcical, is smuggling.

...Forests: According to one ...third of the 120 tonnes of ...produced annually in the ...distilled from smuggled ...of wood yields 45 kg of oil. ...forests, long the core of the ...been bled by the smugglers to ...other parts of the country. ...production was 2,633 tonnes ...last year it fell to a niggardly ...The authorities feel that at ...00 tonnes of wood have fallen ...axe. As a senior state forest ...: "At the rate our stocks have ...sandalwood will become ...within 10 years." Tamil ...has overtaken its neighbour ...production of 2,000 tonnes, has ...by the smugglers.

...operandi of the thieves is ...are in close touch with the ...the forests intimately and ...trees from the rest. On ...producing states, the wood ...onions to disguise its per-...smugglers sell the wood to private ...at price 25 per cent lower than ...time. In their turn, the distil-...to tag their oil at Rs 600 a ...oil at Rs 770 a kg, and in a ...enthusiasm expects the ...price by a further Rs 120 a kg. ...operations of the

Sandalwood cutters of Kanpur (top) and a pessimistic Dubey (above)

smugglers, the state-owned units are staring disaster in the face. In 1977, KSDL production of oil was 75,919 kg, netting Rs 6.09 crore; last year a steep fall in production caused earnings to dip to Rs 3.39 crore. Two factories run by the KSDL were running at half their capacity. The private sector fears a similar fate. It feels that the rise in prices will spur the smugglers on to greater triumphs. Says V. Aswathanarayana, managing director, Kangundi Industrial Works, Kuppam, Andhra Pradesh: "We may be closing down soon. At least 50,000 kg of oil is distilled by using smuggled wood. The price hike will make the illegal trade more lucrative and smuggling will escalate." Concurs K.K. Dubey, managing partner of Essential and Sandalwood Oil, Kanpur: "Our business is doomed. Old people like us are not interested in underhand dealings. The Government must check smuggling and prevent undercutting."

White-collar Crime: Advice is one thing, action is another. Smugglers continue to make hay in Karnataka flouting the toughest laws in the country: every tree is the state's property and anyone caught with more than 5 kg of the wood on his person is liable to be presecuted. Last year the Karnataka Forest Department filed 477 cases of sandalwood smuggling, seizing 77.6 tonnes valued at Rs 20.3 lakh—only the tip of the iceberg. Comments S.C. Burman, deputy inspector-general of police, Criminal Investigation Department, Food and Forest Cell: "Sandalwood smugglers are bigwigs and highly intelligent people; it is a white-collar crime. We have been able to nab only the middlemen."

While the state-aided sector and the honest private trade are being squeezed by the unregulated and flourishing sector, another problem has reared its head. Indonesia has consistently been undercutting Indian exporters by about $10 (Rs 90) a kg for the oil. Although Indonesian production at 30 tonnes a year is only a quarter of Indian production, Indian exports are expected to suffer. This will lead to a glut in the domestic market, and make the floor price look very silly indeed. In this chaotic state of affairs, Indian sandalwood is fast losing its fragrance.

Markets

Dull Days

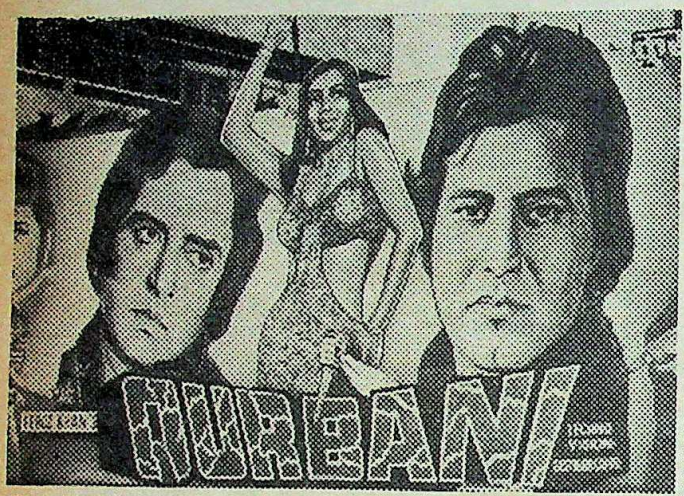
WAITING for the budget is not all that different from waiting for Godot—the play was a bore and so are the stock markets just now. They have been marking time ever since the New Year and more so since Pranab Mukherjee replaced R. Venkataraman in the North Block. The new finance minister is not an unfamiliar face but every minister has his quirks and the marketmen have little to go by until he makes one or two moves. With the budget due in less than a fortnight, the mood is uncertain and shares seem to go up one day and down the next, just for the heck of it.

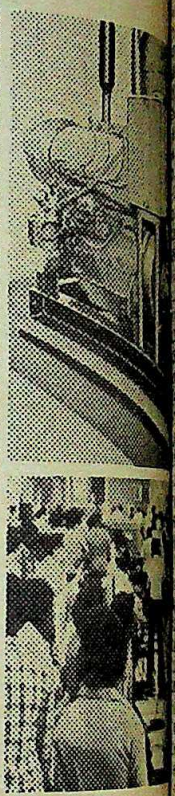
The corporate news is good, but because of debentures and other offers, most companies seem to have decided to tell

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Power flicks off for 10 minutes and a theatre gets ripped to pieces





"It sounds dreadful, but it's true," says Mr. V. Srinivasan Rao, Manager of Prashant Cinema Hall, Hyderabad.

"Ours is a cinema theatre accommodating a thousand people. For every show our gross collection amounts to Rs 2926/-.

Imagine the chaos if power failed, bang in the middle of a movie like Qurbani ... You know the moment when Zeenie sings 'aap jaisa koi mere zindagi mein aaye'... The crowd would go crazy with fury. They'd rip up our theatre causing us a colossal loss ... not to mention the refund they'd demand.

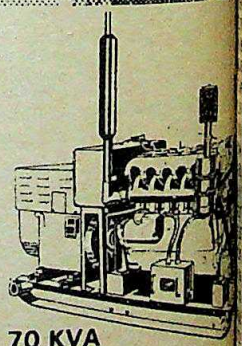
That's why when we built our theatre 6 years ago, we installed a Kirloskar genset. Today it's a must for all theatres. Even film distributors first check if we have a genset and then release the film to us.

We're happy we took a cue from other Kirloskar genset users in Hyderabad. Our Kirloskar genset has proved excellent with service to match. Thanks to the mechanic who comes regularly to give it a general check up."

Need we say more?

Kirloskar

KIRLOSKAR ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED



Range: 2.5 to 70 KVA

For poultry industries, hotels, hospitals and manufacturing industries

Call on us or write to us today

Please send me your quotation and literature on Kirloskar Gensets:

Genset required .....

Company name _____

Address _____

_____

Mail to Kirloskar Engineering Private Limited
15/16, Kaka Halwai Industrial Estate
Parvati, Pune 411 009 (India)
Phone: 440621, 445663 • Telex: 0145-260

PRATIBHA 81-308

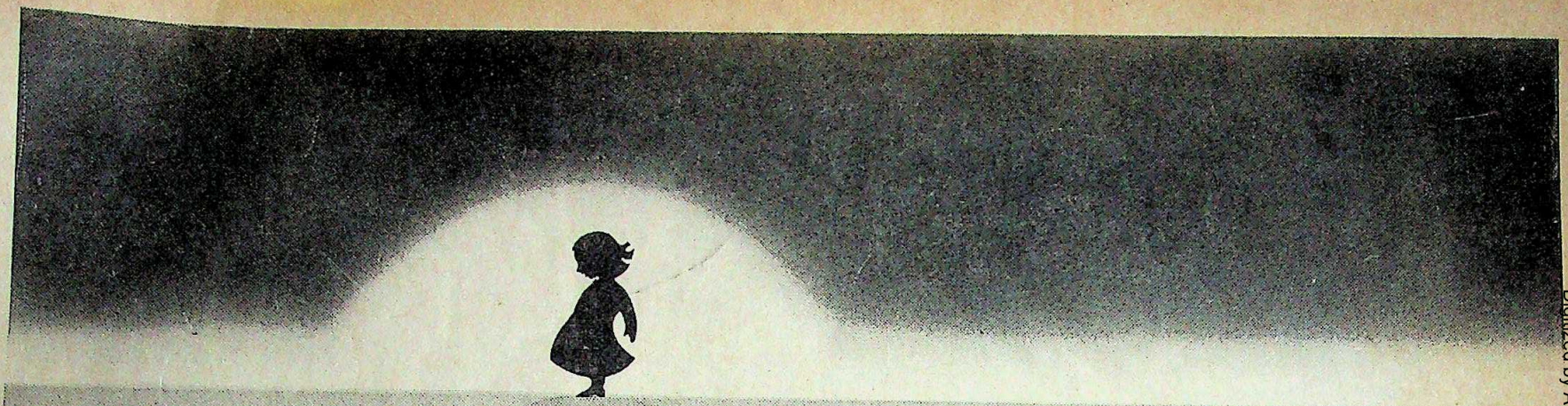
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

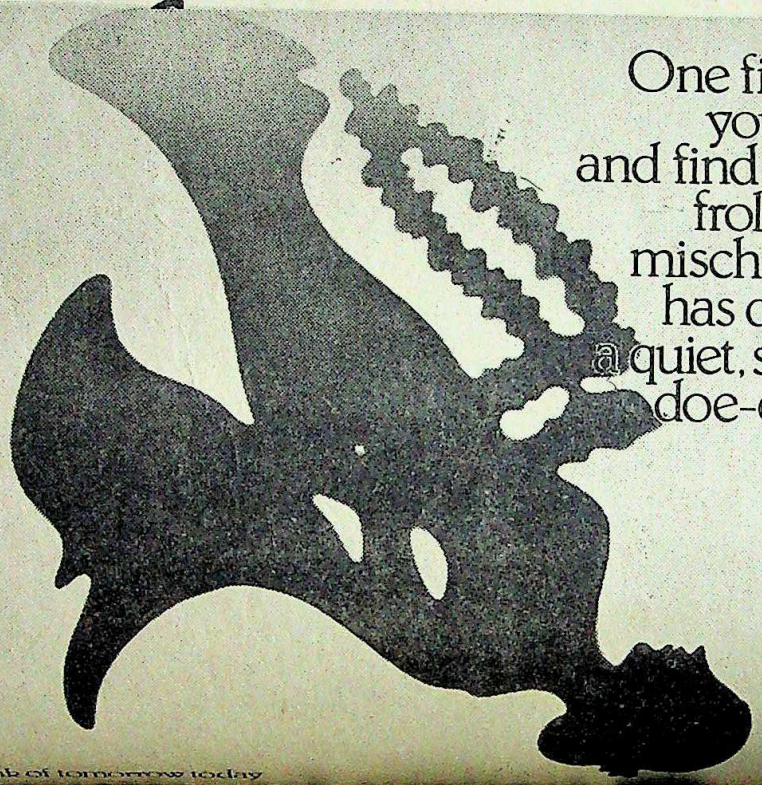
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Active Stocks

	Close 3.2.82	Change on Fortnight
Ashok Leyland	25.75	– 3.75
Associated Cement	276.00	– 11.00
Atlas Copco	47.50	nil
Bajaj Auto	1,375.00	– 210.00
Ballarpur	48.60	1.25
Birla Rayon	420.50	– 22.50
Bharat Gears	37.75	1.25
Birla Jute	31.40	1.25
Bombay Plast	58.00	2.00
Bombay Dyeing	70.00	– 0.50
Brooke Bond	21.10	0.60
Chloride Electric	17.40	– 0.40
Century Spinning	951.00	16.00
Chemical & Fibre	23.20	0.20
Chloride India	43.60	1.60
Colgate	136.00	– 8.00
Crescent Dyes	14.25	– 1.25
Delhi Cloth Mills	39.69	– 0.56
Dunlop	20.25	0.95
East India Hotels	16.87	– 1.38
Elgi	37.00	– 1.00
Escorts	47.37	– 0.19
Food Specialities	39.00	– 0.50
Garware Nylon	43.00	– 1.00
Gillette	20.25	– 0.25
Guest Keen Williams	34.90	0.15
Gujarat Fertilisers	493.00	– 10.00
Hindustan Aluminium	48.90	1.80
Hindustan Lever	51.50	– 1.50
Hindustan Motor	30.00	– 0.18
Hoechst Dyes	26.50	0.50
Indian Aluminium	22.40	– 1.00
Indian Cable	24.25	– 0.65
Indian Dyestuff	200.00	– 10.00
Indian Explosives	26.00	0.60
Indian Hotels	87.50	– 2.50
Indian Organic	31.25	0.25
Indian Oxygen	34.50	0.25
Ingersoll-Rand	136.00	– 4.00
Jain Exchange	34.00	– 3.00
Jay	24.00	1.00
Jayshree Tea	35.00	nil
J.K. Synthetics	64.25	– 0.85
Lakshmi	50.20	3.30
Lucas Engineering	134.00	– 3.00
Lyka Labs (Madras)	29.50	– 4.50
Larsen & Toubro	54.00	– 3.00
Madhura Coats	15.70	0.30
Mahindra & Mahindra	56.00	– 0.50
Marsal Box	15.25	– 1.00
Metal Rubber	35.25	– 0.87
Modi Meakins	9.25	– 0.25
Modi Steel Iron	30.50	0.25
Mysore Organic	192.00	2.00
Nelcon	39.50	– 0.50
Orient Paper	47.50	1.80
Orkay Electronics	29.50	0.10
Parle India	64.50	– 1.50
Premier Auto	354.00	– 28.00
Raleigh	26.87	2.37
Raymond	55.00	– 0.50
Reckitt & Colman	21.00	0.10
Reliance	123.50	– 0.50
Rallis	27.00	0.20
Robert Wallace	43.50	– 2.00
Rohtas Fibres	30.75	1.50
Rohtas Synthetics	60.50	– 2.50
Sarabhai	13.95	– 0.35
Sandoz	54.50	2.75
Sarabhai Chemicals	344.00	– 19.00
Sesa Steel	680.00	– 28.00
Shaw Wallace	65.00	– 4.25
Siemens	27.45	0.25
Siemens	33.00	– 0.25
Sterlite	247.00	– 5.00
Sterlite Chemicals	24.60	1.00
Tata Chemicals		
Tata Steel		
Tata Tea		
Tata Tea		
Tata Tea

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri





One fine morning,
you open your eyes
and find that your
frolicking, frock-clad,
mischievious-eyed 'guddi'
has disappeared into
a quiet, shy, saree-wrapped,
doe-eyed young woman.

Girls don't grow up any faster than boys. They only seem to. Especially, to a concerned father like you. For whom, the marriage of a daughter is as much a matter of joy as it is a matter of worry.

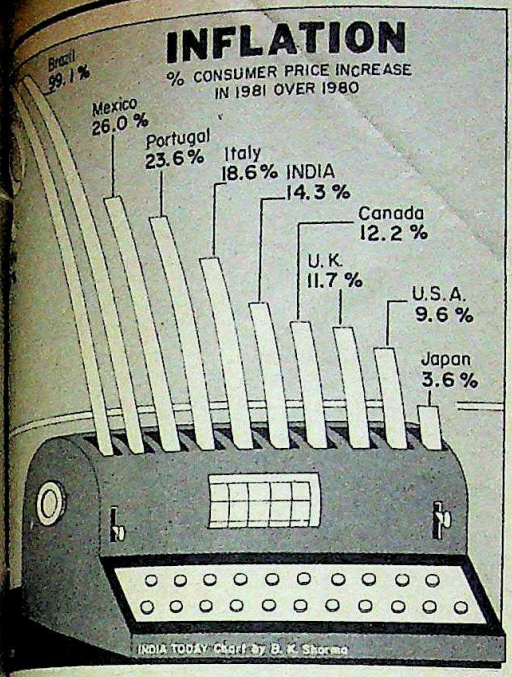
Dreams are only necessities that seem too far from your reach. The gap is real and intimidating but never too big to bridge.

Bank of Baroda can bridge the gap between you and your dreams with a suitable scheme. Bank of Baroda has many schemes to suit your every need. Schemes that help your savings grow almost as fast as your children or as big as your needs. With over 1600 branches, you're never too far from Bank of Baroda. And with Bank of Baroda, you're never too far from your dreams.

Bank of Baroda Think of tomorrow today

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Troubles

NA continues to be one of the few countries with a inflation headache: consumer prices rose by 121 per over the previous year. Japan was the most successful inflation and more than halved its inflation rate from 8 1980 to 3.6 per cent last year. Among the few countries been successful in bringing down the inflation rate are USA and Italy.

On The Tourists

has become a big export 'industry' in Europe, so big tries like Spain and Greece would go into a spin Spain, income from tourism was higher than that port of foodstuffs and agricultural produce and metals products combined. Total Greek exports of industrial products were valued at Rs 1,300 crore in 1980 while ught in Rs 1,350 crore. For Austria, tourism is by far portant export industry, accounting for Rs 4,500 crore eign exchange earnings against the earnings of Rs 2,880 second biggest export industry, engineering. And in the fourth biggest export industry after textiles and chinery and equipment, and vehicles.

The Gulf Market

panies continue to capture a fair sized chunk of the ding markets in the Gulf region, according to eneral Contractors of America which has just produced vey of construction jobs in that area. While the share tracts is declining, Asian contractors are holding onto ourth of total business in the region. In 1980, the latest ch complete market information is available, Asian ntracted about 25 per cent of the Rs 27,000-crore West ic awards. South Korea alone has 13 per cent of the ing at the second largest contractor after France. Japan ing particularly eager to enlarge its exposure in this ucrative region. India's share is estimated around 2 per

Things Go Better With Coke

COCA-COLA Co. may soon find a slot in the entertainment business. It has made a Rs 600-crore bid for Columbia Pictures, the last of the major independent picture companies. As the last big pure entertainment company, Columbia has long been viewed as a takeover target but the strength of the company's new management team had led many to believe that it wanted to remain independent. However, how well the creative forces at Columbia—which recently produced such classics as *Kramer vs Kramer*—will mesh with the market-oriented management at Coke is still a question. While the takeover of Paramount Pictures by Gulf and Western has been successful, Transamerica Corporation's experience with United Artists (founded by Charlie Chaplin and Mary Pickford) was not.

Energetic Borrowing

PAKISTAN is not seeking funds from the World Bank for its nuclear power programme but it is likely to get a substantial amount for its Rs 1,600 crore Kalabagh Dam water and power project from the Bank's fund for developing natural energy resources in poor oil-importing countries. Pakistan had announced in 1976 that it was planning to build a complex of eight nuclear power stations but the project collapsed the next year when France refused to deliver, allegedly under US pressure, a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant which Islamabad had contracted with Paris for feeding the complex.

The Hard Sell

Levi's: finding new outlets

LEVI Strauss & Co, the world's largest apparel manufacturer, and Sears, Roebuck & Co., the top US retailer, are joining forces. Under an arrangement similar to one it reached in December with J. C. Penney Co, Levi Strauss will start selling an assortment of its products through Sears stores. The move comes at a time when the traditional retail outlets for Levi Strauss apparel are trying to fatten their margins by putting more emphasis on designer and private label fashions. The company's sales are expected to cross Rs 2,250 crore this year with profits around Rs 125 crore.

Joining Hands

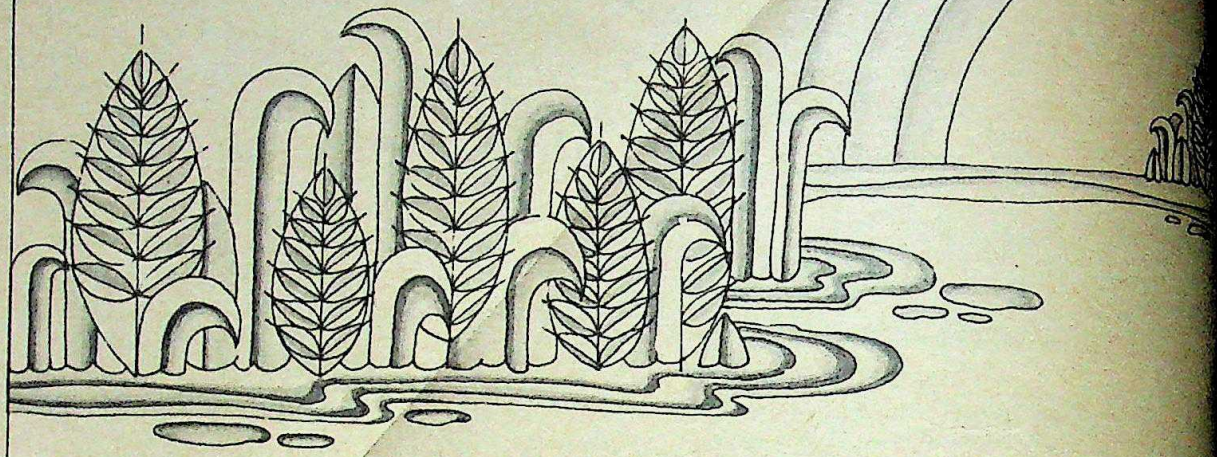
MEMBER-countries of Asean (Association of South East Asian Nations) have recently announced two joint industrial projects. A rock salt and soda ash project costing around Rs 300 crore is being set up in Thailand with a capacity of 600,000 tonnes of rock salt and 400,000 tonnes of soda ash a year. It will be financed 70 per cent by a loan from Japan and Asean members will put up the remaining 30 per cent. A copper fabrication plant that will produce 100,000 tonnes a year of copper rods, sheets, bars and tubings is being set up in the Philippines, but details have not yet been worked out. Asean plans to have a joint industrial project in each of its five member countries. Indonesia and Malaysia have already begun urea projects, but Singapore is still waiting for its quota.

Bank of Baroda Think of tomorrow today

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ADDING TO THE NATURAL BOUNTY OF THE LAND



How Premier Irrigation have for over 15 years been helping increase crop yields by better scheduling and a more accurate placement of water.

Ever since their inception 15 years ago Premier Irrigation have been in the forefront of the drive for better water utilisation.

A position that has been earned not only by the quality of the equipment manufactured but also by the drive and dedication the Company puts into making India a more fruitful land.

How Premier Irrigation Systems have more advantages to offer.

Premier sprinkler and portable pipeline systems economise on water to cover much more land, make irrigation of problem soils easier, and with power shortages whenever power is available they enable land to be irrigated quickly even at night.

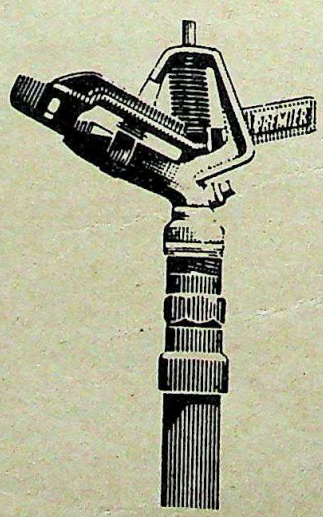
Premier Irrigation means 3 or 4 crops a year . . . with no waiting for seasonal rain and other weather factors. Crops can be planted at the right time to achieve maximum growth, duration and yield.

Why Premier have so many success stories to their credit.

Premier have done intensive extension work, identified areas, held demonstrations, worked with Government and World Bank experts and agencies, organised training programmes and provided close technical and service support for farmers.

Premier provides a complete irrig package : they survey farms, dec the most economic system, suppl install pumping and distribution systems, train supervisors and us and set up service arrangements.

Today, for all these reasons and farmers all over India depend on Premier Irrigation Systems to mak their farms more bountiful.



PREMIER IRRIGATION

The Water Manag

17/1C Alipore Rd.
Calcutta-700 027
Branches and Offices throughout India

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ALLWYN

Seiko changed the world's standards of precision and beauty.
Allwyn continues the commitment.

Automatic Quartz Handwound

Seiko is the watch company that has been constantly setting the standards for the world to follow. In fact it was Seiko that gave the world the quartz watch.

Today, Seiko in collaboration with Allwyn has put India in line with the latest in time technology around the world.

A range of mechanical automatic and quartz watches with the world standards of precision. And beauty.

Watches with far greater reliability. Better serviceability.

Watches that are in keeping with the times. In styling and technology.

Watches manufactured under licence from Seiko, Japan are marketed under the Allwyn brand name.

You too, keep up with the times.

ALLWYN
WATCHES
LICENCE**SEIKO**

A big leap in time.

HTB-HAM-7654

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WE NOW BRING A TASTE OF PARADISE TO 16 COUNTRIES.

We now offer more than 60 flights weekly between our Paradise Isle of Sri Lanka and the world. And our network stretches to London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich and Rome in the West; Dubai, Bahrain and Kuwait in the Middle East; Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Trivandrum, Trichy, Male, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Singapore. And wherever you fly with us, in Tristar or Boeing comfort, you'll be served in a warm and gentle style that can belong only to those who live in Paradise. **AIRLANKA**

A taste of Paradise

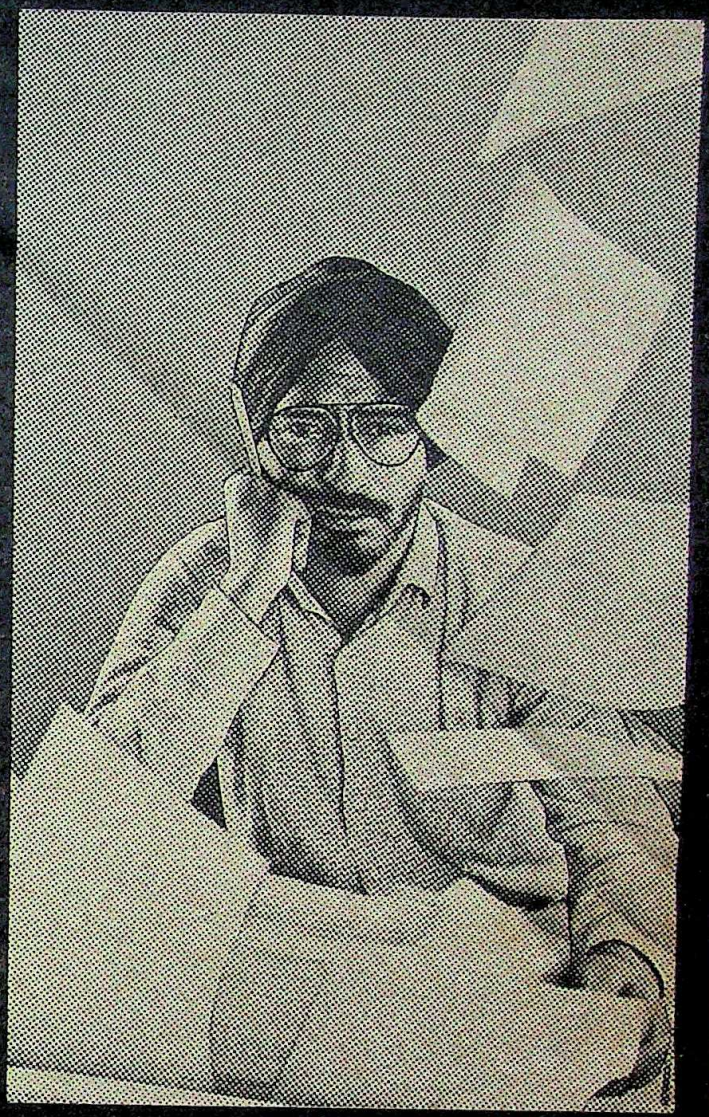
Call your Travel Agent, Air Lanka or our General Sales Agents
Bombay: Air Lanka, phone 223288, 223299, 223599
Madras: Air Lanka, Connemara Hotel, phone 86315, 87432
Trichy: Air Lanka, phone 28844, 27952
Bangalore: Global Travels, phone 565091
Trivandrum: Global Travels, phone 66575, 63267
Delhi: STIC Travels, Hotel Imperial, phone 344789, 344965, 345938

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

unjab presents
ne composite pplication form to tart an industry

t another clusive incentive



dyog ahayak

preneurs all over India have to through a dozen Forms to start an Now, Udyog Sahayak has ed the various Application the just one Composite Form. This unique will help you in getting ents from various ons and Govt. ents for inputs required to industry; plot/shed in a and supply of scarce at controlled rates term loans from power connection from a host of other ing. This is yet another of Udyog Sahayak's total to providing quick to the entrepreneur.

where all Govt. bodies converge at one place to assist the entrepreneur

Punjab's Major Attractions

- The people themselves – skilled, hardworking, peaceful and productive. The reason why Punjab is the granary of India – leading the nation in the field of sports & defence. These are the kind of people who will work for you.
- Excellent social infrastructure. Punjab has good schools, recreation centres and housing facilities with all modern amenities. Every village is well-connected by metalled roads. And the people are sociable.

Udyog Sahayak

17 Bays Building, Sector 17, Chandigarh 160 017
Phone: 32826, 24543
Telex: 395 237 PIDC IN Gram: DINDUSTRY

Shilpi 2 USSA/81

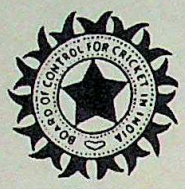
PSIDC Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. | **PFC** Punjab Financial Corporation | **PSSIC** Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cricket

The Money Spinning Game



NO business is like show business. Perhaps. But the spiralling premia on that royal game—cricket—is fast catching up with the big rake-ins that go with moviedom. Last fortnight, as the six Test match series between England and India folded up at Kanpur, a whopping Rs 6 crore had already changed hands by way of ticket prices, rent for hoarding space, television commercials, radio jingles, even product advertisements with star cricketers benignly recommending a dab of Iodex for muscle pains or a spin on a particular make of motorbike.

The 11-week series, in which only one Test match was decided, was nevertheless a big money bonanza like no other game ever was. Altogether 28 cricketers, with 14 on each side, romped at the centre of lush green fields in six cities, keeping the cash register of the great cricket industry jingling for 30 playing days. Five lakh people watched the games from the stands; nearly 15 lakh watched it on the box; and over 1.25 crore more were glued to the radio or transistor set for the running commentary of the matches. Said Inderjit Singh Bindra, president of Punjab Cricket Association: "Boy, oh boy, this game spins more money than balls."

The game has become 'royal' in every sense. As a contrast, the lack-lustre World Cup hockey tournament, played at the same time in Bombay, was witnessed by only 46,000 people over two weeks. During the last soccer season, the marathon tussle for the prize Indian Football Association (IFA) shield in Calcutta, the Mecca of football, was watched by just about 2.5 lakh people, but the gate receipts were not even a tenth of the money realisation at the Test matches. At the Delhi Test, season tickets valued at Rs 500 were all swept up by the city's moneybags anxious to see the match and be seen at the pricey seats close to the pavilion. At the Kanpur Test, the Uttar Pradesh Cricket Association jacked up the price of the best tickets to Rs 750, and found it a sell-out.

Cool Packet: The players never had it so good. Pronab Roy, the 22-year-old lad who donned his Test-cap for the first time this season, made a cool Rs 20,000 in the bargain for the 71 runs he contributed to his side—that is, Rs 300 for each run that he got. His father, Pankaj Roy, the veteran Test opener for India, made just about the same amount from the all-powerful Cricket Control Board of India (CCBI) in the total 43 Test matches that he played for his country. Polly Umrigar, the former Test captain, who played 59 matches, and was once considered to be the mercenary of the 'gentleman's game', made "not more than Rs 55,000 in his entire career" according to a CCBI official.

All that is chicken-feed compared to the booty the star cricketers of today carry home. The CCBI and the respective state cricket associations pool in to pay each Test player today a highly lucrative Rs 10,000 for each match and Rs 1,600 for out-of-pocket expenses. The eight Indian players who were selected for all the six matches this season—Sunil Gavaskar, G.R. Vishwanath, Kapil Dev, Dilip Vengsarkar, Ravi Shastri, Madan Lal, Syed Kirmani and Dilip Doshi—made a cheery Rs 60,000 each, excluding their out-of-pocket expenses. Since the payments partially come in the gift-wrapping of players' benevolent fund, parts of it are exempted from income tax.

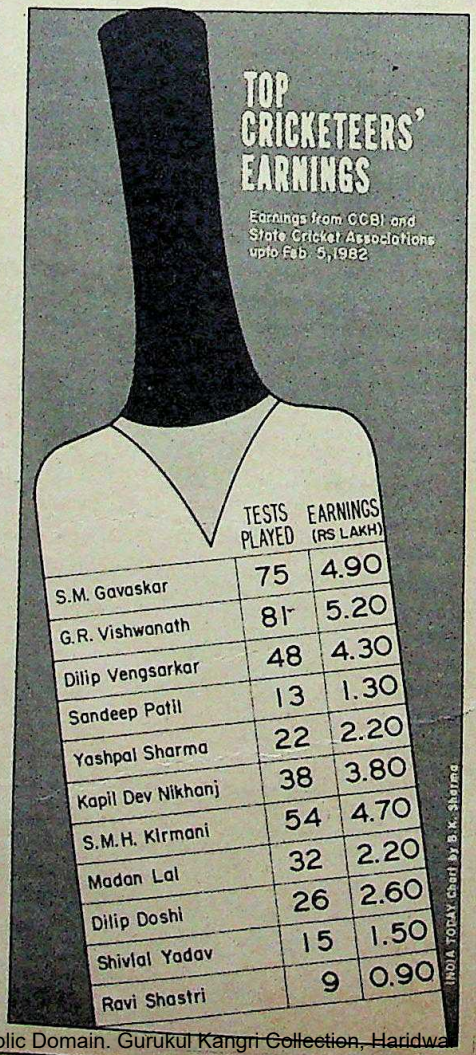
Since 1976, when these remunerative rates for Test cricketers were [illegible] Vishwanath the much-acclaim[illegible] ter' of Indian cricket, has net[illegible] from the cricket associations, [illegible] sely by his alter ego, Gavask[illegible] totted up Rs 4.9 lakh (see chart [illegible] Dev, the burly all-rounder [illegible] fourth of all the cash prizes a[illegible] to the Indian team: "It's good [illegible] good going indeed. I'm in mo[illegible] like very much. Yeah...I've to [illegible] places. I get to fly and throw [illegible] And all that comes from a bat [illegible] Aren't you happy?" All the Ind[illegible] ers are also the full-time e[illegible] various public sector and pri[illegible] sations and each one of them [illegible] average monthly salary of over [illegible] Indian team skipper Gavaskar [illegible] Nirlon, Kapil Dev for Modis, Vi[illegible] State Bank of India, Vengsarkar [illegible] and Madan Lal for Mohan M[illegible]

No business is like the [illegible] business. The radial hoardings [illegible] emerald green fields alone haul [illegible] worth over Rs 40 lakh. The capa[illegible] Shah Kotla ground topped the [illegible] yield of Rs 9 lakh. The Gove[illegible] Doordarshan never had the gon[illegible] For 25 minutes of prime adve[illegible] tucked within the commentary [illegible] state monopoly television net[illegible] Rs 40,000 a minute, or Rs 3 crore [illegible] of the series. Says a jubilant Infor[illegible] Broadcasting Ministry official: [illegible] whole month's billing of the D[illegible] commercial service."

Media Blitz: Off ground, [illegible] were blitzing the media in the [illegible] column-inches they hogged in [illegible] *Sportsweek*, *Sportsworld*, *Sa[illegible] star*—all of these commission[illegible] write on the game, a practice [illegible] caught on among cricket-[illegible] widely known that often ghost-[illegible] field day, summarising the high-[illegible] match and then getting the st[illegible] players to be published under th[illegible] The biggest discovery of the se[illegible] matter, was the facile pen of Vish[illegible] the prolific columns of Ian B[illegible] England all-rounder.

The men in white came in [illegible] to the prayer of advertising [illegible] writers. A carpet-manufacturing [illegible] one of its campaigns on the c[illegible] presented to the 'best Indian [illegible] Kanpur, but spun its selling [illegible] "From one top-notcher to [illegible] Enfield, the makers of Bullet [illegible] put Kapil Dev on the saddle, [illegible] copy with: "Dear Kapil, congr[illegible] your terrific performance!" S[illegible] Kapil: "I like modelling, yeah [illegible]

The players are discreet [illegible] about the money they earn [illegible] from advertising and writing [illegible]



	TESTS PLAYED	EARNINGS (RS LAKH)
S.M. Gavaskar	75	4.90
G.R. Vishwanath	81	5.20
Dilip Vengsarkar	48	4.30
Sandeep Patil	13	1.30
Yashpal Sharma	22	2.20
Kapil Dev Nikhanj	38	3.80
S.M.H. Kirmani	54	4.70
Madan Lal	32	2.20
Dilip Doshi	26	2.60
Shivlal Yadav	15	1.50
Ravi Shastri	9	0.90

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

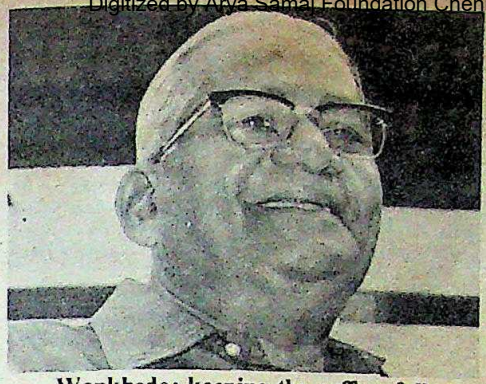
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

cricketers
much-acclaim
icket, has net
t associations
er ego, Gavas
lakh (*see chart*
all-rounder
cash prizes a
am: "It's good
eed. I'm in m
Yeah...I've to
fly and throw
mes from a b
py?" All the I
he full-time
sector and pr
ch one of the
y salary of ov
ipper Gavaskar
ev for Modis, V
ndia, Vengsarka
l for Mohan
ss is like the
adial hoardings
elds alone hau
0 lakh. The cap
und topped the
akh. The Gove
ever had the g
of prime adve
e commentary
television net
ute, or Rs 3 cro
s a jubilant Info
Ministry official:
billing of the D
ice."

z: Off ground,
e media in the
hey hogged i
ortsworld, S
e commission
ne, a practice
ong cricket-
at often ghost-
rising the high-
getting the s
blished under
very of the s
acile pen of Vis
mns of Ian
nder.

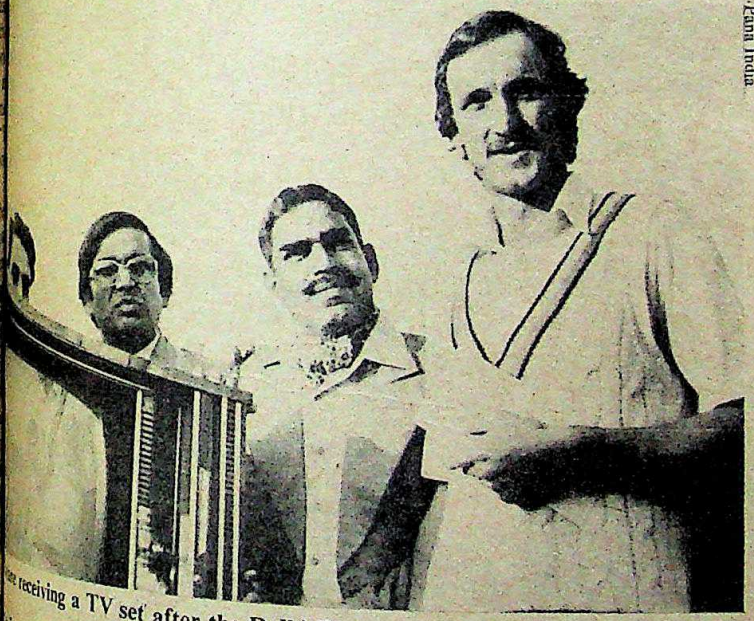
white came in
f advertising
-manufactur
aigns on the
'best Indian
un its selling
-notcher to
kers of Bulle
the saddle,
r Kapil, con
ormance!" S
odelling, yeah
are discreet
y they earned
and writing

both Kapil and Gavaskar
ch during the season. Even
terms of media-popularity,
h. Sandip Patil and
ed over Rs 20,000 each
Said the accounts executive
based agency: "The cricket
you hit the jackpot with even
ish of your clients. You give
with one of those Test stars'
it and he laps it up."
ts presented to players by
well as industrial houses were
of rebounding publicity.
TV set manufacturers, for in-
d to the best player in each
the game in each match a TV
e of Rs 2,500; the publicity
enabled them to sell 500
Delhi alone. Blow Plast, the
cases, gave away awards
ch during the season, includ-
ing Rs 50,000 award to the
India. Kinetic Engineering
ers of Luna moped, handed
the 'men' of the six matches.
own Delhi-based transport
ch award of Rs 15,000 to C.
land opener. The awards



Wankhede: keeping the coffers full

However, though the glamour boys of the game stole the limelight, the larger share of the profits really went to enrich the coffers of the CCBI and the hosting cricket associations for the six Test centres. Said Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede, 68, the bespectacled cricket bureaucrat and president of the CCBI: "After meeting all expenses, the board will reap a profit of around Rs 30 lakh." This was earned from the gaurantee money of Rs 8 lakh paid by each host association to the board, plus a variable surcharge on its net profit. The CCBI, in its turn, calculated its profit after paying the



Pana India

receiving a TV set after the Delhi Test: good publicity mileage

Rs 4.65 lakh during the sea-
ers' munificence was duly
papers and periodicals at a
Rs 15 lakh.

Selling: The Test ma-
that additional bounce
selling requires. A manuf-
cells claimed to have sold
cells for the season; the
sors spurted by a lakh.
the Delhi Electric Supply
said 50,000 units of
were consumed on each
in the city.

players for the home team as well as forking out an amount of £ 243,000 (Rs 40 lakh) to the English team for the series.

The state cricket associations too made thumping profits. Delhi District Cricket Association, after meeting its obligation to the CCBI and making arrangements for the match, was left with a record saving of Rs 30 lakh, which was promptly added to its existing fixed deposits of Rs 45 lakh. After the English team's tour, the fixed deposits of the various state cricket associations are as follows: Cricket Association of Bengal: Rs 1.5 crore; Punjab Cricket Association: Rs 20 lakh; Gujarat Cricket Association: Rs 18 lakh; Uttar Pradesh Cricket Association: Rs 20 lakh; Bombay Cricket Association: Rs 25 lakh; and Maharashtra Cricket Association: Rs 10 lakh. Two state associations of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, holding the Tests at Bangalore and Madras, do not have fixed deposits; yet they were able to construct their own stadia at a cost of Rs 2 crore.

Said P.M. Rungta, the heavyweight cricket manager and former president of the CCBI: "The cricket associations are undoubtedly the richest sports bodies in the country. We are self-sufficient. We're the only people who give money to the Government instead of taking its doles." Rungta's pride was based on facts. The Union Ministry of Education parcels out annual grants of Rs 25 lakh to a dozen sports organisations, while the state Governments' largesse of another Rs 20 lakh covers 30 more sports outfits. None of them play cricket. A CCBI official rather pompously piped in: "The hand that wields the willow doesn't take alms."

TV Threat: However, the managers of the game admit in informal conversations that the going may not remain so good with television making steady inroads into the cricket market. Of the six matches, four were telecast live on the national hook-up, thus enabling thousands of viewers to watch the games in the comfort of their living rooms, away from dust and crowd. With colour TV coming on to the scene, the box may make all the difference between packed and empty stands. In 1975, Inder Kumar Gujral, the then information and broadcasting minister, accepted in principle a CCBI plea that Doordarshan would pay a token amount as royalty for the telecast of each match. The offer was subsequently withdrawn, and the CCBI feels it is being cheated out of its share of the game's TV rights. Growled Rungta: "There is no other cricket-playing country where TV networks show the game without payments. This is totally unreasonable. The Doordarshan must pay so that we can provide more to the players as well as viewers.

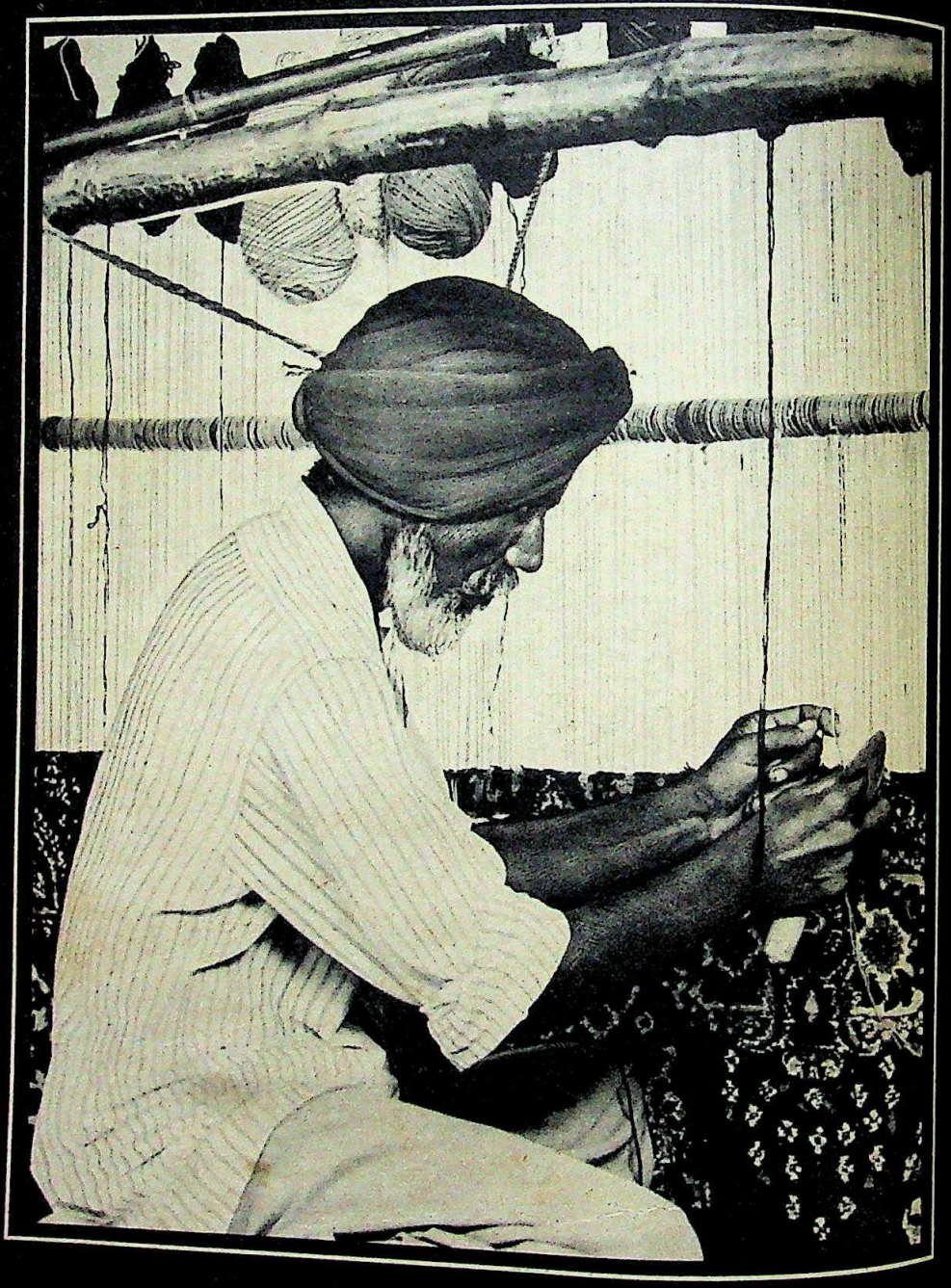
With the gentle click of bat and ball marking away the growth of a multi-crore rupee industry, its protagonists are certainly asking for more, and getting it too; in terms of pelf, as well as glamour and charisma. At the six Test centres, 100 officers of the Indian Police Service were deputed to supervise the security cordon around players. Knots of plainclothesmen hovered around them to keep the fans at bay. Said Nikhil Kumar Singh, the affable additional commissioner of Delhi police and member of the official committee for organising the Delhi Test match: "These players are the greatest folk-heroes of our times. To protect them from their worshippers is to constantly feel the heat of popularity." Politicians—the other protected species—are thus clean bowled.

—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Via Samaj Foundation, Chennai and eGangotri

When you buy an OCM Original...



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

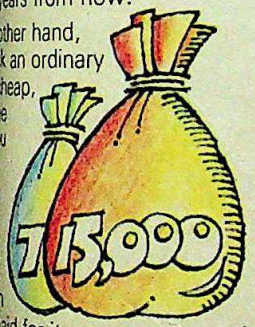
...you make an investment that doubles in 5 years.

and status apart, an wool carpet is a prime – in 5 years its value 100 per cent.

for Rs.7,000/- It will be worth 5,000/- 5 years

If you buy an OCM carpet Rs.25,000/- it will still in value. This is a measure of its and the superior ship that goes into it. e-range OCM carpets fall category. Buy them ey will be worth twice as years from now.

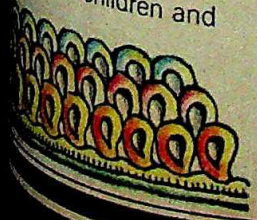
e other hand, ck an ordinary cheap, the you



paid for it.

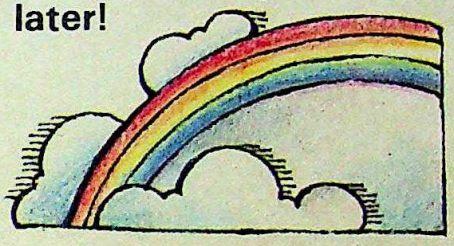
tly blended no loose ends to about!

uses the best possible imported and indigenous their yarn. A time-tested makes for the correct The long fibres allow a to be made along the the fibre so while fluff removal), the pile The long fibres impart gh, sheen, bounce and It is this blending of the ed by OCM over half a eat provides lifetimes of you, your children and



Consider the ordinary carpet. It is usually woven from yarn made of short fibres only. Short fibres are joined to make a knot which while brushing comes undone – the carpet begins to unravel and frays at the edges.

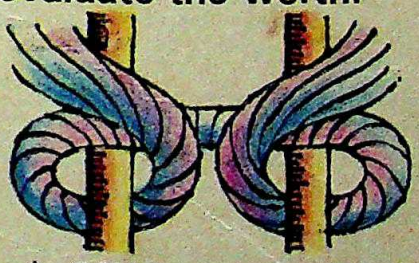
The colours will be just as bright 20 years later!



At OCM only the most superior chrome dyes are used, imported from Switzerland and Germany. OCM's Research & Development Wing has perfected a fast-colour indigo – and constant efforts are made to upgrade even the very fine dyes being used at present. OCM colours stay true.

Cheap carpets use cheap dyes. The colours fade unevenly and soon the original beauty becomes an ugly patchwork. You end up paying the price!

Count the knots... 400 per sq. inch! Now evaluate the worth.

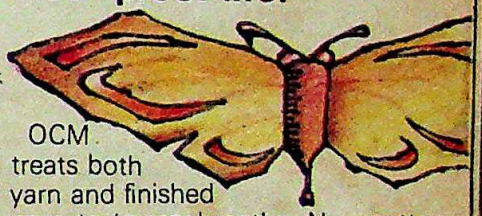


An OCM Original 9′ × 6′ may take a master craftsman and two helpers one full year to create. With a range of knots from 256 to as high as 400 per sq. inch! Handknotted by OCM craftsmen whose skills have been handed down from father to son. A legacy that is reflected in the superior workmanship of every OCM carpet.

What's more, unlike ordinary carpets, those in the OCM range have a luxurious pile varying from ⅜″ to ⅝″ for greater bounce, super resilience.

On the other hand, ordinary carpet manufacturers finish off their carpet in a hurry – tying loose double knots and less knots per sq. inch at that. In a matter of time, the carpet literally comes apart.

Moth proof life!



OCM treats both yarn and finished carpets to repel moths. No matter what the climate – hot, dry, humid – moths fight shy of OCM carpets.

Carpets woven from untreated yarn are choice targets for moths. In a short time the wool is eaten – and only the cotton warp and weft is left.

If you need any more good reasons, visit the OCM showroom. You'll find them all there....range, value, class!

OCM

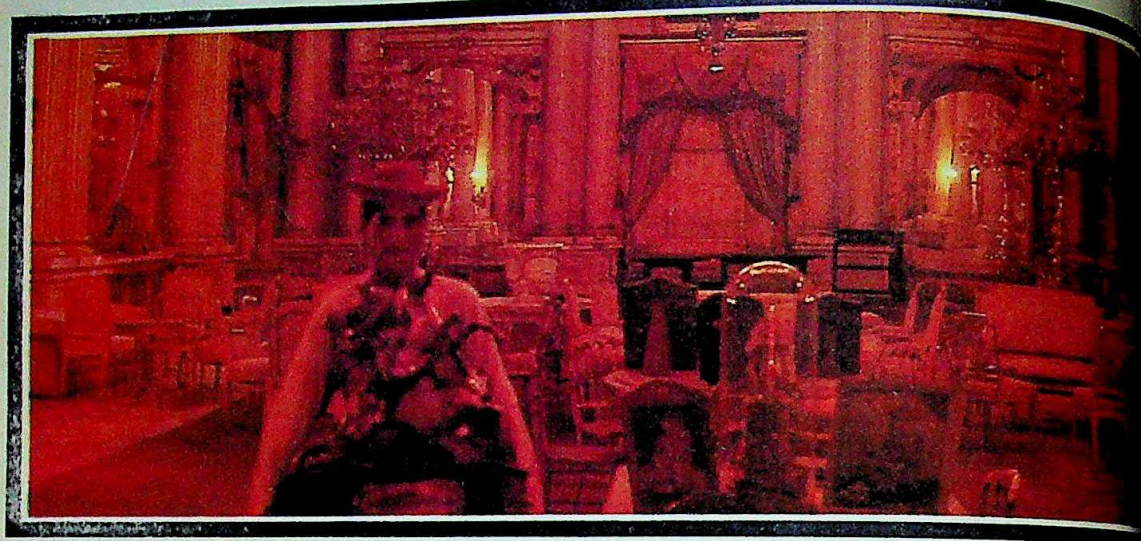
Original Carpet Masterpieces

Delhi F-45, Ring Road, NDSE-1, New Delhi 110 049. Phone: 625772
Bombay D block, Shivsagar Estate Building, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 018. Phone: 396409/10
Amritsar OCM Mills Estate, G.T. Road, Chheharta, Amritsar 143 001. Phone: 51391
Calcutta 37/39, Park Street, Calcutta 700 016. Phone: 249267

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"The Darbar Hall at Gwalior is a very fine Italianate room, and with its orange and yellow hangings and vast chandeliers, made a wonderful setting for the three hundred chiefs and nobles."

— YVONNE FITZROY, Courts and Camps in India



Gwalior. City of living palaces; of the Jai Vilas Palace, grandest of them all; with its Darbar Hall, resplendent in gilt and crystal and cutglass, from the ceiling of which are suspended a pair of magnificent chandeliers — the largest in the world.

In Gwalior, you can still catch a glimmer of the opulence and grandeur that once was, a hazy reflection of the days of maharajas and darbars, of ceremony and pomp.

And overlooking the city is the Gwalior Fort — one of the finest citadels in India. A reminder of the courageous queen Rani Lakshmibai, who, together with Tantia Tope, attacked the fort in 1857, fighting through enemy lines only to die from a stray musket-shot.

Just below the fort, set in the Gujari Mahal Palace, is a museum that houses some of the finest specimens of medieval Indian sculpture, including the world-famous 'Salabhanjika'.

SHIVPURI — A RICH GAME SANCTUARY.

Shivpuri, just over an hour's drive from Gwalior, was once the summer capital of the maharajas.

It boasts a rich game sanctuary, the Madhav National Park, where lush forests abound with sambar, blue bull, chinkara and leopard. And in the midst of the park, a crescent-shaped lake — Chand Pata.

Take time off to see the 'ch royal ancestral cenotaphs — wh today, servants bathe, clothe, fe and dance to life-sized medieval of former rulers in a fascinating

ORCHHA — A PRESERVED MEDIEVAL CITY.

A hundred and thirty kilom from Gwalior lies the city of Orc one time the flourishing capital o the Bundela Rajputs.

A city of palaces, temples a forts, it is today preserved and s inhabited — but without any sig the twentieth century!

GWALIOR

MADHYA PRADESH
The very heart of India.

Useful Information

Gwalior

Best season: July to March.

How to reach: *Air :* Indian Airlines operates daily flights to Gwalior from Delhi, Bhopal, Indore and Bombay. Gwalior is also connected with tri-weekly flights to Jabalpur and Raipur.
Rail : Gwalior is on the Delhi-Madras and Delhi-Bombay main lines of the Central Railways.
Bus : Gwalior is connected by regular bus services to Agra, Mathura, Jaipur, Delhi, Bhopal, Chanderi, Indore, Jhansi, Khajuraho, Rewa, Ujjain and Shivpuri
Local Transport: M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation operates conducted tours of the city from the Tourist Bungalow, Gandhi Road.

Gwalior is: 118 kms from Agra, 318 kms from Delhi, 427 kms from Bhopal, 344 kms from Sanchi, 108 kms from Shivpuri, 278 kms from Khajuraho and 1091 kms from Bombay.

Where to stay: Tourist Bungalow (M.P. Tourism Corporation).
Tariff: Rs. 30–single, Rs. 40–double.

For reservations, contact: Manager, Tourist Bungalow, M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation, Gandhi Road, Gwalior, Tele

Shivpuri

Best season: July to March.

Shivpuri is: 108 kms from Gwalior and 100 kms from Jhansi.

Where to stay: Chinkara Motel (M.P. Tourism Corporation), Bombay-Ag
Tariff: Rs. 20–single, Rs. 30–double.

Orchha

Best season: October to March.

Orchha is: 19 kms from Jhansi and 130 kms from Gwalior on the Gwalior

Where to stay: Rest House (M.P. Tourism Corporation).
Tariff: Rs. 15 per room.

Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation, Gangotri, T T Nagar, Bhopal 462003

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Uninspiring Series

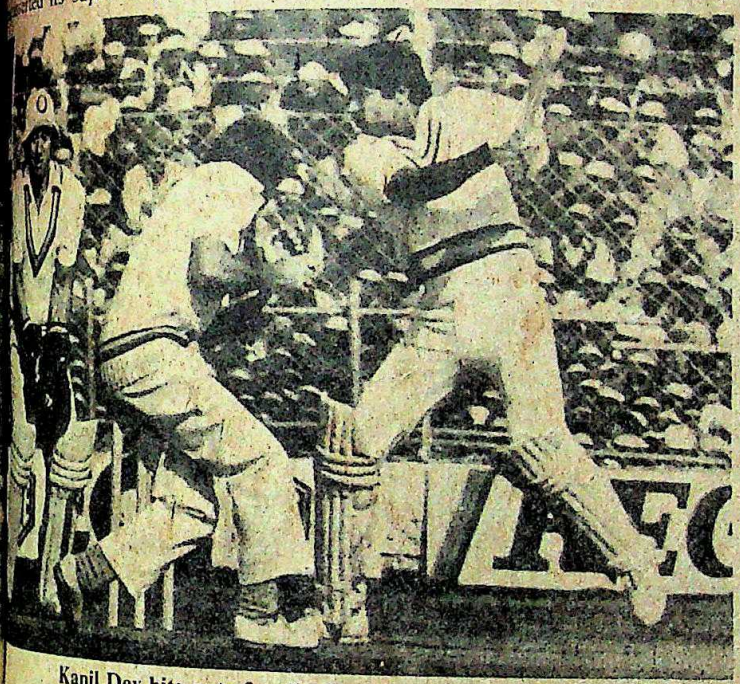
Test series between India which began with a bang in up a tame whimper at tonight. The relatively empty were a fitting testimony to developed into a battle than the decisive game of fans had expected. In trumpets at Bombay had funeral tunes of Kanpur. Of asserted its supremacy, win-

customers who make the turnstiles click. Both the teams in general and India in particular forgot the basic fact that they owed much to the spectators and the game's backers who shell out hard cash to make cricketers among the most affluent in the land.

In short, the customer was cheated. He—or she—had paid in the hope of watching cricket matches which provided entertainment not just statistics. Instead, the fawning masses were fobbed off with meaningless and yawn-provoking cricket at funeral pace. Yet nobody, apparently, cared—least of all the Cricket Control Board, which was further enriched by the end of the series. The succession of dead, doped pitches after the terror of the Wankhede Stadium was of their making and should be whole-heartedly condemned.

For that matter both India and England need to be censured strongly for their timid and unimaginative tactics. That is especially true about India's skipper, Sunil Gavaskar. Having won at Bombay, his sole concern and aim after that was to keep intact the gain and also his unbeaten home record. His purpose was duly achieved, and now Gavaskar has gone one better on Ajit Wadekar by becoming the first Indian captain to win four rubbers. Also, Gavaskar had a most profitable season both run-wise and money-wise after the disastrous twin tours of Australia and New Zealand. But his commitment to defensive—even palpably negative—strategy was total. Right through the series India played with just four bowlers: two pacemen and two spinners. They were never equipped to force a win after Bombay either through pace or spin. To top it, the over rate was criminally slow and time wasting stratagems nakedly clear. It is almost as if it is the inevitable price to be paid for national prestige and the big monies which are the lucrative lot of a winning side.

Wary: The English side, after their debacle in the opening gambit, were both wary and cagey and yet had to do all the running to square the series. The ball was squarely in Fletcher's court but he did not have enough ammunition and fire power to overcome India even once on the cruel over-prepared pitches. Yet, thrice Fletcher did attempt to force a decision. At Calcutta, his



Kapil Dev hits out: few lively moments

at what cost to cricket's

rubber was a throwback to of the '50s and '60s when the to one draw after had changed in the last three rubbers—against Australia and proved not only decisive but thrilling cricket. Not so this the wicket at Bombay prepared one, this could well be the first ever all drawn

There is no dishonour drawn encounter. Indeed, drawn Tests which exciting and gripping than victory. It was the and ultra-cautious ap- and England that made series the most insipid, in recent memory. were the paying

Statistics

Host Of Records

■ **Bombay:** England's total of 102 in the second innings was their second lowest total against India. Their lowest was at the Oval when they were whittled out for 101 in 1971.

■ **Bangalore:** Gavaskar's knock of 172 was his 24th Test century, two centuries short of Gary Sobers' record and five short of world record holder, Donald Bradman's. The Indian skipper's innings which lasted 711 minutes is the longest Test innings by an Indian.

■ **Delhi:** Geoff Boycott surpassed the world individual aggregate held by Gary Sobers when he crossed 8,032 runs. Sobers had reached the mark in 97 Tests while Boycott took 107 Tests to surpass it. There was a record eighth-wicket stand of 128 between wicket-keeper Kirmani and Ravi Shastri surpassing the previous best of 100 between Farooq Engineer and Babu Nadkarni against Ted Dexter's team. Delhi also witnessed a record-breaking ninth-wicket partnership between Ravi Shastri and Madan Lal.

■ **Madras:** Vishwanath's 222 was his first Test double century and also the highest against England by an Indian batsman which had hitherto been 221 by Gavaskar. The late Vinoo Mankad holds the highest Test score: 231 against New Zealand.

■ **Kanpur:** Ian Botham's 142 was his third Test century against India and also the highest he has scored against this side. Gavaskar completed his 30th 50 runs in Test cricket and made his aggregate 500 for the series, his fourth such accomplishment.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

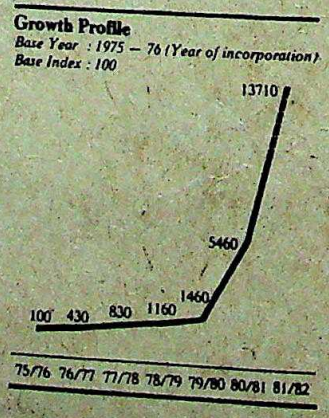
To make your industrial vision succeed like success...

An offer what few financial institutions will dare. A Progress Executive of your own.

Individual, personalised attention.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We have a rare breed of 'industrial practitioners', conditioned to steer projects from ideas to implementation. Through the entire process they take care of critical factors and review and report. As your man with your interests at heart. What's more, they are a dependable, sensitive 'feedback' — and a continual surveillance system to performance.



It's this personal touch that has immensely contributed to our phenomenal 1300 % growth. In 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24482, 24372

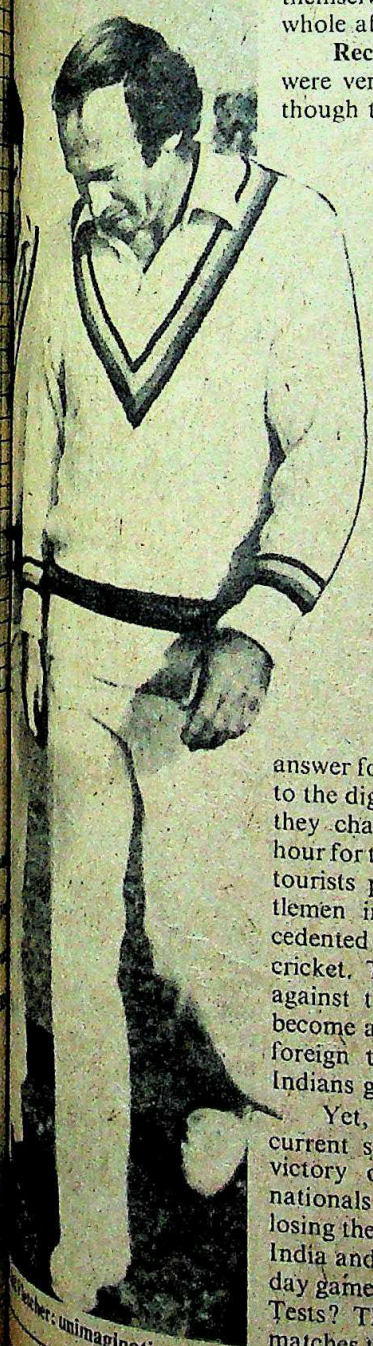
BiCiCO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

and businesslike in the se-
were trying to bowl out India
ings. The trick did not work
Gavaskar stood in the
Fletcher took the only bold
otherwise pusillanimous
won the toss and gambled by
bat first. The move misfired
England returned to the
handed. Here England had
with four pacemen in a bid to
life of the wicket.
whereas India were con-
along with neither a pace-
a spin-dominated attack,
always relied on their three
times they even had both



Fletcher: unimaginative tactics

their spinners in support and, thus, at least on paper, had a more balanced and penetrative bowling line-up than India.

However, nothing worked as India countered every move with grim determination and pragmatism which implied, in this context, that only the result of the match mattered and nothing else. So on to Kanpur and with that England's last chance to share the spoils. This led to England forcing the pace as never before with Graham Gooch and Ian Botham in full swing. But the weather had the last say and that made for the fifth utterly meandering stalemate in a row. The rain and the sparsely occupied stands at Kanpur summed up the series—cold and dead as the dodo. It appeared as if the elements and providence themselves were as sick and tired of the whole affair as everyone else.

Records Broken: In retrospect, there were very few acts of courage or heroism, though there were records aplenty. Barring the enterprise of Gooch and Vishwanath and some explosive passages by Botham and that late purple by Kapil Dev, there was nothing to retain in the mind's retina. Record-wise, the foremost feat among many was attained by Boycott. He overtook the world's record individual Test aggregate of Sir Gary Sobers when he went past the magic mark of 8,032 runs.

Among controversies, Boycott was again the centre-piece when he suddenly decided to go back home after the Calcutta Test. Whether it was ill health or indiscipline which resulted in Boycott's sudden departure is for the English authorities to sort out. Closer home, the authorities have much to answer for the crippling blow that they dealt to the dignity and stature of the game when they changed an umpire at the eleventh hour for the Delhi Test. It was done when the tourists protested against one of the gentlemen in white coat. It was an unprecedented decision in the long annals of Test cricket. True, there had been loud voices against the home umpiring. But that has become a fashion nowadays not only when foreign teams come here but also when Indians go abroad.

Yet, there was a silver lining in the current series. That was India's first ever victory over England in one-day internationals. India won the series two-one after losing the first. The lingering doubt is that if India and England could go blazing in one-day games why could'nt they do the same in Tests? The answer is simple. In one-day matches there is no such thing as a draw. In Test cricket, the compulsions are many.

Athletics

Running Up To Asiad

A spate of record-breaking performances at the Calicut meet last month was indeed a good augury for Indian athletics in the year of the Asiad. What made the meet even more memorable was the remarkable comebacks of many athletes who had for all practical purposes been written off.

The biggest surprise of them all was the performance of 22-year-old Mercy Kuttan, written off by sceptics as one paling into oblivion. She had slipped to second place in the long jump at the last national open athletics meet at Lucknow in October following her marriage to sprinter and international relay runner M.G. Muralikuttan. On the opening day of the Calicut meet, Kuttan, donning the colours of Bihar, where she now works with the Food Corporation of India, leapt 6.15 metres—the farthest by an Indian woman, outdistancing the gold medal winning performance of Angel Mary Joseph at the last Asian Games at Bangkok. It is also considerably farther than the 5.97 metres recorded by the gold medal winning Japanese woman at the Tokyo Asian Track and Field meet in June last year, making Mercy Kuttan the best bet for India at the Delhi Asian Games.

Long jump is the only field event, both among men and women, in which India has done well on the Asian scene, otherwise dominated by China and Japan. India's flag is kept flying high more often in the track events, although the Thais won the sprint gold medals and Japan took most of the other track medals at the Tokyo meet. But the spirited comeback of many track stars at the Calicut meet puts India in the quest for gold in Asian athletics. With a remarkable return to top form, Adille Sumariwala, 25, of Maharashtra won the 100 metres dash clocking 10.4 seconds to equal the meet record and be the fastest man in the country today. Another 25-year-old and Kerala's hope, K.K. Premachandran, who stole the show with the sprint treble at Lucknow had to be content with victories in the 200 metres and 400 metres races. Sumariwala is all concentration in the 100 metres dash while the smooth striding Premachandran, who has a shaky start, runs fluently in the longer sprints.

Wonder Girl: Kerala's wonder girl P.T. Usha, 18, asserted her superiority in the 100 and 200 metres for women, dispelling doubts about her health and breathing problems that some felt may end her career prematurely. Following up her Lucknow win in the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

Should this be the end of your aspirations?

INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 217 (2-A) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956, READ WITH COMPANIES (PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES) RULES 1975, AND FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name of Employees	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration Rs.	Qualifications	Experience (Years)	Date of commencement of employment with this company	Age	Last employ before this Co
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR							
...ia S C	Asst Contracts Engineer (Equipment)	70,566	B M E (Hons)	20	17.1.61	40	Fin...
...is A K	Design Engineer (Elec.)	79,270	B E (Elec) GMIEE (London)	15	1.10.66	38	
...rty A K	Production Manager			16	3.2.51	39	
R	Senior En... (Projec...				7.2.58	36	

Run your own project.
We'll offer what few financial institutions will dare.

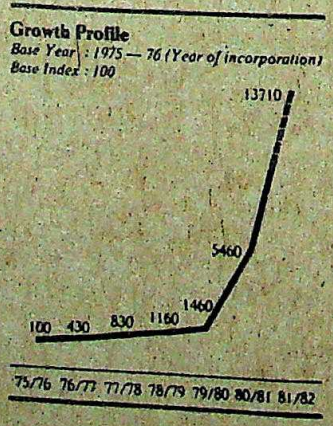
Self-actualisation.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We're the industrial activists of Bihar with a penchant for men of ideas. With technological knowhow and managerial talent. And a vision to spawn projects and industries.

If you happen to be one of them, we'd like to join forces with you.

Our forte lies in mobilising funds, resources, services for industry with the legendary 'express financing' philosophy. What's more with individual, personalised attention — the kind that's hard to come by.



For further motivation, consi... the many professionals who ha... benefitted through our special schemes. Reason why we've achieved a phenomenal 1300% growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in t...

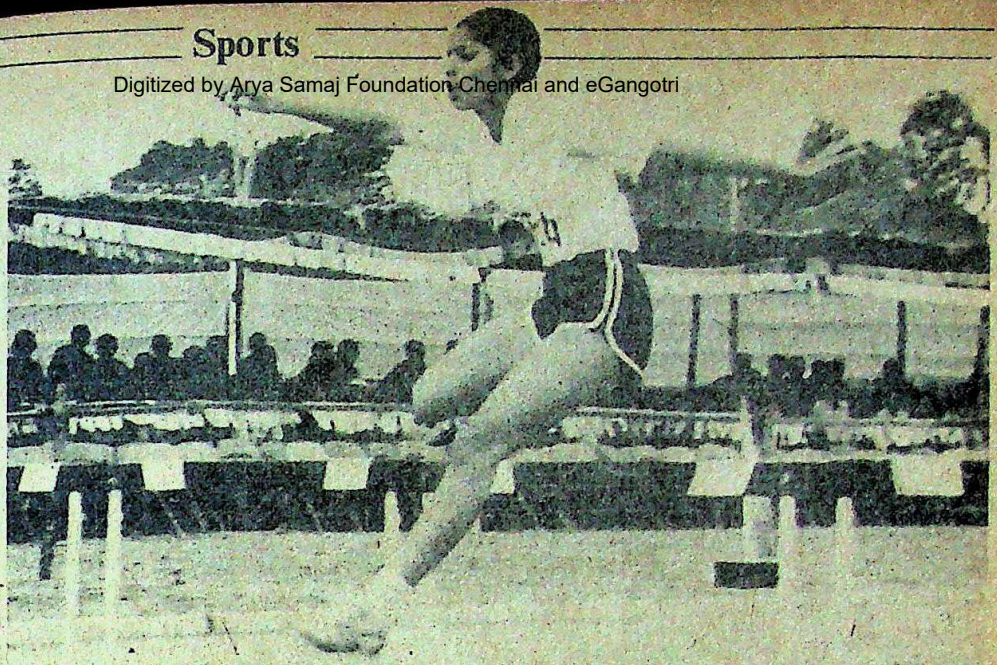
BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTM... CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Valsamma: hurdling to fame

...again left team-mate 22-...Amma, and ...-year-old Vandana Rao to ...second place. Vandana Rao ...in the 100 metres and ...in the 200 metres. A ...500 fans had gathered at ...to watch wonder girl ...disappointment, she was ...record timing she had ...last year. "She could ...track was firm and we ...doubly happy for her

...a: stealing the show

...Usha in action from their ...30 kilometres away," said ...whom the Kerala ...assigned as her exclusive ...games.

...prise comeback, Kerala's ...24, avenged her defeat by ...mida Banu of Rajasthan ...with a fresh entry in the

...reigning champion

record book in the 400 metres for women. Another Kerala athlete M.D. Valsamma, 21, won the 400 metre hurdles equalling her own national record timing, clocked when she first came to limelight at the Bangalore inter-state meet last year. After keeping out of competitions for almost a year, 29-year-old Hari Chand of Punjab returned to edge out Shivnath Singh of Bihar and win the 10,000 metres race. Shivnath Singh, now past 36, seems over the hill. Keeping away from the competitions' circuit is also vital for athletic form. Perhaps this is why Tokyo medallists Geeta Zutshi (800 and 1,500 metres), Gopal Saini (5,000 metres), Chand Ram and Ranjit Singh (gold and silver winners in the 20 kilometres walk) did not take part in the Calicut contest.

For those competing in the field events, athletic ascendancy is a grim struggle as they have to work their way up centimetre by centimetre. Indians have won few laurels in Asian contests in the jumps and throws and for most of the time the challenge is to remain on top, hovering around the same mark at successive nationals. A story of remarkable consistency and improved performances is Maharashtra's Bakhtawar Khambatta, 24, the national shot-put champion for five years. A medal in an all-Asia contest is elusive. Even for those who win a medal the toil is frustrating as it was for 36-year-old Bahadur Singh Chauhan of Bihar. Although he won the shot-put medal for the twelfth time in 15 inter-state meets at Calicut, the champion has been tossing the iron ball for shorter distances in recent meets. There is also a remarkable dearth of talent in some field events. But those, like 21-year-old Sunder Singh Tanwar of Bihar, who bettered his pole-vault national record for the second time in six months, can improve faster with proper training and techniques. Seventeen-year-old Surjit Kaur of Punjab who set a new

Raj Kumar: ahead of the field

record in the 3,000 metres for women and also won the individual championship for women is another bright prospect.

Much depends on the kind of training and coaching available to the athletes. The Amateur Athletic Federation of India (AAFI) has announced the names of 119 athletes, for the first coaching camp opening at Patiala on February 22. "The number will go up to about 140 and then be shortlisted to 90 to form the Asian Games contingent," says G.S. Sivia, secretary of the AAFI. He adds: "The contingent will be large, as there are two Indian entries in each event and a few more to make the relay teams. Now we are sure of 10 gold medals and with five coaching camps before the national open meet in September, we can produce more medal winners."—AMARNATH K. MENON in Calicut

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bharat Bijlee believes in this philosophy. Take an example. The Navy uses our low-vibration motors on its frigates. The lower the noise, the better the chances of escaping detection by enemy submarines. We use very sophisticated Noise-Level Meters to make sure we meet the Navy's rigid standards. Apart from a wide range of high quality motors we make transformers and lifts, as well as ventilation equipment and mine accessories.

Bharat Bijlee, a private sector company, represents 35 years of continuous development, backed by Siemens know-how. Today, we're poised for multi-dimensional growth. Manufacturing and marketing high technology products. Custom-engineered for tomorrow.

Bharat Bijlee Limited, Bombay 400 025.

Bharat Bijlee Limited
Transformers, Motors, Lifts.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

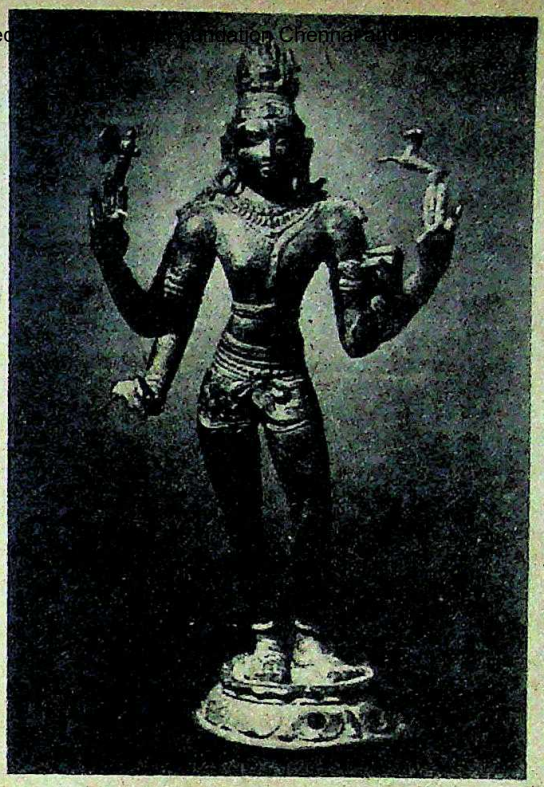
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

erican Magazine for India

PAN

FERS A UBLE GIFT

y two subscriptions, one self, another for a friend, mbined rate of Rs. 36/- the regular rate of Rs.42/-, send you one of these two sters free.



1
Shiva as Nataraja
Lord of the dance (18" × 12")

2
Twilight in the wilderness
by Fredric Edwin Church.
(12' × 18')

If you love reading you'll love reading SPAN

dw/sp-14

CUT HERE

SPAN ORDER FORM

IT-20

today with remittance to:
Magazine Subscription Service, Post Box 213, New Delhi-110 001
send two annual subscriptions of SPAN for the next 12 issues at Rs.36/-
send my 12 issues of SPAN and Poster No. 1 *or* 2 *to:*

Name _____

_____

_____ PIN _____

_____ Signature _____

payment of Rs. 36/- in favour of Span Magazine
Payee Bank Draft ☐ Postal Order ☐ M.O. (receipt enclosed) ☐

Please send the next 12 issues of SPAN as my gift to:

Name _____

_____

Address _____

_____

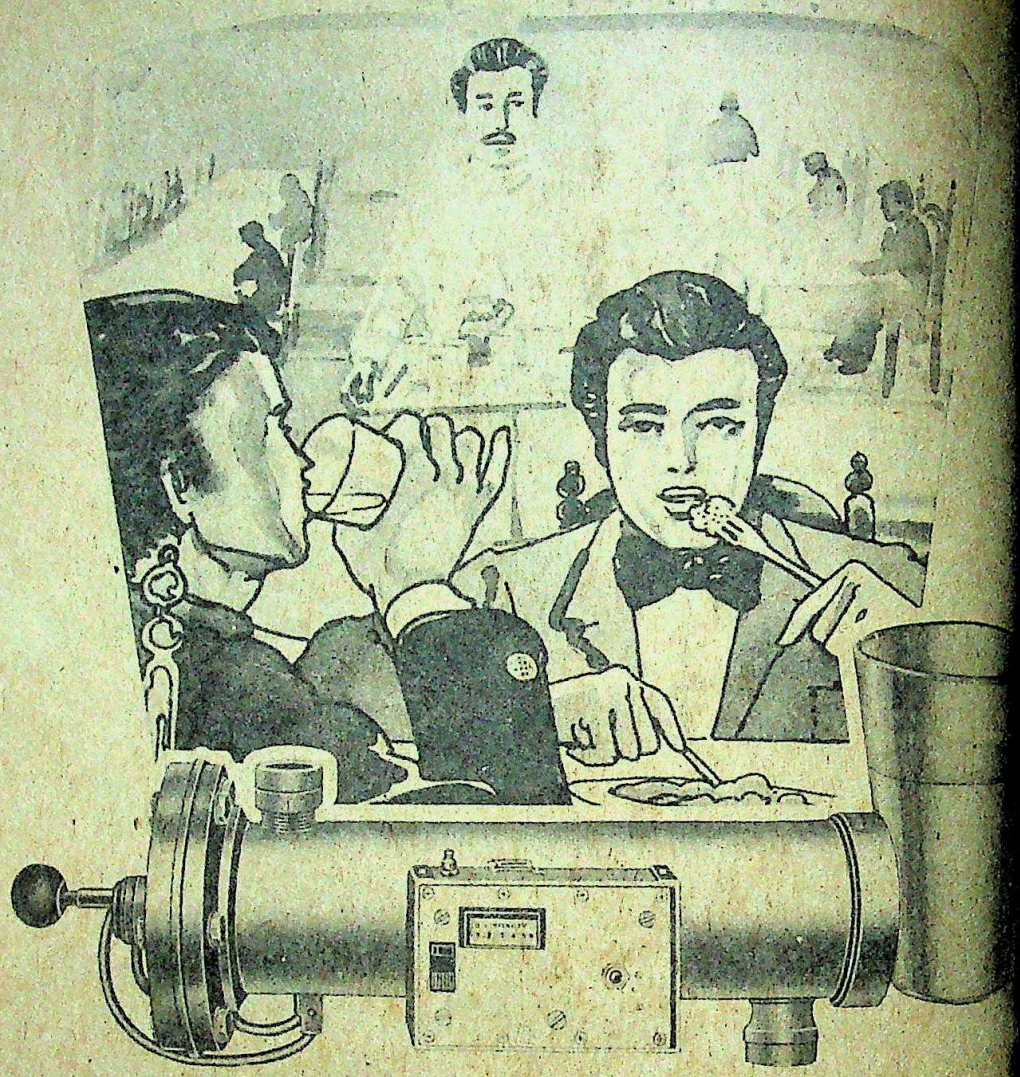
_____ PIN _____

SAVE RS. 6/- AND GET A POSTER OF YOUR CHOICE

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A STAR IN YOUR MENU CARD



STAR-ULTRAVIOLET WATER PURIF

All Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs simply must install it

Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs, Factories, Offices, Flight Kitchens, Pharmaceutical and Research Centres, Beverage and Bottling Plants, Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Schools all over the country have installed the Star-Ultraviolet Water Purification System for pure germ-free water.

The System is manufactured in collaboration with Ultra Dynamics Corporation, USA—world leaders in water purification systems. It uses high intensity ultra-violet rays to destroy micro-organisms and purify water without changing its colour, odour, taste and other properties.

It also eliminates the nee chlorination, de-chlorinat boiling and other disinfect

Purification is instant and continuous. The design p maximum output and is available in different purifying capacities to su individual customer requ

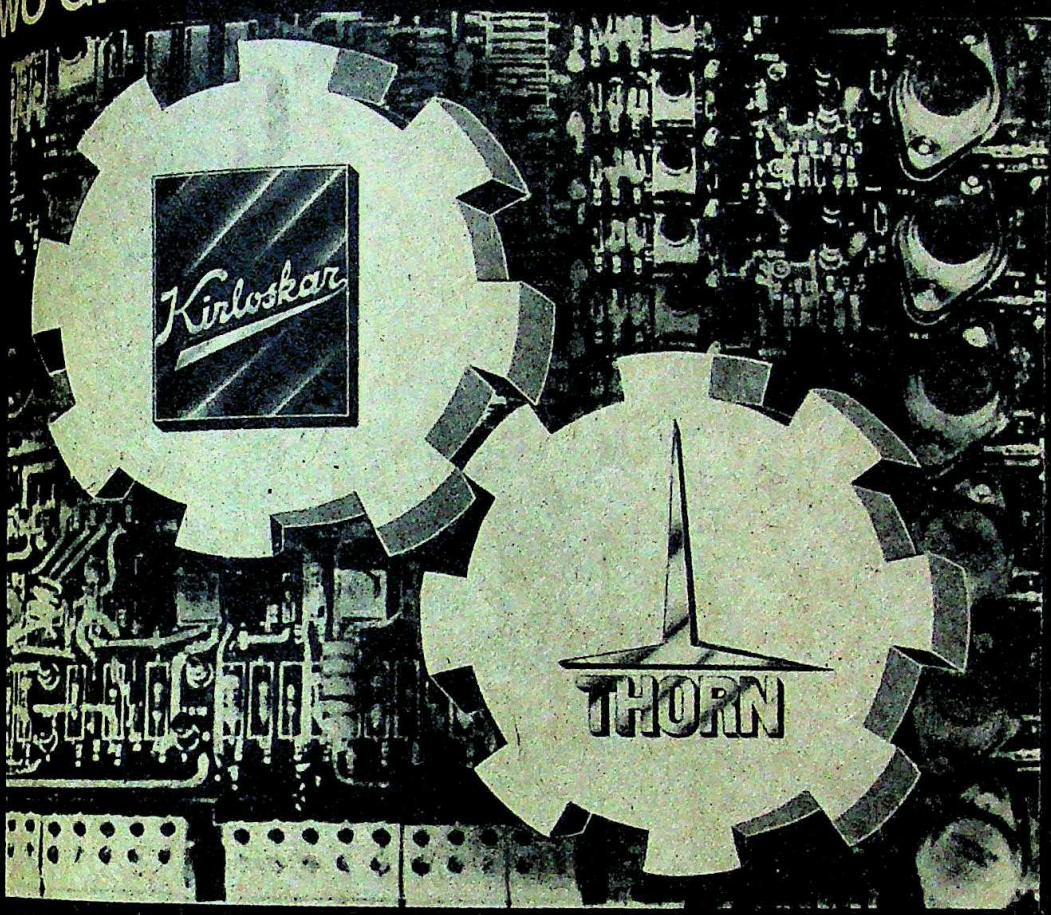
Star-Ultraviolet Water Purifier- Because even chlorinated and filtered water is not g

Manufactured by:
STAR INDUSTRIAL & TEXTILE ENTERPRISES LTD.,
Bombay
(Formerly Star Textile Engineering Works Ltd.)

For further details, please consul
STAR MARKETING SERVICES LTD.,
Dhanraj Mahal, Chh. Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay
Phone: 245244 Telex: 11-2654 STAR IN. Grams: Sta
Branches at: New Delhi– Calcutta– Coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

TWO GREAT TRADITIONS NOW TEAM UP

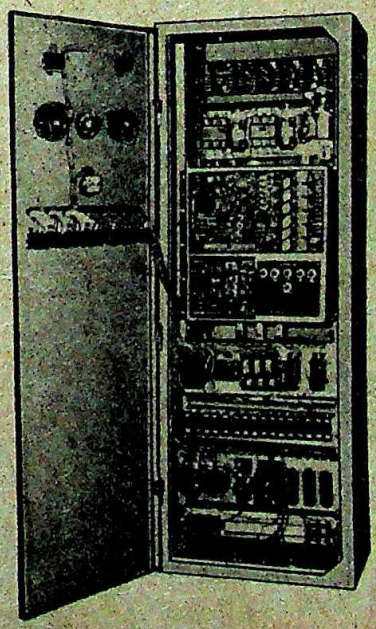


Kirloskar Electric collaborates with Thorn Automation to give your industry a wider range of electronic control systems

...AR ELECTRIC—the ...ce Thyristor Drives ...eams up with ...OMATION, leaders ...d Power Electronics ...ystems for industrial ...d production plants. ...mation has a wide ...e system design for ...um of industries ...ower, textiles, rubber, ...d, material ...

Besides variable speed drives, their other electronic products include digital logic control systems, instrumentation and digital readout for machine tools.

And now Thorn Automation adds to the Kirloskar Electric expertise in thyristor drives to manufacture a wider-than-ever-before range of drives, controls and systems for industries.



Other industrial electronic products manufactured by Unit IV are:

R.F. INDUCTION HEATERS AND TUBE WELDERS

AUTOMATION AND ELECTRONIC GAUGING EQUIPMENT

Converting energy for the millions

KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD
Unit IV
Belavadi Industrial Area
Mysore 570 005

Registered trade mark KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC CO. LTD BANGALORE

Kirloskar Electric—where electronics take on a new dimension in sophistication.

PRATIBHA/KEC/815

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

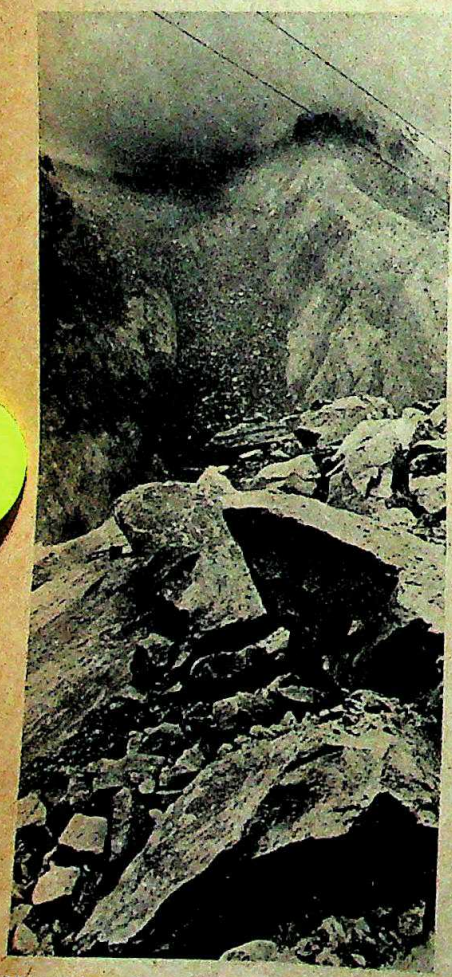
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

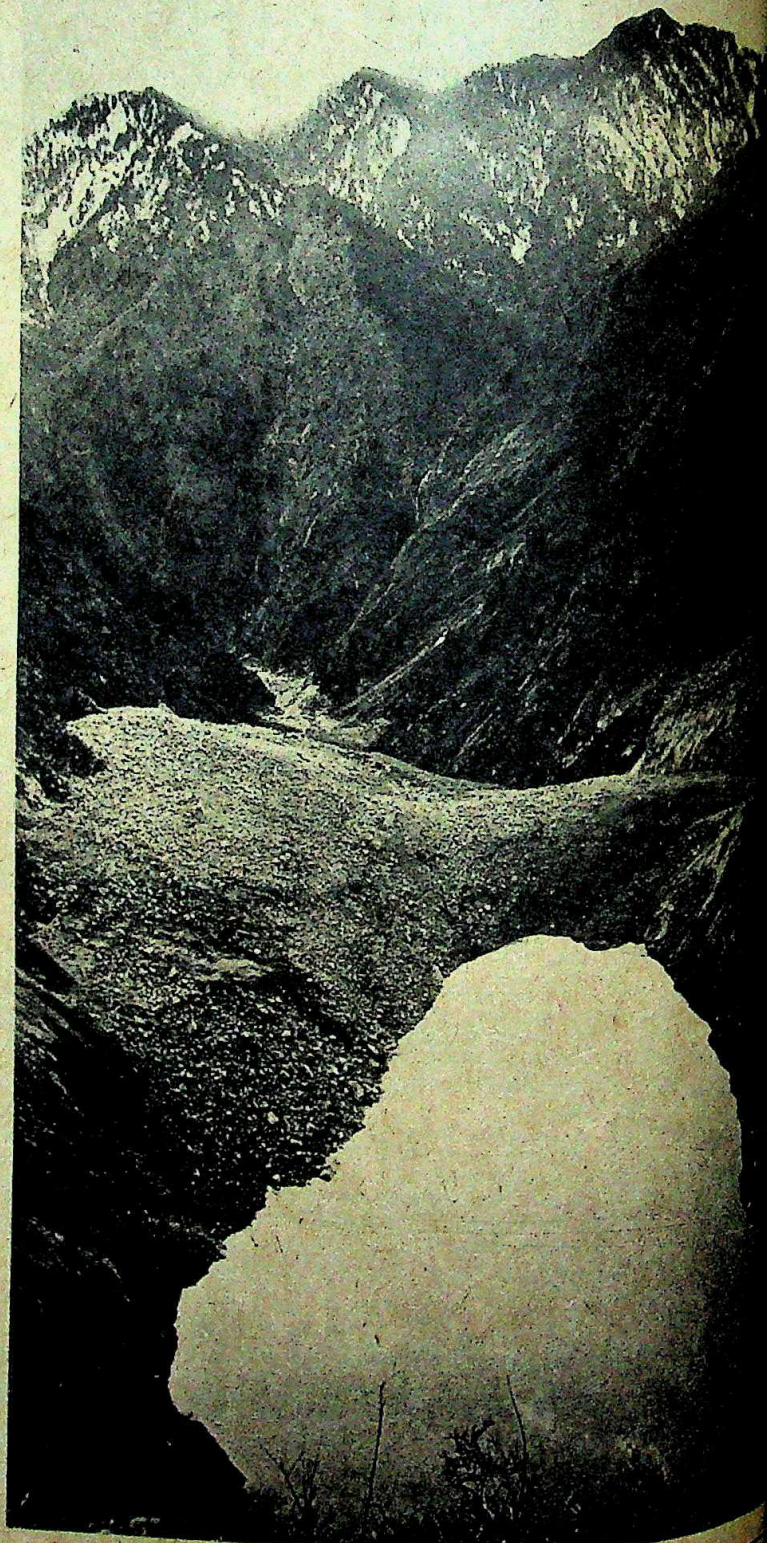
Jammu & Kashmir

Sliding Into Oblivion

FOR ten-year-old Ghani, the morning of February 2, 1982, began, as usual, with a frugal meal. Minutes later, the lithe boy swung his stick at a herd of goats and the flock scrambled up the steep hillsides. Ghani was one of 600 people of Sanbagli village, a community spread generously over a hill 165 km from Jammu on the road to Srinagar. The Bijladi nullah courses along 500 feet below the spot where Ghani was exercising his goats, and about 20 km ahead falls into the river Chenab.

Today, the nullah is blocked by thousands of tonnes of rubble, and Ghani's little hamlet of Kranla along with 19 villages, lies at the bottom of the gorge. As watches in the nearby administrative townlet of Ramban were showing 10.10 a.m., a huge killer mass





Viewed from Kranla's grave, the slide appears as a gash in the hillside and (right) the lake forms before the dam of debris: brutal warning

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

[illegible] rocks burst out of the hill [illegible] Kranla. Cries and screams [illegible] in an almost feral roar and [illegible] watched as the gorge [illegible] the debris, which rushed up [illegible] before subsiding to form a [illegible] a hundred feet high.

[illegible] The force of the landslide [illegible] rocks and splintered pine trees [illegible] the highway, bringing buses [illegible] a screeching stop, as drivers [illegible] side of the hill would react [illegible] Kaka Ram, an eyewitness to [illegible] travelling from Srinagar [illegible] the rocks commit murder. [illegible] the kind of blast you hear [illegible] being used. The debris [illegible] and there was so much dust [illegible] not see your neighbour."

[illegible] hour for the dust cloud to [illegible] more before the list of the [illegible] made. Three families lived in [illegible] that of Abdul Rashid, was [illegible] out. Of the original 23 [illegible] the ill-fated hamlet, only eight [illegible] people who had come to spend the day with their friends and relatives when the deluge. The luckiest of the survivors was Nimma, who lost one son, Shafi, but saw his other sons Yusuf, Kaku, Roshan Din and Ghani safe and sound afterward. Nimma's 80-year-old mother-in-law also survived. The second householder, Goga, died but his wife Musammat Dilla Josa and daughter Musammat Sadi are safe. All the living owed their lives to the simple fact that they were away when the landslide struck.

It is difficult to pin-point the cause of the collapse last fortnight, but geologists speculate that water inside the rock might have had something to do with it. The water that falls on the hills seeps into the rock through crevices, building up pressure. The rock on which Sanbagli is based is friable, racked with faults. Over the years, the danger advertised itself with occasional petty slides, but last fortnight, the straw was probably provided by freezing temperatures which turned the water to ice, resulting in an increase in volume and providing ammunition for the blast. However, only detailed studies of the mountain will provide a complete explanation.

Natural Process: The Kranla disaster is a brutal warning sounded by a mauled environment. Landslides in themselves are not unnatural occurrences, and are part of the degradation process which, in collusion with other natural processes of erosion and weathering, lead to the sculpture of the earth's surface. As far ago as 1785 James Hutton, the founder of geology, said poetically that "the surface of the land is made by nature to decay", but man is busy adding his mite to the process. The increase in population, unthinking terracing of the hills, the ruthless cutting down of trees and indiscriminate grazing all contribute to upsetting the delicate balance of nature and bring, quite literally, the house down.

The ravages are seen everywhere on the 294-km road from Jammu to Srinagar. Hillsides display deep gashes where the rock has simply given up trying to stay together. The forests are thinning on the hills, despite lyrical exhortations nailed to the trunks, saying "take good care of your benefactors". And on the road itself, more and more

Relatives of the dead at the site of the disaster: living with danger

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

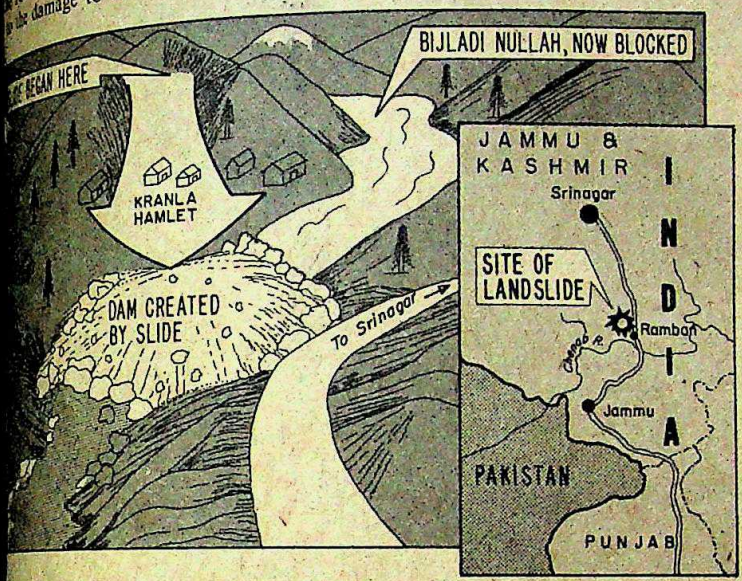
Between words and silences

*There are mo
when nothing
anybody. Not
you share a sil
tremble of a sm
a oneness. Let
between you u
for the prote
tender as you
in a glance.
Made of the fi
Electronically
protection
sensitivity.*

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

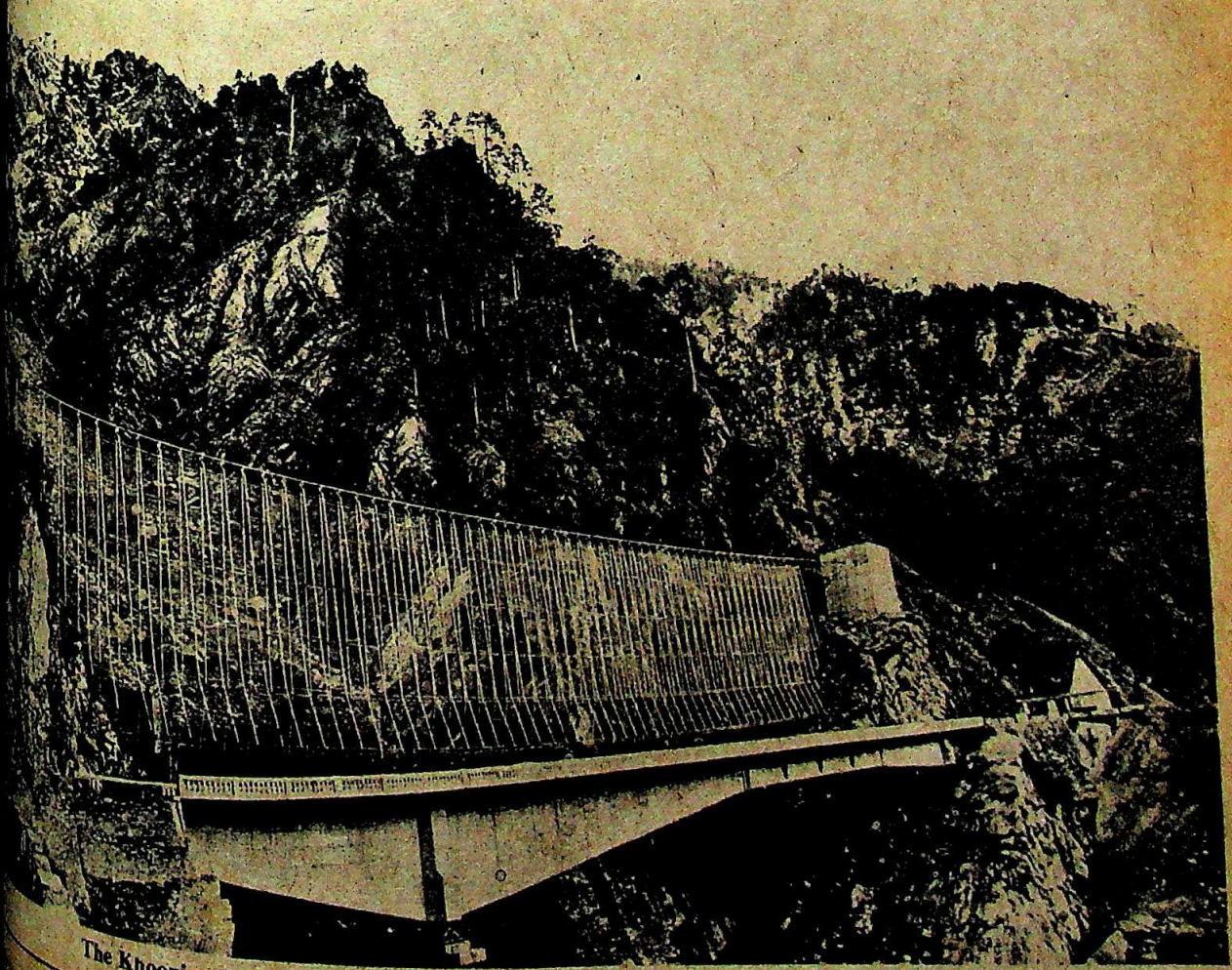
cascades of brittle themselves to the regular only 0.5 km from Kranla, a tion of wire protects the bridge, the site of one of the slides in the region. road itself might well have the damage to the region's ecology; the blasting has probably irreparably damaged the rock.

Growing Lake: The Kranla landslide has created other problems. Even as the police were moving about the hillsides telling people to evacuate the area, the waters of the nullah had formed into a lake that was rising steadily. The authorities expect the water to cut its own channel through the mound in a few weeks; they are making no attempt to extricate the bodies as that means shifting several hundred tonnes of rubble, including a few boulders twice the size of trucks. Says N.C. Dhar, additional deputy commissioner, Ramban: "We are concentrating on the survivors, giving them financial relief and helping them to live normal lives again. About the dead we can do nothing."



The survivors are determined to take up their lives once again on the very hill where their relatives met their end. Nimma and the others refused to live in the school buildings where arrangements had been made. Instead, they became the guests of others on the hill, tramping long distances last week to receive the money—Rs 2,000 each—from the hands of visiting state ministers. Their familiarity with the constant danger is evident from the way in which a child was gambolling with his goats in a house very close to the lake, unmindful of the order to pull out. At the moment the slide is still growling, but it is certain that the hundred or so villagers who left the scene will go back when the slide quietens. Until the next batch of rolling stones comes calling.

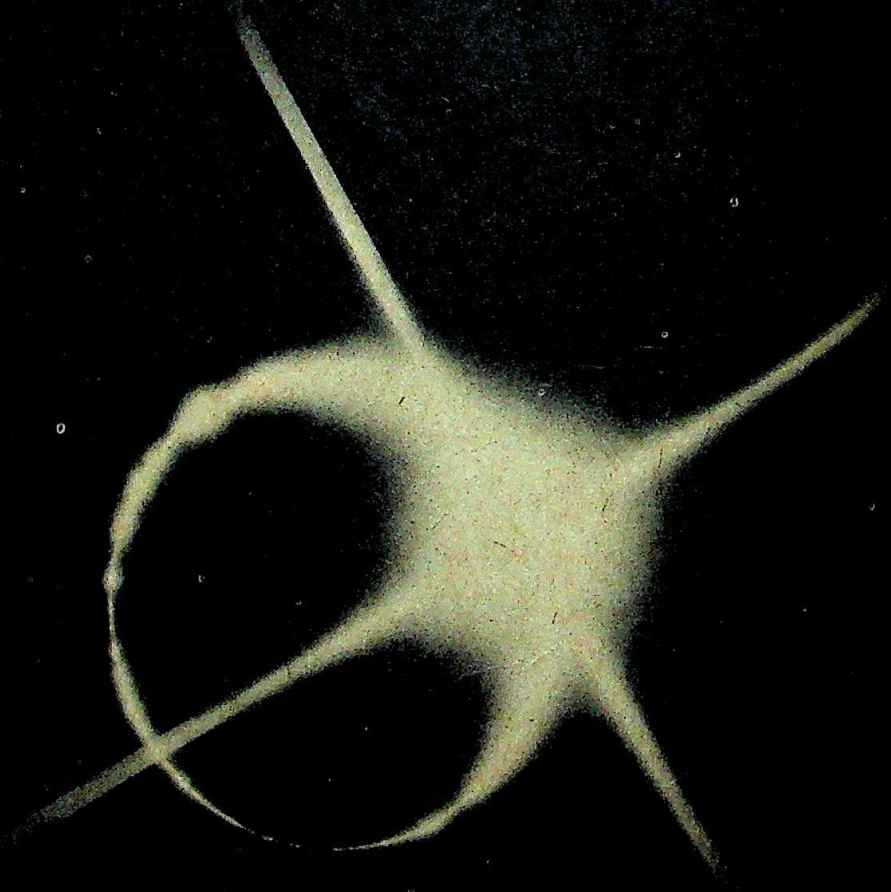
—JAGANNATH DUBASHI in Ramban



The Khooni nullah bridge protected by a steel mesh: increasing damage to nature

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

You've seen the dark side of the power shortage. Is there a bright side too?



The most
shortage
electricity
simple.
We will h
ween 1980 an
power requ
report of the
Besides,
ration facil
thing upto
consider o
tive solutio

Do we ther

Take ligh
tion for lig
total ener
bilities of e
are enorm
lighting in
additional re
strial lightin
tending the
villages in ru
Do we th
to save? B

Power savi
not living i

The lighti
working o
save on elec
promises in
Peico wit
have dev
efficiency l
but cons
h replaces

use using
60W
escent lamp
200/300W
escent lamp
20W
escent lamp
60W
lamp
0W
Vapour lamp
20W
escent lamp

– the trus
fifty yea

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The most obvious solution to the shortage is to go ahead and generate electricity. Sounds practical but it's not so simple.

We will have to invest crores of rupees between 1980 and 1990 even to barely meet power requirements in 1990, according to report of the Working Group on Energy. Besides, the setting up of power generation facilities involves a long lead time. Nothing upto 10 years. So obviously we must consider other solutions — practical and effective solutions.

Do we then switch off lights?

Take lighting for instance. Energy consumption for lighting constitutes about 17% of total energy generated in India. But the possibilities of energy savings in lighting are enormous. Even a saving of 10% in lighting in India, if effected, would meet additional requirements of domestic and industrial lighting. Or it would go a long way extending the street lights into the heart of villages in rural India.

Do we then switch off the lights in order to save? Because save we must.

Power saving is compulsory, not living in darkness

The lighting industry has for years been working on lamps and lighting systems to save on electricity without making any compromises in quality and levels of lighting.

Peico with their access to Philips technology have developed a whole new breed of high-efficiency lamps that gives the same light output but consumes less energy than the lamps it replaces.

Lamp using	Switch to	Power Saving
60W incandescent lamp	Argenta Superlux 60W Bowl Reflector 60W	40%
75/100/150/200/300W incandescent lamp	Comptalux 75/100/150W Reflector lamp	50%
160W incandescent lamp	ML 160W Blended lamp	20%
80W mercury lamp	HPL 80W Mercury Vapour lamp	42%
250W Sodium Vapour lamp	SON 250W Sodium Vapour lamp	35%
1000W incandescent lamp	Halogen 1000W lamp	18%

Peico — the trusted Indian household name for fifty years

The new lamps available are proven products — most of them already widely used by industrial, street lighting and commercial organisations who have recognised the benefits of making the most effective use of electricity at all times.

A saving of crores of rupees

The new breed of high-efficiency lamps will enable us to have the same lighting levels but reduces consumption levels by thousands of megawatts. This adds up to a saving of crores of rupees in future investments.

Power saving. It's time it became a way of life with us. Because a watt of electricity saved is a watt generated. And every watt saved can be channelised to industry. To agricultural pumpsets. And turned into national wealth.

Our country needs all the watts it can find. Let's make a beginning — in our homes, in offices and in industries.

If you would like to know more about saving energy through planned lighting, write to: Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Lighting Division, Band Box Bldg., 2nd floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 025.

A watt saved is a watt generated

PHILIPS

Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited

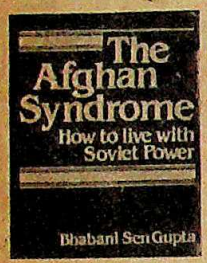
HTB-PEI-7858

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Silhouettes Of A Crisis

THE AFGHAN SYNDROME
How to live with Soviet Power
by BHABANI SEN GUPTA
Published by Vikas
Price: Rs 125 Pages: 296



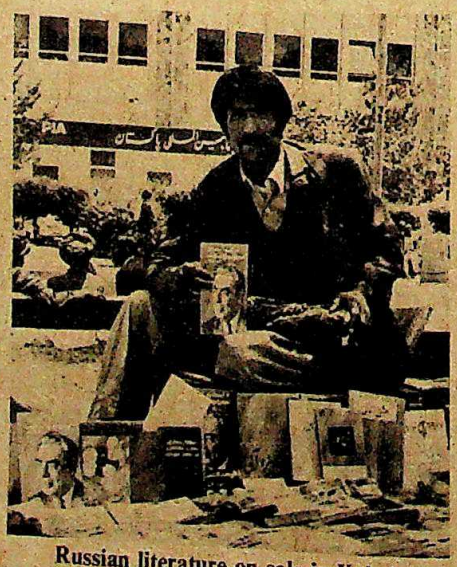
IN a country where 'literary' quickies are a dime a dozen and writers waste little time in packaging instant research between the covers of a book, there has been a curious neglect of one of the most momentous contemporary events in this part of the globe: the Soviet lurch into Afghanistan. It has been a costly neglect, for with notable exceptions, much of the writing on Afghanistan available to Indian readers has been superficial or motivated. The first casualty, consequently, has been an understanding of an event which remains an enigma—a highly contentious one—two years after it came into being. It is in this context that Bhabani Sen Gupta's work assumes timely significance. With the exception of Kuldip Nayar's *Report On Afghanistan*, there has been no other noteworthy attempt to take a lamp to the darkness that rolled in with the Soviet tanks.

Sen Gupta has the credentials to write about the Soviet intervention. An acknowledged expert in international affairs, Sen Gupta has ranged his pen—through the columns of INDIA TODAY, international journals and several books—over a wide spectrum of political analyses, particularly in the field of international communism and Soviet affairs. The work therefore raises high expectations—and it is perhaps inevitable in a subject so complex that they cannot be entirely fulfilled.

Soviet Power: *Syndrome*, as Sen Gupta points out in his foreword, is not about Afghanistan though Afghanistan provides the stage. It is much more about the first direct manifestation of Soviet military power outside the Eastern Bloc. It is about its implications and how the world reacted. Its hypothesis, writes Sen Gupta, "is that the USSR has affirmed its emergence as a global power, and the world will, over time, adjust itself to this hard fact of life." He documents decline of American global power and America's understandable reluctance to accept such a reality. Kissinger emerges as the hard-nosed realist who recognised Washington's problem of "how to manage the emergence of the Soviet Union as a super power" at a time when American muscle was withering.

Sen Gupta provides compelling evidence for the emergence of the Soviet Union as a co-equal of the United States and the events which have marked its political and economic resurgence. "Steady progress in stability has been the hallmark of the 16 years of the regime that took over from Khrushchev in 1964," he writes, adding, "these 16 years have made the USSR at least an equal of the US." What is not as clear, however, is just what this means for the rest of the world. Sen Gupta focuses in his concluding chapter on the way the United States might cope with Soviet power. He is all too brief when it comes to what the emergence of Soviet power means for others. "As the Goliaths duel, others must see to it that they do not inflict irreparable damage on an afflicted planet," he says, "The world today has a cluster of middle powers spanning the continents, who can join together to protect the present and future worlds while the global powers gnash their teeth and flaunt their claws in the process of settling their own terms of co-existence." Perfectly true, but the unanswered question remains: How?

Reactions: *Syndrome* is on surer ground when it examines the reactions of three other powers affected by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan: India, Pakistan and China. Tracing India's relations with the Soviet



Russian literature on sale in Kabul

Union over the years Sen Gupta argues that Mrs Gandhi's response to Afghanistan was in keeping with the pattern set at the time of Hungary and Czechoslovakia: sticking by Moscow publicly while privately making every effort to have it pull its soldiers out. He believes that Mrs Gandhi has stuck to her basic position, first enunciated somewhat impulsively in the United N[illegible] ago, of an acceptance of the [illegible] in Afghanistan. "Mrs Gan[illegible] gional view of the Afghan [illegible] from the pure regional angle [illegible] divide in South Asia is between [illegible] India; Pakistan's traditional [illegible] United States and China, [illegible] USSR," writes Sen Gupta in [illegible]

If there may be disagreem[illegible] analysis, there's likely to be mo[illegible] assessment of the impact of [illegible] tervention in Pakistan where [illegible] military regime gained a fresh [illegible] From a nation torn by intern[illegible] and a regime ostracised for the [illegible] Bhutto, Zia's government [illegible] successfully, it would appear—a[illegible] for the United States and [illegible] bulwark against Soviet expansi[illegible]

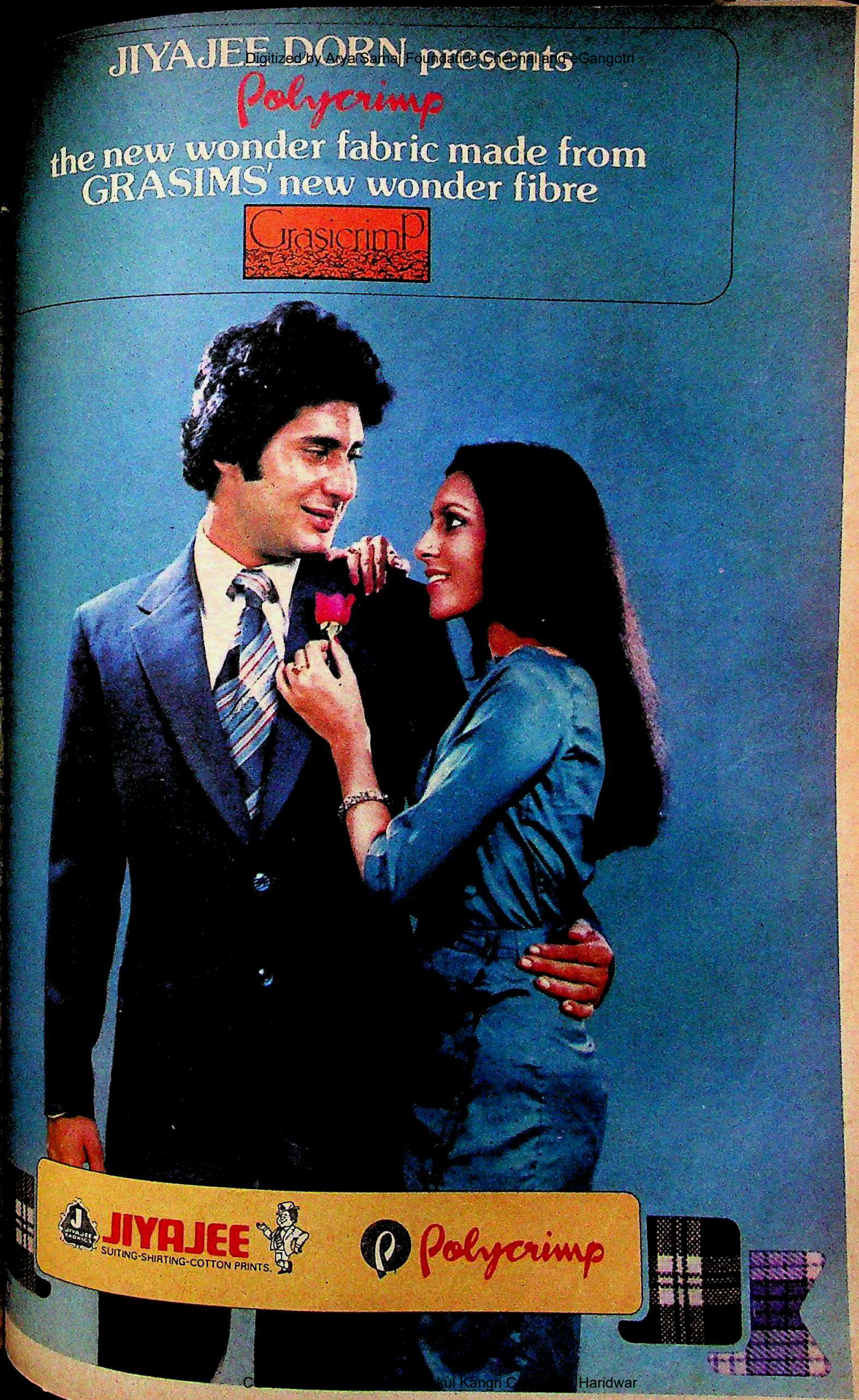
Afghanistan also gave a fr[illegible] life to Pakistan's friendship [illegible] which saw in the Soviet inte[illegible] Afghanistan confirmation of its [illegible] of Soviet hegemonism. But [illegible] sponse was not just to bolster [illegible] morale; unlike Washington, [illegible] actively canvass for a rapprochem[illegible] tween Pakistan and India, mak[illegible] ing to India which reached first [illegible] inauguration of border talks [illegible] two countries after an interru[illegible] decades. It couldn't, of course, [illegible] on the regime that succeeded M[illegible] 'Gang of Four' that any positive [illegible] in Sino-Indian ties would make [illegible] nervousness in Moscow.

Tapestry: Sen Gupta weave[illegible] erse threads into a useful ta[illegible] greater the pity, then, that he has [illegible] off in early 1981. At some places [illegible] events have superseded the ana[illegible] frenetic diplomacy in 1980 p[illegible] Carter administration to scale [illegible] offers to Pakistan, but [illegible] Administration has completely [illegible] picture. More important, Rea[illegible] have marked a decisive turn [illegible] towards the Soviet Union and [illegible] and it would have enhanced the [illegible] *Syndrome* had Sen Gupta been [illegible] the story further.

This, as any journalist kno[illegible] the pitfalls of attempting an ana[illegible] changing events. And, in Sy[illegible] Gupta uses the portable typ[illegible] journalist rather the pen of a sc[illegible] process, he doesn't address [illegible] enough to the fundamental [illegible] book raises: How to live with S[illegible] To be fair, Sen Gupta admits [illegible] have the answer, and provid[illegible] houettes of answers" that va[illegible] have put forward. It would [illegible] teresting to learn how Sen G[illegible] would answer the question.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Collection Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

MAPP - JCM - 82 - 2 - ENG

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Good Health For Sa

HOMOEOPATHY

For Total Cure

DR. RECKEWEG

For Ultimate Efficacy

TRUSTED WORLD WIDE SINCE 1947

Something unheard of, is it not? But sounds almost true when we hear su statements from the very many once ailin people who have got themselves treated wit the world renowned Homoeopathic Special ties of—

Dr.RECKEWEG & CO. GmbH, WEST GERMANY

Dr.Reckeweg's Homoeopathic Specialities R 1 to R are since 1947 world's most trusted Homoeopat remedies; the ultimate in efficacy for curing var chronic diseases. The use of these remedies awake the curative forces inherent in the organism, through specific therapeutic irritation.

The application of these Biological remedies does involve a one sided principle, but an attempt to awak in the organism healing forces which have hither hardly ever been taken into consideration.

In many chronic conditions, already after a few da the patient will feel that he is now on the way recovery.

Consult your doctor today—and judge the differe yourself.

Remember, Your health is precious and you deser only the best and the safest.

For further information contact your nearest dealer or write to:

INCORP MARKETING SERVICES DIVISION

Industrial and Commercial Corporati

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 3, FAIZABAD ROAD, LUCKNOW. 226001 (

Tele: 32156 Telex: 0535 INCOIIN Cable INCO

HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALITIES DILUTIONS TINCTURES BIOCHEMIC SALTS

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Selling Volumes

...ser's dream come true—...f books that took hold ...'s heart-strings and did not ...hours. For eleven days last ...Pragati Maidan became a ...rounds. From a distance, as ...Book Fair moved to its ...of paper, printer's ink and ...even seemed as though ...were practising to be ...bent in classic fielding ...the beckoning shelves.

...anything else, however, the ...ed the dilemma facing ...ority. Rising book prices ...exchange rate have long ...avid reader to frustrated ...And the nation's publish-...has been under siege. ...have shot up, paper prices ...en, and worst of all, the ...ing down.

...adoxes too. With an ave-...of 20,000 titles annually, ...ch in the world in book-...when the population is taken ...ces an average of 27 titles ...which is less than the ...45 per million, and way ...ional average of 127 per ...though, 40 per cent of ...is in English, and so the ...miniscule English-reading ...out to 360 titles per mil-...

...Participation: Predict-...Book Trust (NBT), which ...claimed that it was a great ...did not possess details ...ransacted during the fair—...sales to individual buyers, ...trade deals. Participation ...enthusiastic. Against 449 ...and booksellers and 58 ...at the last fair in 1980, ...attracted only 450 Indian ...45 from abroad. The NBT ...space and local hospita-...countries, but those ...least visited.

...shers were not allowed to ...so through their local ...publisher seemed to be ...with the market con-...decreasing sales volumes, ...cutbacks in library ...years—and library orders ...the lucrative hardbound.

...back, for instance, the ...George Allen and Unwin (GAU) chalked up sales in India of £150,000 (Rs 26.25 lakh) last year, that figure had dropped to a dismal £60,000 (Rs 10.50 lakh). GAU's Sales Manager, Colin Gower, said that library budget cuts had contributed the most to this drop. GAU has six distributors in India, the largest being UBS Publishers' Distributors Ltd. Gower complained of non-payments and pilferage. "Moreover, books aren't ordered soon enough," he said. Nearly 70 per cent of GAU's titles are academic hardcovers: paperbacks comprise only 20 per cent. India contributes only 2 per cent of GAU's worldwide sales. "I'm here mainly to generate business," said Gower, "and to meet booksellers, wholesalers, librarians, and lecturers." Evidence of the growing interest in Oriental literature lies in the fact that Mandala Books, a GAU division, does a good bit of business in the West with its philosophy, mysticism, and religion titles.

Hari Om Gulati

Browsers survey a multitude of titles: tempting but costly

But those synonyms for paperbacks—Penguins—aren't doing too badly. In 1980, says Regional Manager Zamir Ansari, sales of Penguins amounted to £160,000 (Rs 28 lakh) and of Ladybirds, the children's books, to £30,000 (Rs 5.25 lakh). Last year the Penguin turnover had increased to £300,000 (Rs 52.50 lakh), and Ladybird sales had jumped to £60,000 (Rs 10.50 lakh). Even Kestrel and Allen Lane hardcovers sell more than £10,000 (Rs 1.75 lakh) worth. But, points out Ansari, the volume of sales has been coming down.

Exports: Last year, exports of Indian books crossed the Rs 10 crore mark. And this has come about in spite of the fact that Indian publishers offer discounts of only 40 per cent to foreign buyers, whereas publishers elsewhere offer discounts of between 50 and 60 per cent. Current figures of imports of books into India are around the Rs 8 crore mark, but importers complain of large-scale pilferage if they order books through bulk post or ocean freight. Only books imported from the United Kingdom enjoy a 'special commodity rate', and so can be cheaply airfreighted. And for those buyers who feel they are always being made to pay more for books because of sterling rates that are higher than the bank rates, Penguin's Ansari has some news—a Good Offices Committee, consisting of representatives from the Union Ministry of Education and the Federation of Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations of India, meets every month to monitor the movement of sterling and dollar rates. "What is then fixed at the committee's meetings," says Ansari, "is the actual bank rate prevailing that month plus a 5 per cent margin to take care of credit periods."

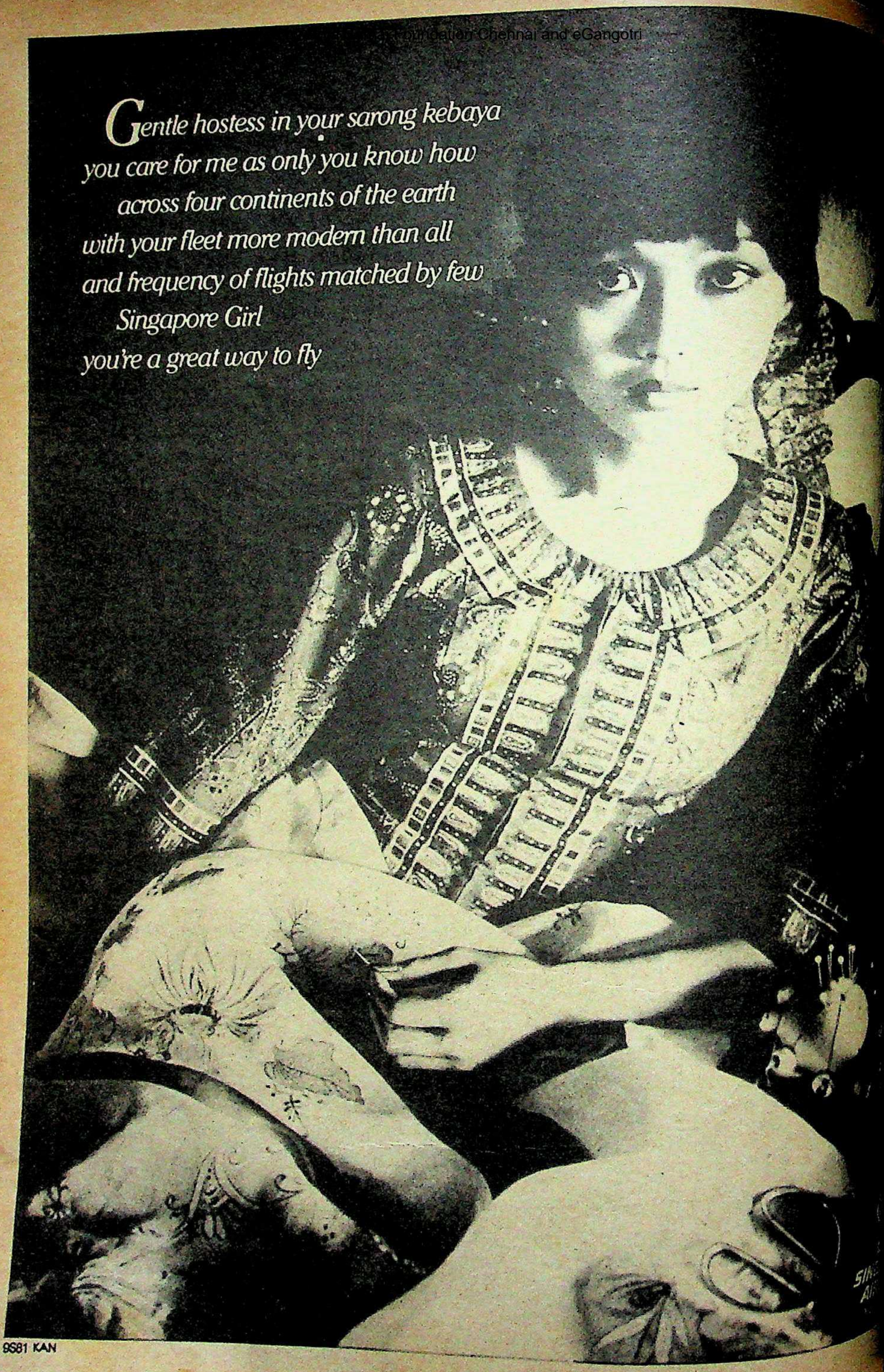
All these problems do not seem to affect one foreign publisher: Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, the gigantic Soviet purveyor of propaganda, which sells in India through the USSR Book Centre. Last year the Soviets sold books worth Rs 40 lakh throughout India, in English and 13 Indian languages. The figure is not high, but then the Soviets believe in ignoring high paper prices: a three-volume set of *Das Kapital* costs only Rs 15.

Between the trade deals being made behind the scenes, and the numbing succession of seminars and group discussions organised by the NBT and bodies like the Federation of Indian Publishers, authors' guilds, and librarians' associations, the fair rapidly acquired the contours of any government-run show. The organisers' office was usually deserted, with officials scurrying after visiting VIPs, and the information and publicity division complaining that stall allocations were switched around without warning. "This often results in angry outbursts from visitors," read a pained note from the I & P division, "and the receptionists at the information counters have to bear the brunt." And, hanging over the five main pavilions housing the books was a low, angry murmur as sales people translated dollars and pounds into rupees and books suddenly receded from reach. In the end, the fair lent itself to storage in memory because it was a feast for the eyes—a surfeit of manna from the heavens of print.

—CHAITANYA KALBAG

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



9681 KAN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

BELTDRIVE

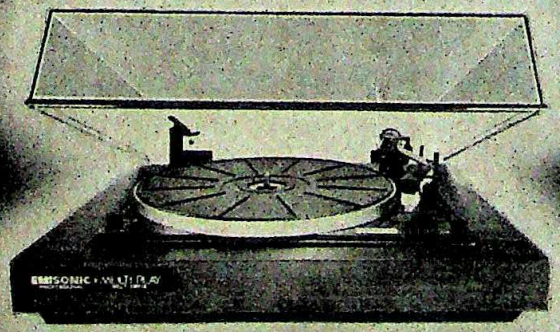
24 pole, synchronous 250 r.p.m. motor. Magnetic cartridge with diamond stylus. Electronic pitch control. Stroboscopic platter. All front controls.

MULTIPLAY

Auto-programmable beltdrive turntable. 24 pole, synchronous 250 r.p.m. motor. Magnetic cartridge with diamond stylus.

DIRECT DRIVE

Super-Fi magnetic cartridge. Diamond stylus. Auto-function. Electronic pitch control. Heavy die-cast platter with stroboscopic markings.



Command the world of sound

EMISONIC

For free literature on any of the EMISONIC turntables, please write enclosing a self-addressed envelope (27cm × 31cm) affixing a 65 paise stamp, mentioning this publication to :
EMISONIC DIVISION – The Gramophone Co. of India Ltd., 33, Jessore Road, Calcutta 700 028

Available at all top-of-the-line audio product stores.

ACIL-GC/78-81

CC-0. IIT Delhi Deshpande Collection. Digitized by eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Nylon tyres will go through hell for you

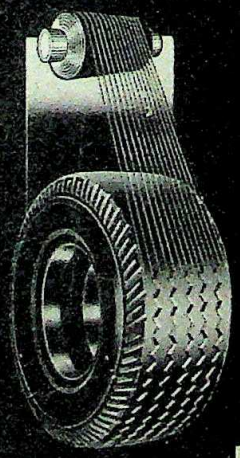
City driving conditions being what they are today, you need to keep your mind on the road—not on your tyres! So get nylon tyres for your car—no matter how hellish the driving conditions, once you've fitted them, you can forget about them.

You can trust the tyre that's made from Nircord nylon tyre cord. It's the toughest tyre-reinforcement material available to tyre manufacturers. To you, Nircord's resistance to abrasion, heat and moisture mean safer driving.... fewer skids, slips and blowouts. Its resilience smoothens even the roughest roads, reducing engine strain and helping you save petrol.

Switch to nylon tyres today —you'll buy yourself peace of mind.

Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.
Nirlon House,
254-B, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 025

Switch to nylon—
the 'fit it, forget it' tyre



nircord®
nylon tyre cord

CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Affair

...AN
...ed by Vinod Pande
... Azmi, Parveen Babi,

...is a cliché trapped wi... the worst part is that it ...scape its predicament. Its ...kneyed love triangle ...ess) treated with a ba... If there was a law against ... producer-director Vinod ... been prosecuted. This is a ...story is simple and has ...a finely textured film ... of love and marriage. ...executive, Marc Zuber, ...ompatible wife (Shabana ... daughter in boarding ...y upper-middle class life ...his director's eyeglass the ...d Parveen Babi, during ...g session for a com... ...y aroused by an animal ... to make love to Babi on ..., then the beach and on ...s in some other exotic

...e bored of the flings

...ns in spite of an abor... Zuber to break the re... Babi behaves like a child ...vourite toy. Meanwhile, ...s of the couple are ...hackneyed symbolisms ...d breaking waves. ... The devoted wife con... ...ight for her wayward ... soon she surmises that ... constipation on her ... a medical problem and makes a vain attempt to revive her marriage by taking a holiday to the same place as their courting days. Inevitably a distraught Babi barges in to disrupt things, which eventually leads to Zuber's confession and a dignified departure by his wife. She shuns his offer for financial support and successfully revives her career as a radio singer, while Parveen Babi merrily moves in to take her place. Zuber continues to wear his pained helpless look till Babi also figures out that it is not a medical problem and in fact, he is pining for his Shabana Azmi. Magnanimously she moves out and wife and husband—surprise, surprise—renew their idyllic life together.

The supposedly 'modern' people being portrayed in the film are dealt with in the platitudes of the commercial Hindi cinema. Perhaps the only modernism is Babi's unabashed hunger for sex instead of the usual coy tears of women on the Indian screen. And the much talked about 'hot scenes', however, show more of Zuber's bare back than Babi's shapely body.

The lack of authenticity is further compounded by the fact that the actors do not seem to be clear about which language they should communicate in. At times they are speaking chaste Hindi and sometimes switching to high-flown Urdu interspersed with BBC-accented English. Marc Zuber, the actor from London, has an impressive presence, but his poor Hindi diction suppresses the good actor hiding in him which sometimes flashes across when he speaks in English. Babi's acting repertoire in the film ranges from opening her mouth to show happiness and licking her upper lip suggestively to show ecstasy besides dropping her clothes at appropriate intervals. Shabana plays her role with cool and casual professionalism but to little avail. *Nazdeekiyan* remains a cheap imitation of an 'art' film which is as subtle as a sledge-hammer with the emotional depth of a soft drink commercial.

—A.P.

Stud Poker

SATTE PE SATTA
Directed by Raj Sippy
Starring: Amitabh Bachchan, Hema Malini, Ranjeeta, Amjad Khan

AMONG the many things that the Bombay film industry prides itself on is its ability to turn out copies of films made in the West. This time it has reached back into time to dig out a musical set in the American wild West, *Seven Brides For Seven Brothers*, and has replaced the Americans with Indian specimens, and the wild West with a farm somewhere outside Bombay. The first brother and the first bride are, of course, Bachchan and Hema Malini, while lesser siblings cavort, hoot, sing and dance as this colourful 18-reeler trundles on.

As copies go, *Satte Pe Satta*, or at least the first half, is a satisfying duplicate. A stinking Bachchan lives in a stinking house with six stinking brothers: gorging, belching and fighting. The elder brother, after deep-throated speeches, taming horses, and eating a tub of baked beans, finds himself a dream-girl wife. Both husband and wife have hearts of gold, and wife soon sets house and brothers to rights. The scrubbed six then

Bachchan: wild and woolly comedy

go to the beach and discover six girls in bikinis.

Enter Bombay: Unfortunately, this is where Bombay shoulders Hollywood out. With the sweet things in the bikinis is a poor little rich girl (Ranjeeta) who has lost the use of her legs. The brothers save her from a rolling stone, but another boulder by the name of Amjad Khan, trustee to her fortune, lies in wait. He needs the murderous talents of a certain Babu and so off he goes to Pune to greet Babu when he comes out of jail.

Meanwhile the brothers, still faithful to history if Sippy isn't, kidnap the girls, Ranjeeta's companions, and bring them home. Hema accomplishes the rather difficult feat of keeping six men away from their prey, and Babu stalks out of prison—and Sippy misses a chance. For Babu is none other than Bachchan with washed out eyes and greying hair. The spectacle of the angry man bashing up his twin could have provided a welcome twist to the *masala*, and allowed Bachchan to step out of the by now rather deep rut where he struts.

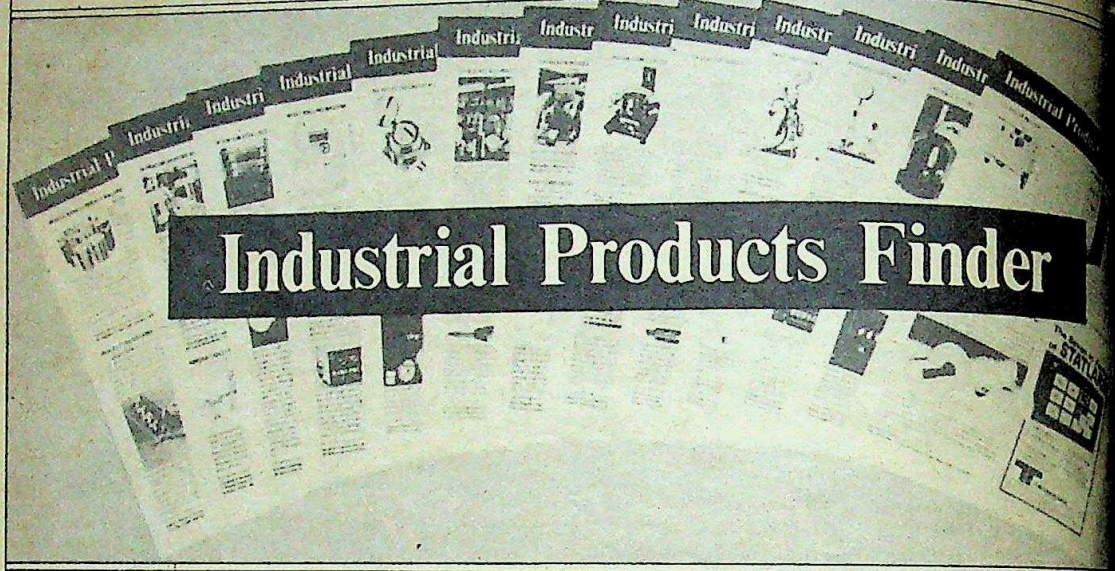
The rest is not history. Babu substitutes for elder brother—there is an excellent scene between Amjad Khan and Bachchan the true—frightens the heiress into the use of her legs, falls for her with a thud and leads the pack against uncle. In the end, the film turns out to be a slickly-made meeting point for past and present.

—JAGANNATH DUBASHI

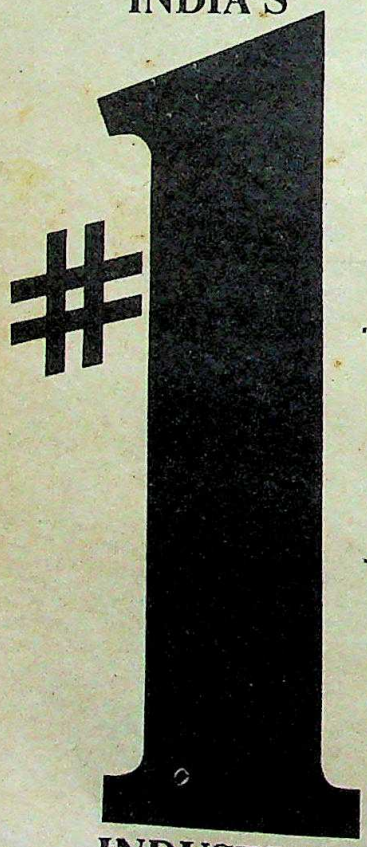
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Selling to Industry?
Try Getting Along Without IPF.
Just Try.



INDIA'S



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT NEWS MAGAZINE

- **Industrial Products Finder** is the most effective and economical covering industrial and engineering product and service sales medi
- **IPF** now reaches more of the most important and most influenti trial purchasing decision-makers throughout India who form a market for the products advertised and editorially featured.
- Circulation is among more than 10,000 manufacturers, traders, gove authorities, recommending agencies, and user-buyers of all kinds of trial products, processes, and services.
- With 20 to 25 readers per copy, **IPF** has a readership of more than purchasing decision-makers per issue.
- Since its launch in October 1972, **Industrial Products Finder** giving more pages of information every month averaging 32 pages in its first year of publication to 140 pages per issue today. The matter has increased in volume and variety of products.
- More than 30,000 units of industrial advertising and product pro been carried in the pages of **Industrial Products Finder** todate.
- Subscribable at Rs.100 a year (for 12 regular monthly issues and Annual Number), you will find each issue of **IPF** fascinating and able in your pursuit of ideas, new business opportunities, and e for your industry.
- **Industrial Products Finder** gives you fast, immediate response wit power greater than any advertising medium available in India qualitative and quantitative terms.

If you have an industrial product, process, or se
put it in
Industrial Products Finder.
IPF will help keep your business growing.

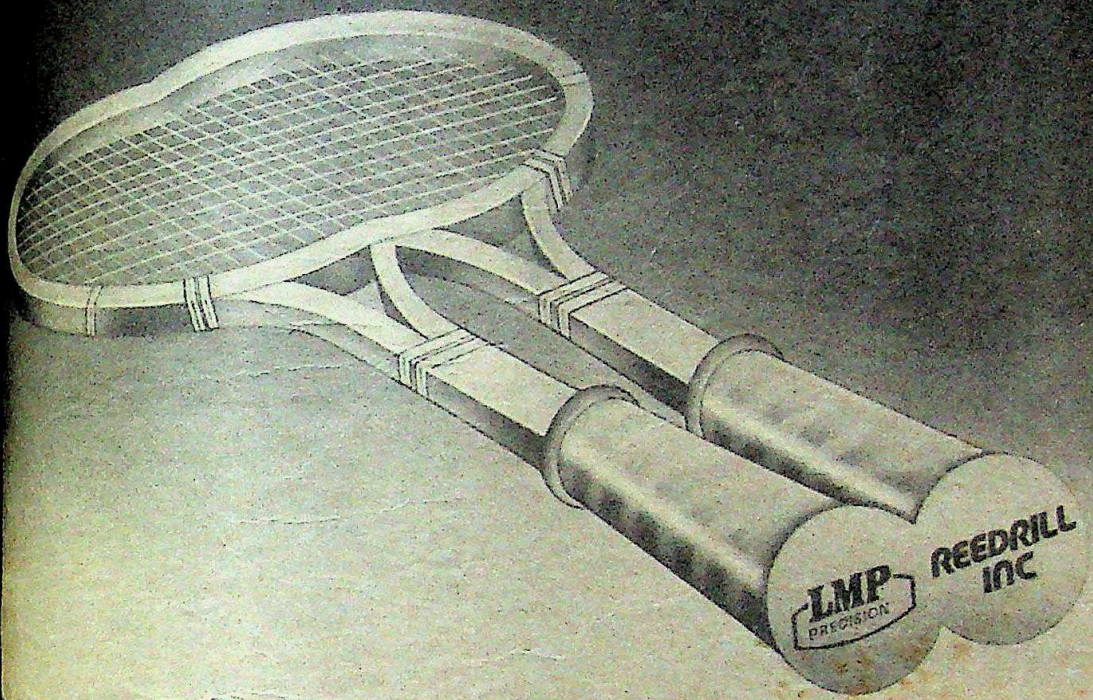
For further information write to:
Industrial Products Finder,
Business Press Private Limited,
Maker Tower 'E', 18th Floor, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400 00
Telephone: 21 1861 217415 215056. Telegram: IMPRIN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

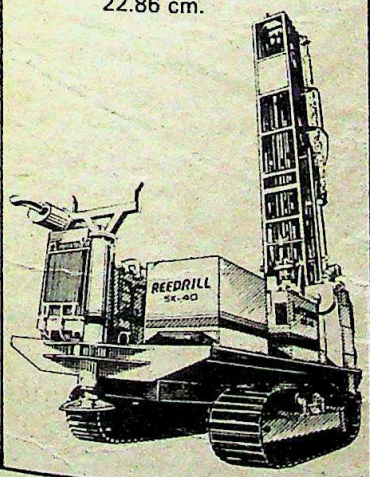
Winning Doubles

LMP of India has teamed up in technical ...boration with Reedrill Inc. of USA ... to serve up even more advanced drilling equipment.

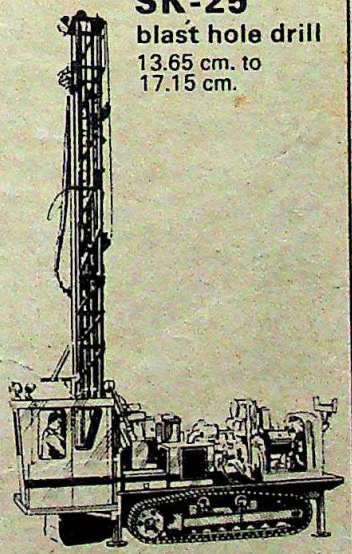


SK-60
blast hole drill
20.00 cm. to
25.59 cm.

SK-40
blast hole drill
17.15 cm. to
22.86 cm.



SK-25
blast hole drill
13.65 cm. to
17.15 cm.



LMP has come a long way since its first drilling rig rolled out its **Bilimora** plant in 1955. Today, **LMP** creates a vast range of precision machines for waterwell, mining, exploration and other applications-all conforming to international standards as our growing exports prove. Over and above the widest range of drilling rigs, we also undertake drilling contracts. Much of this is possible as a result of our R & D activities.

Now we're ready to reach new heights with the **Reedrill** collaboration.

Reedrill Inc. a unit of the world-renowned **Baker International Group** of USA are the fastest growing manufacturers of drilling equipment in the world. The **LMP-REEDRILL** tie-up therefore spells a new age of excellence in blast hole drills in India.

For the first time, you'll get SK-60, SK-40, SK-25 rugged crawler mounted machines for drilling at quarries, heavy construction and open-pit mining.

...our name...
...our aim.

LMP PRECISION ENGINEERING COMPANY PVT. LTD. BILIMORA

...Company Pvt. Ltd.

Post Box 7, Mahadeo Nagar,
BILIMORA 396321,
Gujarat, India.
Telegram: PRECISION
Telephone: 2411/2412
Telex: 0176 202 LMP IN

REGIONAL OFFICES:
907, Raheja Chambers,
9th Floor, Nariman Point.
BOMBAY 400 021.
Telegram: BLASTHOLE
Telephone: 234127/240386
Telex: 011 2191 LMP IN

1-E, Neelambar, 1st floor,
28-B, Shakespere Sarani,
CALCUTTA 700 017
Telegram: BLASTHOLE
Telephone: 444680.

801, 803, Chiranjiv Tower,
43, Nehru Place,
NEW DELHI 110 019.
Telegram: BLASTHOLE
Telephone: 682915
Telex: 031 5042 LMP IN

6-E, El Dorado,
6th floor, 112,
Nungambakam High Road,
MADRAS 600 034.
Telegram: BLASTHOLE
Telephone: 85267

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Sharmila: from the screen to the page

■ Will the battle of the Fourth Estate be won on the playing fields of Oxford and the baroque film sets of Bombay? That could well be considering the glamorous new entrants to the rather seedy world of Indian journalism, namely **Sharmila Tagore**, film star and wife of cavalier cricketer, **Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi**. Apparently there's nothing like a little familial competition to add the requisite spice to married life. With "Tiger" Pataudi already having exchanged his bat for a typewriter as editor of *Sportsworld*, Sharmila, not to be outdone, made her own journalistic debut last fortnight as editor of a new film weekly called, appropriately enough, *Take Two*. As for competition at home, it seems a clear case of Pit for Pat.

■ For a man who literally and figuratively rocked Europe and America in the mid-'70s, life has offered much more than a walk down yellow brick road, of which he sang of in his heydays. **Elton John**, 35, the irrepressible, somewhat natty Rock child, has slid down from the No. I charts of the West, but the descent has made little difference to his fan following. Last fortnight, John, a toned-down version of his showman image of the last decade (shimmering satin suits, zany-shaped spectacles and 8 inch heels on his shoes), was in the capital taking in "the Indian air" and "I just had to see the Taj Mahal before I pop off . . . no I don't intend to die immediately!"

John still hovers large over the West's ever-changing music scene apart from moving into other areas—like football—he is

John: a whiff of India

the chairman of the Watford Football Club in England. Besides that in his own words: "I am growing old gracefully," *sans* wife or lady love but *avec* lots of lovely lolly.

■ Two months ago when the late Lord Mountbatten's son-in-law **Lord Brabourne** announced in New Delhi that he would be producing the film of E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India*, many of the world's greatest directors, including India's own **Satyajit Ray**, were out of the running. **David Lean**, 74-year-old creator of such evergreen epics of the cinema as *A Bridge on the River Kwai, Lawrence of Arabia, Dr Zhivago* and *Ryan's Daughter*, had bagged the part to immortalise one of the greatest fictions spun about colonial India. Last fortnight, however, Lean, whose past associations with India include being once married to a beautiful Indian woman, was letting no secrets out. Closeted in his room in a New Delhi hotel he refused all

Lean: recreating an epic

interviews concentrating instead on finalising the screenplay.

■ Banquets and ballrooms can become tiresome routines for Royals. Last fortnight, when **King Juan Carlos of Spain** and **Queen Sophia**, dashed into the country for an eight-day visit, they seemed in no mood to be led by a leash and demanded to be given a taste of "real Indian cuisine" in a restaurant. Shaking off the protocol, and escorted by the Spanish ambassador, they were treated to sumptuous Kashmiri and Muglai food from the kitchens of a five-star hotel.

The queen, a sea-food-eating vegetarian, relished the *paneer tikkas* and demanded *ras malai*, and then went backstage to thank a Hindi speaking head chef for the meal. With Rs 150 per head, the Royals and the ambassador didn't have to go dutch as the External Affairs Ministry missed no opportunity to please and were kind enough

Sophia and Juan

to foot the entire bill. [illegible] that part of the [illegible] obligingly gave [illegible]

SIGNPOS[illegible]

■ **Died:** Mohan [illegible] 66, former chief [illegible] Rajasthan, in Bil[illegible] attack. He served [illegible] of Karnataka, Andhra [illegible] and Tamil Nadu [illegible] and 1977. He was [illegible] Lok Sabha from [illegible] 1980 elections.

■ **Died:** Jaisukh [illegible] in Bombay, of a [illegible] attack. A former [illegible] minister and the first [illegible] governor, Hathi [illegible] folios of home, [illegible] power, employment [illegible] bilitation and de[illegible] during his career as [illegible] inet minister from [illegible]

■ **Died:** Ragini [illegible] classical Indian [illegible] early 1920s in New [illegible] a stroke. Born to [illegible] rents, she came [illegible] learnt and later [illegible] Bharat Natyam [illegible]

■ **Re-elected:** S[illegible] tor of the Statesman [illegible] Delhi, the presi[illegible] Editors Guild of [illegible]

■ **Awarded:** A[illegible] Ahluwallia, 42, S[illegible] of customs, Palam [illegible] President's medal [illegible] ous service; the [illegible] customs official to [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SAMANT PHENOMENON

The cover story, "The Striking Terror" (February 28) gave a vivid picture of Dr Samant. Samant's moves have been [illegible] industrialists and workers alike. He [illegible] of the country's industrial en[illegible] and by involving the workers in [illegible] and illegal strikes, he has done more harm than good. But now, his gambit, the textile strike, might just be his Waterloo.

P.K. Subramaniam

[illegible] Samant is absolutely right that [illegible] should not be linked to political [illegible] with political links, the unions tend [illegible] party lines and the workers' cause is [illegible]. What we really need is a nation-[illegible]ependent trade union on the lines [illegible] Solidarity and Samant is the best [illegible] organising this.

S.C. Mathur

A QUESTION OF WILL

[illegible] article, "Sprucing Up The Band" [illegible] 15), shows a belief that the 20-[illegible] programme, in its latest incarnation [illegible]. It is stated that the programme [illegible] of success because the architects [illegible] bureaucrats. Programmes have failed in [illegible] not because of the architects but [illegible] of the lack of political will in the [illegible].

K.N.A. Narayan

[illegible] article reminded me of a cartoon [illegible] in an English daily in 1977. The [illegible] showed Morarji Desai fixing a wall [illegible] prohibition and a passerby re[illegible] "Oh, this is the same film which [illegible] two decades ago and was a [illegible] many more of these refurbished [illegible] will we have to put up with?

Madhusudhan Saran

[illegible] is given to a face that is old [illegible]. It would have been more [illegible] if the painter had been shown [illegible] damaged portrait, rather than giving finishing touches to a brand new one.

Nagpur *S.G. Ranade*

YIELDING TO DELHI

It is a pity that a man without identity or ideology will pilot an important state like Maharashtra ("One From The Wings", February 15). And when Bhosale says that he is Shivaji's descendant does he remember that the Chhatrapti never yielded to the rulers in Delhi?

New Delhi *Chandroo*

■ The interview showed what an advanced stage sycophancy has reached in the country—it is now threatening to destroy the democratic fabric of our society. What is the need for a chief minister to reaffirm loyalty to the Gandhis along with every answer?

Tambaram *M.M. Rajoo*

NUMBERS GAME

The pity is that after the hue and cry over the "Numbers Game" (February 15) dies down, the whole incident will be buried and resurrected only when somebody wants to repeat the ruse. This incident is not an isolated one nor is it unique—it has happened before and doubtless, it will happen again.

Bombay *G.S. Prabhu*

■ Arresting only students for submitting forged marklists is unfair. Most of the students would not have done it if they had not been chivvied by parents and guardians. I feel that these parents and guardians should also be punished.

Trivandrum *R.V. Venkatraman*

WELCOME MIGRATIONS

I read with interest the review of Professor B. Bhaskara Rao's report ("Alarming Trends", February 15) on migration trends in India. I think that the report has been wrongly interpreted. Migration at the professional level is to be welcomed as it enables people to get jobs commensurate with their qualifications and experience. This type of migration benefits the country and moreover, it is extremely limited. Incidentally Rao himself is a case in point. Born in Andhra Pradesh, he graduated in architecture from Madras and earned a post-graduate degree in town planning from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. He spent 10 years working in West Bengal, Tripura and Gujarat before moving to Bangalore and I hope we have not heard the last of his migrations!

Calcutta *P.K. Saha*

■ Your report should have stated that the report on migration trends in India was written, based on research work done by professors N. Naganna, V.L.S. Prakasa Rao and myself.

Bangalore *B. Bhaskara Rao*

ORIGINAL ALLURE

There is little use in Zandra Rhodes' trying out different ways to drape a sari ("Kinky Couture", February 15). In the early 1940s we tried out different ways and came to the conclusion that the original had a grace and elegance that the innovations could not achieve. A sari is a sari, come Zandra Rhodes or Pierre Cardin.

Bombay *Manijeh Patell*

COMMENDABLE ACTION

The action taken by Brijendra Singh and Trevor Fishlock in bringing the poachers at Corbett National Park to book ("Official Poachers", February 15) was highly commendable. I hope we get a follow-up report on the punishment awarded.

Bahrain *Anil Nanda*

AMBIGUOUS OATH

The last sentence in "An Ugly Prospect" (February 15) says: "In such a hypothetical situation, the nation would clearly be faced with the ugly prospect of one or another constitutional authority (the President or the prime minister) seeking to invoke the loyalty of the armed forces." I have been through the oath that members of the armed forces are required to take and have found no mention of allegiance to the

CORRECTIONS

The article, "The Wages Of Populism" (February 28) was written by Bhabani Sen Gupta with research by Nibedita Sen Gupta.

I was surprised to see the picture of V. Kishore Chandra Deo in the place of K.P. Singh Deo, deputy minister for defence. V. Kishore Chandra Deo is a Congress(S) MP.

New Delhi *S.C. Sekhar*

The error is regretted. Reproduced here is a photograph of K.P. Singh Deo.
—**Editor**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

OBJET D'ART

Cera... a beautiful range of sanitaryware

Manufactured by:
CERA Madhusudan Ceramics
Kadi 382 715

Available with IS 2556
ISI

Shilpi 2- C 15/81

prime minister, only to the President and the Constitution of India.

Gorakhpur *P.K. Pandey*

The President under our Constitution can act, many maintain, only on the advice of the prime minister. —**Editor**

CLASSIC CRICKETER

The article on "Cricket's Little Master" (February 15) was refreshing and well written. Gundappa Vishwanath, technically the most sound batsman we have, is a delight to watch, especially the delicate flicks with which he sends the ball to the boundary. His speciality of placing the ball between two fielders is classic. And to top it all, Vish has all the characteristics of a gentleman, both on and off the field. He more than deserves all the praise that is heaped on him.

Bombay *Prem K. Menon*

■ The profile showed an abysmal ignorance of sports. It was full of Vishwanath's shopping habits and other irrelevant details and did not concentrate on his exploits on the field. The magazine needs to shape up in this department.

New Delhi *Sandeep Kapur*

■ The article states that while Vishwanath, Kripal Singh and Abbas Ali Baig all scored centuries on debut, only Vishwanath was able to repeat the feat. But Lala Amarnath, Hanumanth Singh and Surinder Amarnath also scored centuries at their debut matches and could never do so again. It is also stated that Vishwanath's highest score is 230 runs while playing for the Ranji Trophy against Andhra Pradesh. His highest score is 247 runs which he made in the Ranji finals against Uttar Pradesh in 1978.

Bangalore *H.V.K. Murthy*

MATTER OF FACT

The article, "Ministers On The Make" (January 31) on the Orissa Government is full of wild allegations and factual errors. The so-called investigative report is based on hearsay. It is unfortunate that a magazine of such repute levelled allegations without confirming them.

Firstly all the Patnaiks in the Orissa Ministry are not related to each other as possibly all Ahmeds or Khans cannot be related to each other. No loss has been caused to the state by any decision regarding arrears of power dues from various companies. In fact, the Government has been able to recover old arrears amounting to Rs 1.2 crore from Jayashree Chemicals which had been disputed by them in court. The allegation regarding the sale of mines by a minister to a government company is also baseless. The Election Commission has rejected the petition against him.

The rules laid down for the sale of are always scrupulously followed and rice meant for public distribution has sold on the open market. The charges garding the sale of sal seeds is also incor The achievements of the Orissa Simili Forest Development Corporation 1980–81 have been acknowledged as the in the country. It recovered during a year 45 per cent of the total recovery of past 23 years.

Whereas the Government has not sp Rs 1 crore for publicity as alleged, the re perhaps deliberately ignored the impre performance of the state. A climate of im ment has been ushered into Orissa and from the massive Central investment n 60 medium and large industries with investment of Rs 200 crore are under plementation. As compared to 9,000 industries started in the last three decad 2,600 have been started under the pres Government. The state has also made pressive achievements in agriculture and rehabilitation of the rural poor.

We would expect that a magazine your reputation and standing would steps to dispel the misgivings by publis these contradictions.

Bhubaneswar *M.K.*

Director, Information
Public Relati
Government of Or

Farzand Ahmed replies:

Mr M.K. Rao has been a trifle hasty his countercharges against the article. B challenging the article he should have che up on his facts.

Two of the Patnaiks in the Orissa istry are directly related to the chief min Niranjan Patnaik is the elder brother Patnaik's son-in-law and K.C. Patnaik is a relative. Even the new Deputy Re Commissioner, Arun Patnaik, who has posted to New Delhi, is related to the minister. The allegations against Nir Patnaik regarding the sale of mines relate petition filed by the Opposition before Governor and the Election Commission had cited as material evidence Government's own admission in the Ass regarding the minister's deal with Ka Iron Works.

Mr Rao has not denied the reports distribution and the sale of sal seeds—M only handed routine platitudes. As for much trumpeted achievements of the Government, as everybody knows agricu production has been stagnant and, apart the fanfare of the foundation-laying 'monies, the plans for industries have had impact.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CONTENTS

IN THE AIR
VOICES
CURRENT EVENTS
Karnataka: Building A Concrete Case
Andhra Pradesh: His Was Not To Reason Why
Security: Tightening The Ring
Centre-stage: Not So Perverse
Delhi University: From Words To Blows
West Bengal: Breaking Ranks: Sky-scrappers
Uttar Pradesh: In And Out
Kerala: High Hopes
Punjab: Seeking Peace
Installing A Peacemaker
Kashmir: Slow Death
Madhya Pradesh: Toothless Wonder
Air-India: Delhi Belly
INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
NEIGHBOURS
Bangladesh: Shuffle In The Ranks
LETTER FROM WASHINGTON
Creating A Furore
GLOBE-TROTTING
UK: Rue Britannia
CRIME
Smuggling: King Of Diamonds
PERSPECTIVE
PROFILE
Noorjehan: Once More With Feeling
GUEST COLUMN
The Importance Of India by David Selbourne
COVER STORY
Sikkim: Sounds Of Silence
SPECIAL REPORT
Forests: Plunder Blunder
TRADE WINDS
ECONOMY & INDUSTRY
Budget Survey: Fiddling To Survive
Nationalised Banks: Jobs For The Boys
ITDC: Spokes In The Wheel
Fertiliser: An Offer From The Gulf
Cars: Flying High In Kerala
Markets: Steady Going
BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL
MEDIA
Surya: Sun Changes Its Spots
HEALTH
Abortion: Removing The Trauma
LAW
Undertrials: Three Decades Too Late
RELIGION
Syrian Church: Of Pastors And Politics
INDIANOTES
CINEMA
Adoor Gopalakrishnan: Filming Mice And Man
Heat And Dust: Memories Of A Turbulent Past
THE ARTS
Bharat Bhavan: Rendezvous With Culture
BOOKS
Old Days: Drumming Up
Reminiscences Discreet And Indiscreet: Diplomatic Tale
SPORTS
Nehru Tournament: India Misses The Goal
Computer: The Unsquashable Machine
PICTECATCHERS

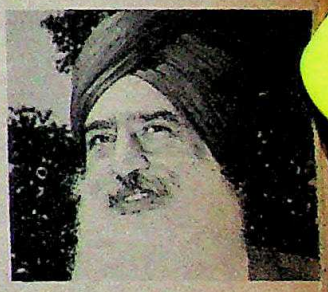
COVER PHOTO by RAGHU RAI

IN FOCUS THIS FORTNIGHT

COVER STORY: With the cremation last fortnight of Palden Thondup Namgyal the former Chogyal of Sikkim, in Gangtok a 300-year-old dynasty finally came to an end. Though deprived of his throne since 1975, when Sikkim became a state of the Indian Union, the pomp and pageantry that accompanied the cremation ceremony was certainly befitting royalty. A special feature with colour photographs of the funeral and an exclusive interview with Wangchuk Namgyal, the Chogyal's eldest surviving son who was "consecrated" as the new Chogyal in a controversial ceremony. **Page: 80**

CURRENT EVENTS: Cement seems to spell doom for politicians on the state *gaddis*. After A.R. Antulay, it was Karnataka's controversial Chief Minister Gundu Rao, who last fortnight put up a brave defence against the state's Public Accounts Committee's Report. Rao was charged of irregular allotment of 4,000 tonnes of cement by the Committee. An in-depth report. **Page: 20**

CURRENT EVENTS: Though widely expected for some time, the eventual ouster of Andhra Pradesh chief minister T. Anjiah last fortnight once again served to expose the weakness in the second-string leadership of the ruling party. The fact that Anjiah's successor, B. Venkatarama Reddy, the former transport minister, was a rank outsider and also a man of little proven capability only served to highlight the leadership crisis. **Page: 25**



LETTER FROM WASHINGTON: The decision of the US Government to allow the entry of Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan, leading protagonist of the Khalistan secessionist movement, has considerably widened the diplomatic chasm between New Delhi and Washington. While US State Department officials defend their decision on vague grounds, New Delhi is convinced that the move is a deliberate act on the part of the Reagan Administration. Report and an exclusive interview with Chauhan. **Page 54**

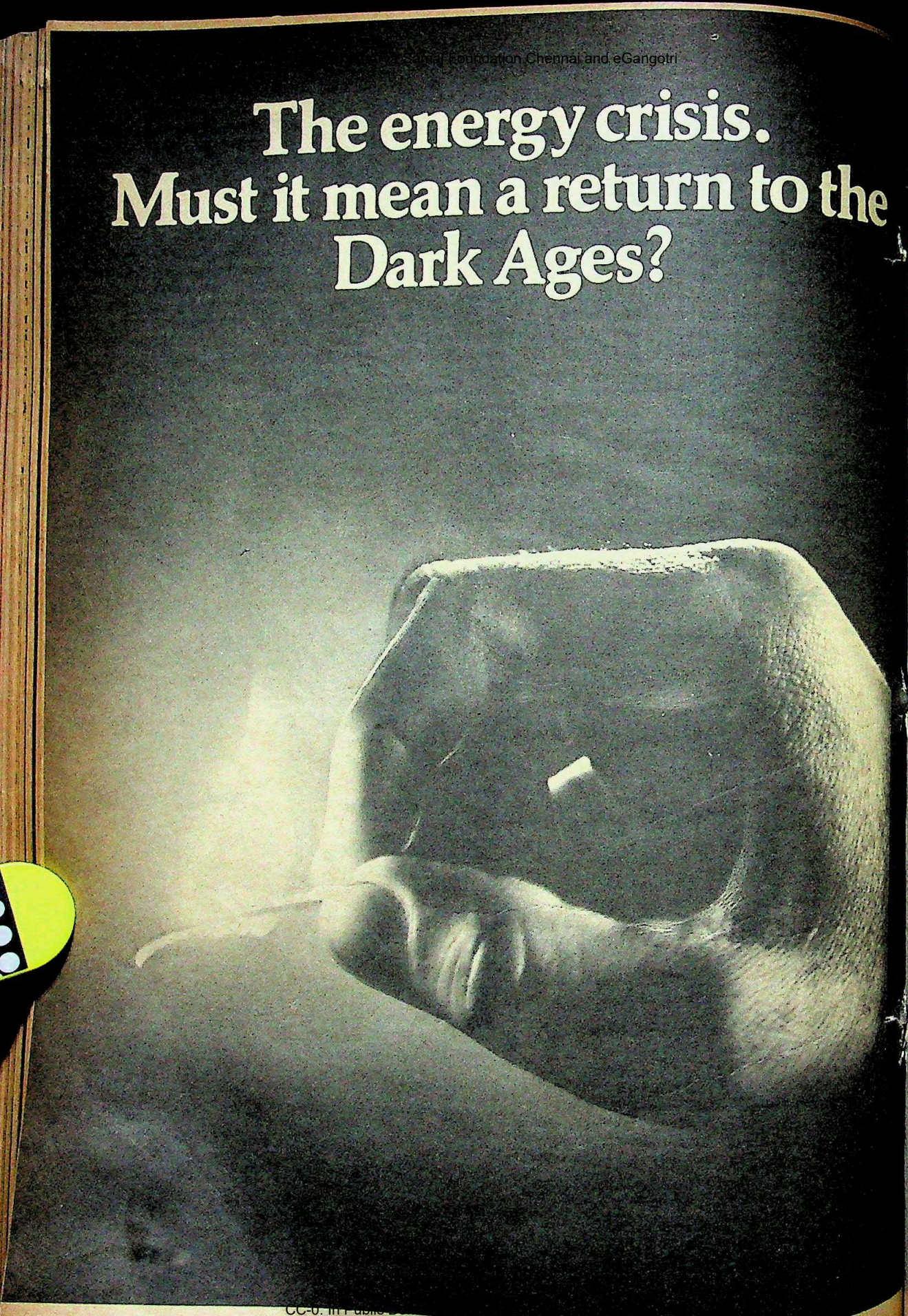
SPECIAL REPORT: Every year forests the size of New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are being felled, leaving behind dusty man-made deserts. Thirty years ago a quarter of India was covered with thick forests, but today they have been reduced to a tenth of the land area. If the rate of denudation continues, by the turn of the century India can well become a desert interspersed with swamps. An in depth study. **Page: 98**

CINEMA: In their latest venture together, American film director James Ivory and his Indian producer Ismail Merchant were back in India after an interval of 10 years. In the midst of shooting Booker Prize winner Ruth Prawar Jhabvala's novel *Heat and Dust* the duo are sinking an estimated £1 million (Rs 1.9 crore) into the film and have roped in Hollywood and Indian superstars. A behind-the-scenes report. **Page: 146**

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Sarayu Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The energy crisis. Must it mean a return to the Dark Ages?



CC-0. In Public Domain.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The energy crisis of 1973 made people sit up. To think of solutions. To find out ways of stretching fuel sources or tapping new sources. One thing is absolutely clear — taking a plentiful supply of electricity for granted is over.

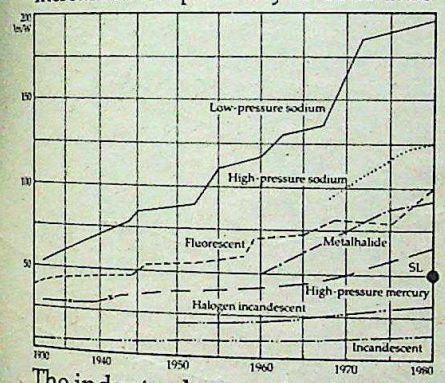
Today's power shortage is not something that will be over by next year. Or even ten years from now. Does it mean putting the clock back on time... beating a retreat to the age of darkness? Does it mean we have to switch off lights in order to save? Because save we must.

The impossible riddle

What's staring us in the face is a big dilemma: on the one hand it's critical that we save power. And on the other it's essential that we have more light, better light. In order to progress. In order to lead a better life.

The lighting industry has been over the years conducting continuous research work to improve the light output of lamps. Given below is a table showing increase in light output per watt for different types of lamps between 1930 and 1980.

Increase in lamp efficacy: 1930 to 1980



The industry has evolved light sources and lighting systems which can help conserve energy without making any compromises in the quality and levels of lighting. In today's world, power saving is compulsory. But living in darkness is not.

How to cut down on power consumption -without actually feeling it.

Peico with their access to Philips technology have developed a whole new breed of high-efficiency lamps that gives the same light output but consumes less energy than the lamps it replaces. One example is the ML 160 watt lamp giving you the same light output as a 200 watt GLS lamp.

Philips – the trusted Indian household name for over fifty years

And there is a whole range of other power saving lamps to cover every application. The new generation of high-efficiency lamps because of its greatly reduced energy consumption, is less expensive in operation and therefore more than pay for itself in use. This table shows how you can put the lamps to use to save power effortlessly.

If you are using	Switch to	Power Saving
GLS 100W Incandescent lamp	Argenta Superlux 60W Bowl Reflector 60W	40%
GLS 150/200/300W Incandescent lamp	Comptalux 75/100/150W Reflector lamp	50%
GLS 200W Incandescent lamp	ML 160W Blended lamp	20%
ML 160W Blended lamp	HPL 80W Mercury Vapour lamp	42%
HPL 400W Mercury Vapour lamp	SON 250W Sodium Vapour lamp	35%
GLS 1000W Incandescent lamp	Halogen 1000W lamp	18%

It's time you switched over to these new power saving lamps. Because whatever electricity is saved can be channelised to industry. To agricultural pumpsets. And turned into national wealth. And our country needs all the watts it can find.

If you would like to know more about saving energy through planned lighting, write to: Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Lighting Division, Band Box Bldg., 2nd floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 025.

A watt saved is a watt generated

PHILIPS

Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

HTB-PEI-7859

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

VIDYA Charan Shukla, Mrs Gandhi's flamboyant civil supplies minister who was abruptly asked to resign under mysterious circumstances last March, appears to be on a gradual come-back trail. Last fortnight, he was busy assessing Congress(I) chances in the forthcoming Lok Sabha by-election in Jabalpur; the constituency that fell vacant following Madhya Pradesh Congress(I) president Munder Sharma's death a few months ago. Political observers in the capital are offering two reasons for the suave Shukla's imminent return: loss of the prestigious Sagar seat to the Bharatiya Janata Party recently despite Chief Minister Arjun Singh's best efforts; and the apparent realisation in Mrs Gandhi's camp that Shukla was a victim of false propaganda. Rumours had it that he was conspiring against the prime minister and her son Rajiv Gandhi in connivance with men like Kamalapati Tripathi and Bansi Lal. Shukla's vehement denials at that time fell on deaf ears. However, it took Mrs Gandhi one full year to realise that Shukla may have been telling the truth.

REVAMPING THE RANKS

HAVING sacked three chief ministers, Mrs Gandhi now plans to throw out incompetent Pradesh Congress Committee-I (PCC-I) chiefs to buck up party units in the states. She is now collecting dossiers on PCC-I chiefs. Last fortnight, she sacked Punjab Congress(I) chief Sarla Prasher for her failure to tackle internal party squabbles. The state units that are expected to be reconstituted after the All India Congress Committee(I) session this month are: Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

BARONESS IN DISTRESS

THE mystery of the missing jewels, which made front page news in the capital two months ago, remains unsolved and keeps Stefania von Kories zu Goetzen from leaving India as she has not paid Rs 26 lakh as duty for the jewels. Stefania, who claims to be a baroness, is still a big question mark on Delhi police files and says: "Only God and Mrs Gandhi know when I can leave the country."

In the meantime Stefania is keeping herself busy by attending parties and polo matches. However, such diversions do not work for very long, it seems, for as she says: "My business is suffering and I have paid much too much for my hotel." Since she moved into another five-star hotel 49 days ago, she has spent at least Rs 32,340 on room rent alone.

Bhawan Singh

Goetzen: amassing bills

Last fortnight, making desperate attempts to leave India, she managed to meet Home Minister Zail Singh to try and persuade him to get Delhi police to issue a letter certifying that the jewels were stolen—which would enable her to leave India without paying duty. So far the police have not obliged, the Customs are adamant about collecting the duty, and the longer Stefania stays, the faster the rumour mills grind.

NATH'S MAGICAL POWER

ALL MPs are equal, but some of them are more equal than others. Kamal Nath, the Congress(I) battle-axe, elected from Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh, obviously belongs to that select echelon of MPs. Last fortnight he wrote a letter to the prime minister complaining that officers of the Land Bank had often harassing the poor tribals in his constituency for repayment of loans. He cited only one concrete instance of such harassment: the officers had auctioned on the spot two chickens and a kilogrammes of cauliflower belonging to the tribals.

Hell broke loose after that. Overriding the norm that government officials are answerable only to the state Government, a cable went out from the prime minister's secretariat summoning three officers to Delhi. Accordingly, three Madhya Pradesh Government officials—the state agriculture secretary, the cooperative secretary and the Collector of Chhindwara, N. Tiwari, came to Delhi shaking in their shoes, and anxiously gave the prime minister's secretariat their answer to the points raised by Nath.

STORM IN THE NO-WAR CUP

WHAT prompted Pakistan to deliberately destroy the fragile foundation-stone of a no-war pact with India laid less than a month ago during former foreign minister Agha Shahi's visit to New Delhi? Diplomatically, the statement by Pakistan's delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights, Agha Hilaly, in Geneva last week, in which he equated Kashmir with the Palestinian and

Shahi (left) and Zia: parting company

Namibian issues, seemed to make no sense considering that the two countries had just started negotiations on a no-war pact. India's reply—the postponement of Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe's scheduled visit to Islamabad next week to continue the no-war dialogue—was predictable and, according to Foreign Ministry sources, necessary.

The sources are convinced that Hilaly raked up the Kashmir issue on the express orders of the Zia administration and have two theories about why it was done. One is that Zia himself is now trying to backpedal on the no-war issue which he raised essentially for propaganda purposes at a time when the US Senate was involved in approving a massive arms package to Pakistan.

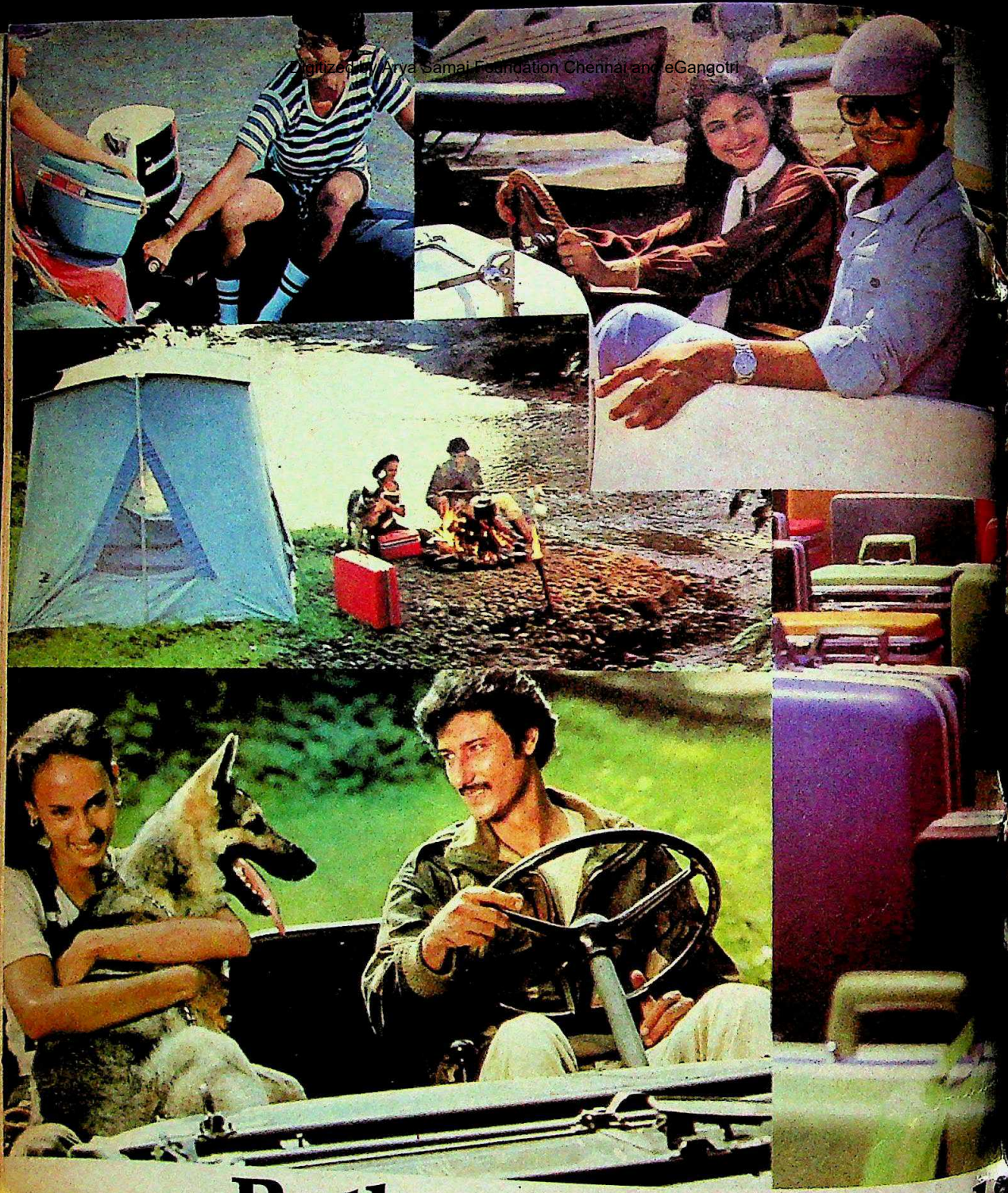
Now that reality has outstripped rhetoric, he is determined to drag out the no-war question until Pakistan detonates its bomb. It would hardly do his international image any good if he were to do so on the eve of a no-war pact. The second theory concerns the current power play over Agha Shahi's surprise resignation on "grounds of ill health". Shahi, as everybody knows, is healthy as a mule and his ouster was essentially because Zia and the Foreign Minister, General Yakub Ali Khan, felt that Shahi had bent over too far backwards as far as India's views on the no-war pact were concerned. Indian Foreign Ministry sources are convinced that Shahi's fall from grace was directly related to the suspicion that he was taking the no-war negotiations too seriously and covering too much ground too soon—a state of affairs that Zia obviously does not want at the present moment.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Be there with a Travelite

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

e. Drive. Sail. Feel the surf in
he wind in your hair. Leave
ries behind and take off.
travelite, you really can. Be-
st whatever you've wanted in
ggage. Answering every
need. In style ...
tightness that doesn't weigh
. A slimness that's deceptive.
ness that takes the bumps
and groans of travel.

Suitcases, briefcases, carry-ons, vanitycase. In 22 styles to pick and choose from. With or without the 'multi-safe' lock for additional security. And 8 glorious colours that would put any self-respecting rainbow to shame.

VIP Travelite. You'll wonder how you managed without one. Get one today. And get away!

Blow Plast Ltd.
V.I.P. House
88C Old Prabhadevi Road
Bombay 400 025.

VIP TRAVELITE

d's largest-selling moulded luggage range

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

JIYAJEE DORN presents
Polycrimp
the new wonder fabric made from
GRASIMS' new wonder fibre
GrasicrimP

JIYAJEE
SUITING-SHIRTING-COTTON PRINTS.
Polycrimp

MAPP - JCM - 82

CC... Main. ... Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ly in this country has as much ambition and desire to rule as Mrs Gandhi ...in one respect in which she is even better than Charan Singh.

—*Piloo Mody in* Delhi Recorder

...relationship between India and Pakistan is too much a matter of atmosphere ...little of substance.

—*Pakistan's Ambassador to India, Abdul Sattar in* Sunday

...ly my failure is total. I have not been able to involve myself in the business of ...ter. Perhaps I lack the brains. Nor do I possess the necessary ambition that ...going even without the brains... Unfortunately UP is trapped along (with

—*Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh in* Onlooker

...press is the Opposition in India... They lead the Opposition... Their ...is absolutely baseless... It is not functioning as a free press.

...*Indira Gandhi to an Asia correspondent of Swedish television in New Delhi*

...trade unions are effectively the labour arm of their respective political ...delivering votes at election time in return for political patronage.

—*A comment in* 8 Days Magazine

...the Indian situation) is a closed circuit of black money, black market and black

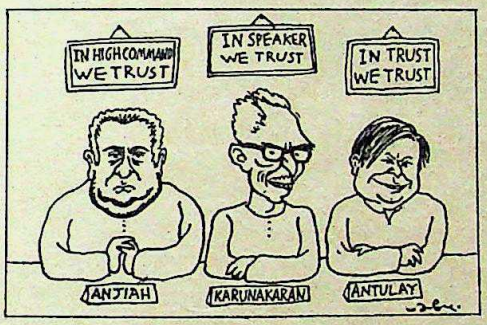
—*Social scientist J.D. Sethi quoted in the* Far Eastern Economic Review

...Mr (A.R.) Antulay's distin... not only has he not bitten ...ther his fall but still considers ...tra as his bailiwick, with not ...Gandhi daring to challenge ...stant duel.

...*Singh in* The Indian Express

...phancy is not a sign of loya... an expression of lack of self-... self-confidence and more ...not of deviousness.

...*Jain in* The Times of India



...re is no equation between the earnings of a well briefed lawyer and a ... If you want justice cheap then the judges must be expensive.

—*Justice B. Lentin in* Bombay

...ling him (T. Anjiah) to New Delhi and asking him to cut short the Assembly ...the chief minister has been treated like a "domestic servant" (by the High ...)... and apparently Mr Anjiah himself does not mind being treated like a ...servant.

—*Editorial comment in* The Pioneer

...society has gone into such terrible decay... We indulge in the anal-erotic ...where people masturbate, both in ideas and reality.

—*Author Mulk Raj Anand in* Celebrity

...ick and choose (our hotels). Somebody said that we were the street-walkers ...and now we're the call-girls.

—*M. S. Oberoi, hotel tycoon, in* Society

...is exploiting poverty (in films)? We the commercial film makers... we... are ...of poverty.

—*Film maker Hrishikesh Mukherjee in* Sunday Observer

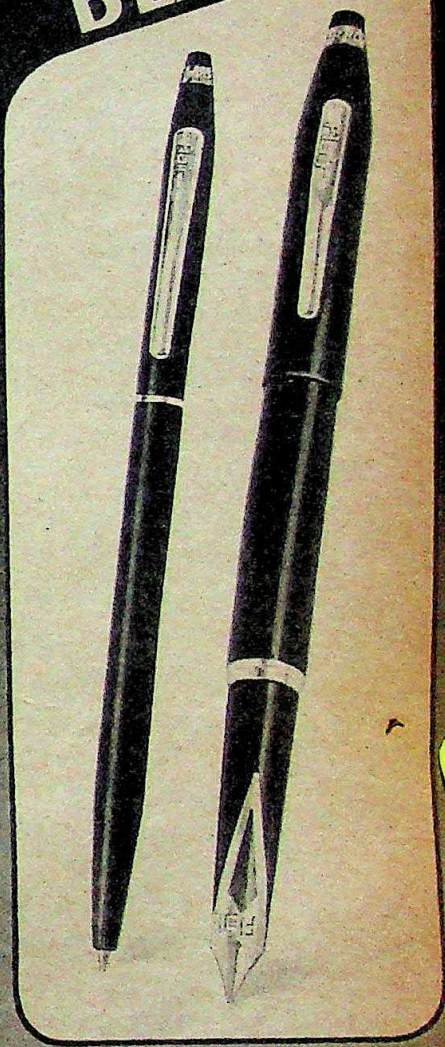
...here in films to act not to play-act.

—*Actor-director Amol Palekar in* The Sunday Review

...k as an Indian I would be gravely offended if the CIA and KGB were not very ...in India.

—*Pran Chopra in* Gentleman

NOW WITH PFM NIBS
SATIN BLACKS



Classic Pens with long lasting, stainless steel nibs with the world famous PFM design.

Sleek Ball-pens. Elegant, distinctive.

A beautiful gift for your business friends. With your company name. Or without.

Flair®

Satin Black Pens and Ball-pens

Wimco Pen Co.
Mehta Industrial Estate,
I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon West,
Bombay 400 063. Phone : 692694

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

An active, intelligent mind trapped in a disobedient body.... A spastic needs your help.
The Spastic Society will use your help with trained skill and dedication.
And a spastic will thank you.... for helping her body befriend her mind.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Please God, make my body my friend

Space donated by India Today
Created by Clarion on their Silver Jubilee

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A STAR IN YOUR HOSPITAL?

STAR-ULTRAVIOLET WATER PURIFIER

Every Hospital, Nursing Home and Research Centre simply must install it.

Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Research Centres, Beverage and Bottling Plants, Factories, Offices, Pharmaceutical Plants, Flight Kitchens, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Schools all over the country have installed the Star-Ultraviolet Water Purification System.

The System is manufactured in collaboration with Ultra Dynamics Corporation, USA—world leaders in water purification systems. It uses high intensity ultra-violet rays to destroy micro-organisms and purify water without changing its colour, odour, taste and other properties.

It also eliminates the need for chlorination, de-chlorination, boiling and other disinfectants.

Purification is instant and continuous. The design permits maximum output and is available in different purifying capacities to suit individual customer requirements.

Star-Ultraviolet Water Purifier—Because even chlorinated and filtered water is not germ-free.

Manufactured by:
STAR INDUSTRIAL & TEXTILE ENTERPRISES LTD.,
Bombay
(Formerly Star Textile Engineering Works Ltd.)

For further details, please contact:
STAR MARKETING & SERVICES LTD.,
Dhanraj Mahal, Chh. Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400 039.
Phone: 245244 Telex: 11-2654 STAR IN. Grams: STARSERVE
Branches at: New Delhi– Calcutta– Coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Adroit 5486-A

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"When you have to give the lead in action, in ideas—a lead which does not fit in with the very climate of opinion, that is true courage,...and it is this type of courage and vision that Jamsetji Tata showed..." —Jawaharlal Nehru

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Today, as Jamshedpur remembers with reverence, India pays tribute to a remarkable man—Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata. Man of vision, prophet of destiny.

Indomitable determination, patriotic fervour and above all the spirit of adventure marked every step he took. And such was Jamsetji's magnetism that those around him were fired by a common zeal.

Today everywhere you look in Jamshedpur there is well-being and contentment. Living evidences of a man's prescience and breadth of outlook. For Jamsetji Tata truly believed that the wealth generated by industry must benefit the people and, thus, enrich the nation.

TATA STEEL

In Joyous Remembrance of Jamsetji Tata.
Born March 3, 1839.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

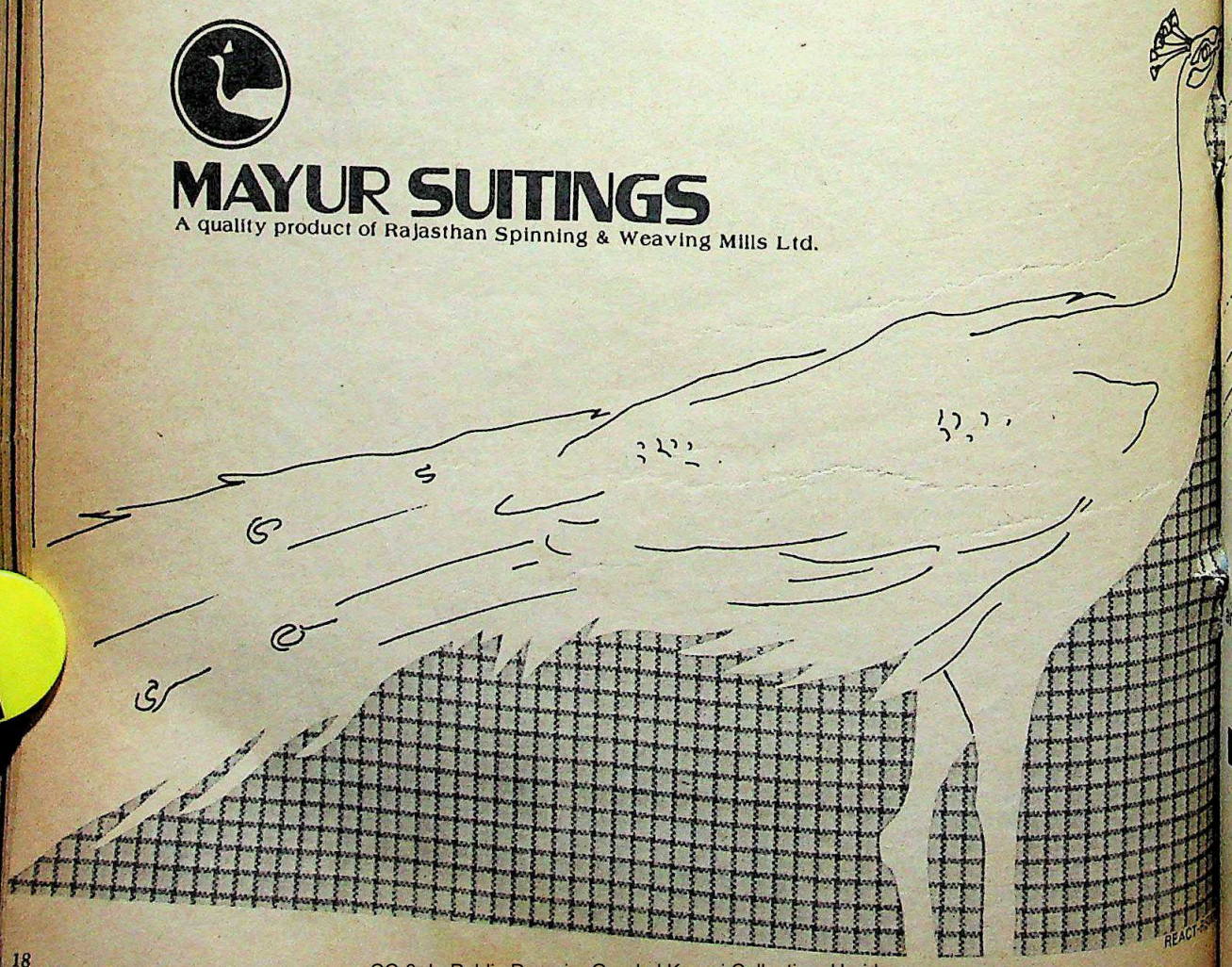
From concept to reality, a perfect transition.

Mayur–the finest range of 'Terene' Suitings and Shirtings woven from our very own superior yarn.

Mayur-
A part of our national fabric.

MAYUR SUITINGS

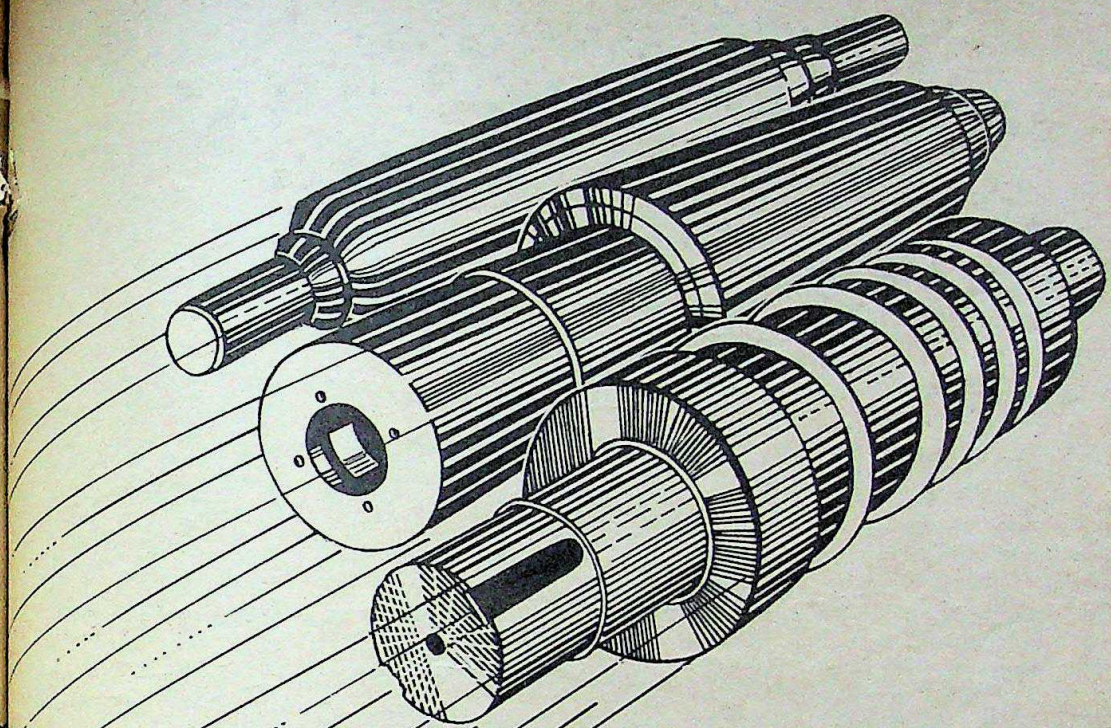
A quality product of Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GPI off to a fresh start...



...With a dynamic new management team committed to quality

Manufacturers of all types of Cast Rolls (finished weight upto 16 tonnes) Clear Chill Rolls, Indefinite Chill/Grain type Rolls, Spheroidal Graphite Rolls, Double Poured Rolls and Steel/Adamite Rolls. Also Clear Chill Rolls for Paper, Rubber, Gum, Plastics and allied industries

GPI Gontermann-Peipers (India) Ltd.

69 Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta 700013

GPI Rolls...that roll profits for you

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

KARNATAKA

Building A Concrete Case

CEMENT. This is the word that is being whispered fearfully in the corridors of power today. After A. R. Antulay of Maharashtra went down in a maze of cement bags and writ petitions, the plague shifted south and last month, Gundu Rao of Karnataka became the latest chief minister to defend himself against allegations that he had distributed the precious and controversial commodity to big builders for what one opposition leader called "extraneous considerations". The media had led the attack on Antulay; in Gundu Rao's case, it was the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), headed by Janata Party MLA S.R. Bommai, that indicted him for "highly improper and injudicious" allotment of cement.

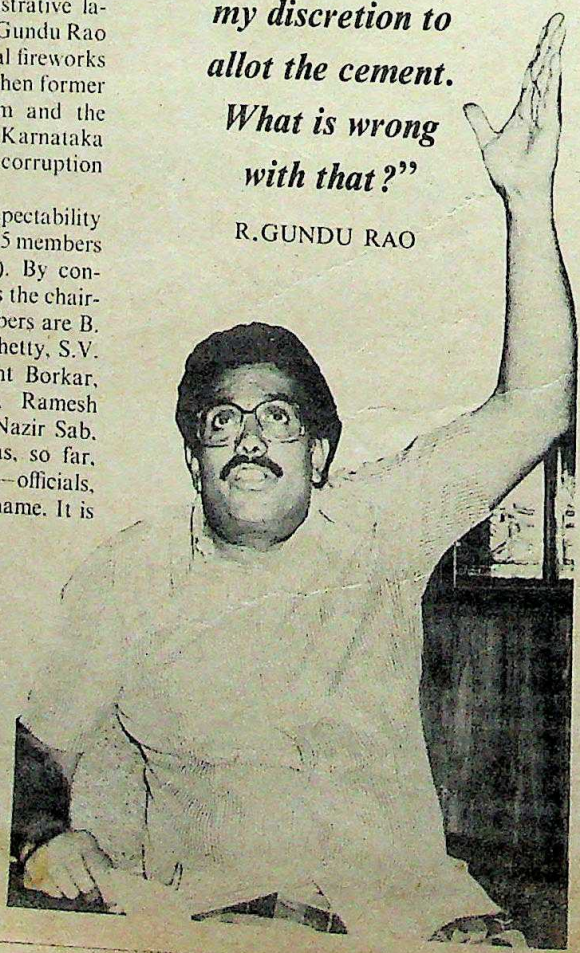
In a hard-hitting 4,500-word report, the PAC scored a major political victory when it succeeded in sullying the image of the chief minister, who has never been involved in such sordid tangles since 1980—unlike some of his cabinet colleagues, who have yet to be cleared of financial and administrative lapses. The very fact that the burly Gundu Rao was the target caused the political fireworks to be brighter and noisier than when former industry minister C.M. Ibrahim and the dreaded Rajya Sabha MP from Karnataka F.M. Khan faced the heat of corruption charges.

The PAC report earned respectability because nine of the committee's 15 members are from the ruling Congress(I). By convention, an opposition member is the chairman. The nine Congress(I) members are B. Basavalingappa, S.S. Mahajan Shetty, S.V. Naik, S. Shafi Ahmed, Umakant Borkar, Damodar Mulki, A.B. Bedge, Ramesh Kumar (all MLAs) and Abdul Nazir Sab, MLC. Only one of the nine has, so far, opposed the 'unanimous findings'—officials, however, refused to disclose his name. It is the first time in the history of the legislative assemblies that ruling party members are signatories to a demand for a high-level probe against the action of their chief minister.

Major Scandal: The report rounds off its explosive findings with a succinct: "This is a fit case for enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act headed by no less an authority than a judge of the High Court which should thoroughly probe all the findings and issues listed out in our report." This joining of hands on both sides caused even a Congress(I) MLA to chuckle: "Our MLAs behaved like football players who carry the attack into their own territory." Thundered A.K. Subbaiah, the fiery Karnataka Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) president: "Gundu Rao must quit. It is a major scandal involving the chief minister personally." Adds Laxmi Sagar, spoken leader of the Opposition in Assembly: "Since the report is based on evidence tendered by the officials it cannot be wrong and the chief minister must hang his head in shame for soiling Karnataka's image."

"If anybody proves any quid pro quo I will resign immediately. There is no diversion and I have used my discretion to allot the cement. What is wrong with that?"

R.GUNDU RAO



It was Gundu Rao's bad luck that the PAC stumbled on wheeling and dealing while it was quite innocently fulfilling its statutory obligations. In the course of a routine probe into the delay in the completion of irrigation projects the PAC discovered that erratic supply of cement was the chief villain of the piece. It began to smell other villains when it found that the allotment of the Irrigation Department's cement meant for canals and such projects being diverted to private builders, was incorrect. Though the PAC could not prove the department's falling behind schedule due to a cement shortage, it did conclude that the release of over 4,000 tonnes of cement to 32 leading builders was done by reducing the quotas of various government construction agencies.

The important allegations of the PAC are:

► 4,000 tonnes of cement was diverted to the builders from an additional allotment meant exclusively for government work;

► the list of builders approved by the minister included names which had jumped the queue in the list maintained by the Industries Department;

► the prior approval of the Cabinet Government was not sought for diverting the cement from government jobs to private users;

► the minister not in charge of cement distribution recommended allotments ruling objections by the Industries Department;

► there has been a progressive decline in the allotment of cement meant for government departments and public sale, favouring bulk consumers and hindering rural construction.

The 4,000 tonnes of cement put under the microscope by the PAC is only a fraction of the 1,20,000 tonnes distributed in 1984. It appears, however, that the committee chosen to focus on this 3.3 per cent, whose doubts dogged the allotment of the lot, also, to make its point by concentrating on the sneaky fashion in which the cement was doled out. The doling out in fact coincided with Antulay's liberal [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

in return for donations to his

...ction Frozen: According to op-
...ders, Gundu Rao's cement saga
...the state Government put the
...he builders by withdrawing con-
...ces and freezing the new build-
...November 1980. On November
... leading builders were served
...ar residences late in the evening,
...en to stop further construction.
...ore Municipal Corporation re-
...d to the state Government that
...ers not be given cement. As a
...a 30-tonne quarterly allotment
...d.

Office bearers of KOAPA: getting construction moving

...arnest lobbying for the builders

...are over 80 apartment builders in ...seven from Bombay and Delhi ...from neighbouring states such as ...adesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. ...state Government shut off the ...apartment promoters formed the ... Ownership Apartment ...Association (KOAPA), after secur-
...order from the High Court. ...members are building over 3,000 ...residential complexes with a total ...of over 36 lakh sq ft. No builder ...able to complete his complex, ...the non-availability of cement. ...Malpani, vice-president of the association: "Our real agony starts when we apply for cement and during the last three years we have received only 13 per cent of our total requirement." Adds H.N. Anantraman, secretary of the KOAPA: "If we go by the Government's supply schedule, we will not be able to complete our project even in 20 years."

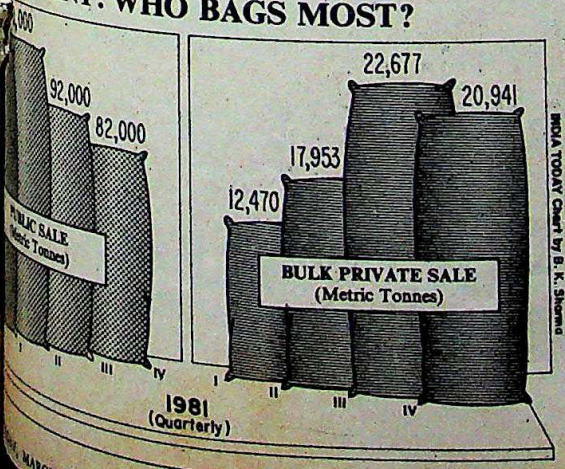
In fact, the builders had to stop work for over six months from October 1980 to March 1981 because of the cement shortage. Against their requirement of over 8,000 tonnes a quarter, only 97 tonnes of cement was given to them in the first three months of 1981. In the next quarter the quota was raised—to 861 tonnes. It was KOAPA's desire to finish their apartments in a reasonable period of time and the Government's commendable willingness to "help them out to remove unemployment among the construction workers" which led to the additional allotment of the all-important material.

Hectic Lobbying: The association started sending representations to the Central Government, the state Government and leading Congress(I) MPs from the state. They pleaded their cause vigorously with Union Industry Minister for State Charanjit Chanana, Union Minister of State for Railways Jaffer Sharief and Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Minister Manek Rao Patil. In fact, it was Patil who took up the cudgels on behalf of the KOAPA and made at least three trips to Delhi which he followed up with long letters in support of his plea for extra cement.

As a result of all this earnest lobbying, even more earnest correspondence grew. Patil requested Chanana in his letter dated March 3, 1981 (reference number MCFS/376/81) to "enhance the state quota of cement from 2.5 lakh metric tonne to 3.25 metric tonne per quarter to meet the growing demand" and also requested him to make an ad hoc allotment of 2,04,364 metric tonne for "clearing the back-log accumulated in various categories". It took Chanana over two months to draft a reply in the negative (letter number CC/CO 121 (30)80 dated May 15, 1981) which said "for reasons of less availability it has not been possible to meet these requests. In view of the foregoing. I would request you to bear with us till the overall availability of cement improves in the country."

The state Government did not give up

CEMENT: WHO BAGS MOST?

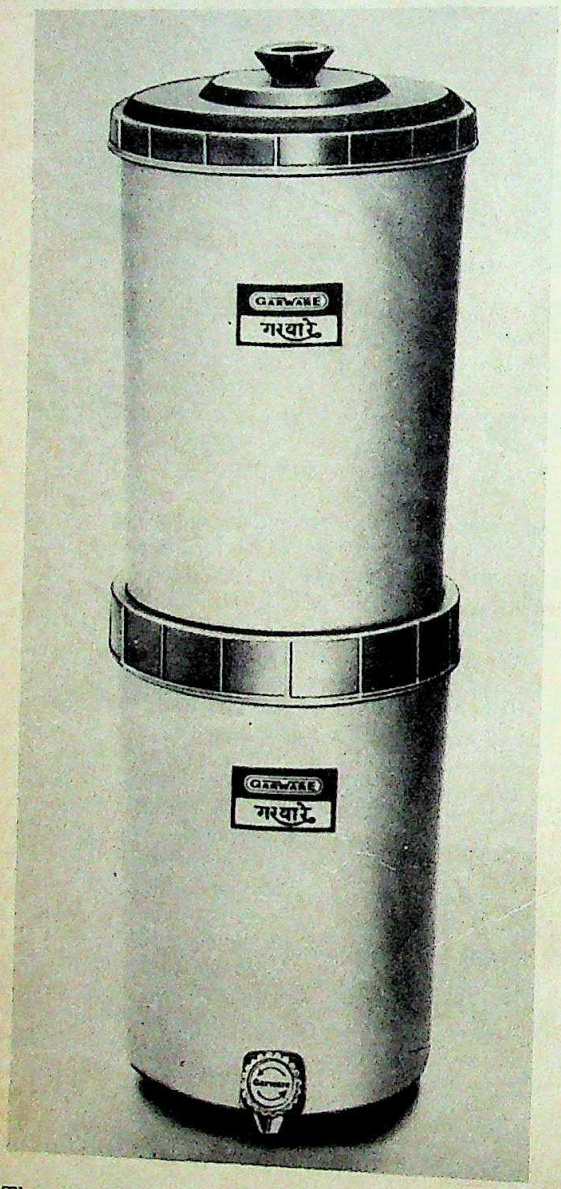


The hospital which is incomplete because of the cement shortage

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Garware water filter is here



The surest, simplest and most effective means of ensuring pure and clean drinking water is the use of a water filter—the Garware water filter.

The Garware water filter has all those features an excellent water filter should have:

★ Made of Polypropylene, the engineering plastic used all over the world for domestic products.

★ Odourless, hygienic, longer lasting as well as resistant to alkaline water.

★ Unaffected by warm water.

★ No chipping of paint.

★ Available in 18 litres capacity—ideal for every family.

Manufactured and marketed by:

Garware
Plastics & Polyester Limited

GARWARE गरवारे

50-A, Swami Nityanand Marg,
Western Express Highway, Bombay 400 057
Phone: 576381 (3 lines)
Telex: 011-3525 GPPL IN/011-4965 GPPL IN
Telegram: "Garwarecar"

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ed his battle for cement. He ...in May 1981, met Chanana ...d him to release an extra quan... his return to Bangalore he ...c message to the industry ...said crisply that "cement ...has become very precarious. ...e number of constructions have ...throwing hundreds of people ... Kindly allot at least 10,000 ...ional quota during current ...minimum requirement could ...ably, a copy of the telex was ...arief although there are two ...from Karnataka in the Union ...Transport and Shipping Minister ...Patil and Health and Family ...Minister B. Shankaranand. ...opposition leaders, Sharief ...close to Chanana and Antulay ...by the state Government to ...interests in Delhi.

...Released: Chanana's response ...was a 180-degree change of ...July 2, 1981 he replied saying: ...have been issued for ad...of 10,000 tonnes of cement to ...from Krishna/Vijayawada to be ...the government departments ...lifting by road." Patil then ...list of 32 builders to the chief ...a total quota of 3,704 tonnes of ...which Rao agreed. Interestingly, ...names not on KOAPA's roster ...whom charges of misapprop...ment were under investigation

...while the PAC has taken excep...out-of-turn allotment to 32 ...not included 18 other private ...were also given cement—this ...raised doubts about its credi... allotment was far more than ...tonnes mentioned in the re... tonnes of cement was allotted to ...of which 4,055 tonnes was ...in one quarter alone. Other ...of the chief minister's largesse ...Newspapers Public Limited ...Life Insurance Corporation ...Deepanjali Housing Cooperative ...ited (50 tonnes) and the ...Employees Cooperative ...tonnes).

...report stressed the fact that the ...had prospered at the cost of ...works and residential construc... the per quarter share of bulk ...rose from 12,470 tonnes in ...to 20,941 tonnes in October ...quantity of cement for public sale ...from 1,05,195 tonnes to 82,000 ...same period. Sagar charges that ...consumers never had it so good" ...usually went to people close to the powerful VAK Exports(P) Ltd, owned by Sharief supporter Mohammed Sadekh Khaleed, got 250 tonnes, though his name was not recommed by KOAPA. For a similar reason, Usha Devi, owner of an apartment complex coming up on Museum Road, got 30 tonnes.

Deserving Ignored: On the other hand, 11,428 persons with a total requirement of 1,99,990 tonnes for small residences were given only 8,000 tonnes, although many of them registered as early as 1979. Religious, philanthropic and sports organisations have also been ignored, among them the Mahavir Jain Trust which is building a 250-bed hospital and the Bangalore football stadium's new building. Says an employee of the Jain Trust: "If we have to do underhand dealings for charitable trusts, it is better to abandon them."

The lucky ones have gained in another way. Though the priority allotment is a small fraction of their total 50,000-tonne requirement, it has covered up for cement supplies from elsewhere—pilferage from government works and from the mini-cement plants. A

Sharief (left) and Chanana: connected

government spokesman claimed that the builders were buying in black from four mini-cement plants in the south—Rs 30 was allegedly being demanded as premium added to the official rate of Rs 30 a bag.

The target of the attack is unrepentant. Challenges Rao: "If anybody proves any quid pro quo. I will resign immediately. There is no diversion and I have used my discretion to allot the cement. What is wrong with that?" Adds Patil: "Under what regulation can we deny them the cement? After all they have been able to construct more flats in two years than state government agencies like Bangalore Development Authority and the Karnataka Housing Board have built in five. Opposition leaders have alleged that only rich people will benefit which means rich have no right to live. If I accept that proposition then we shall have to hang the Tatas and the Birlas."

Both Rao and Patil demanded Bommai's resignation for political use of the PAC and asserted that they had allotted cement to each category of consumer proportionate to their requirements. Says Patil: "I don't favour anyone. But there will be a hue and cry because I cannot give cement to everyone. I receive only half of my quarterly requirement of 5 lakh tonnes of cement from the Centre. The demand has zoomed because of growing construction activity in the city. But we are getting cement at the basis of 1976 allotment."

Corruption: The builders are onto a good thing—at the end of February, 93 commercial and residential complexes with a covered area of over one crore square feet were in the pipeline—at the going rate of about Rs 250 a square foot, total turnover will be over Rs 250 crore. The municipal laws and the civil supply rules are tailor-made for milking the cow. Said a building contractor: "Everyone looks at us with expectant eyes. Nothing moves until we shell out something for getting even legitimate jobs done."

There is in fact a set pattern of pay-offs. The rules of the game are as follows:

- corporation officials allegedly charge Rs 5 a sq ft to clear the building plan. Total amount allegedly paid this way: Rs 5 crore;
- Rs 18 as premium for each bag. Rs 15 allegedly goes to the concerned politician, and Re 1 each to the industry and commerce department, the party high command, and miscellaneous expenses. Total: Rs 250 lakh during 1981;
- Rs 20,000 for a water connection at start of construction and Rs 25,000 for an electricity connection;
- Rs 50,000 for getting clearance under the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Total money paid by the builders exceeds Rs 30 lakh.

The builders, on their part, are keeping an eye on the future, at the rate land prices are rising, and ironically, delay could mean more money in the bank. The ultimate sufferers will be the citizens in the street, without access to politicians and cement. They might even have caused more trouble for themselves following an October 1980 campaign against high-rise structures. The resulting scarcity of flats has resulted in a rise in rents. Says M.N. Srinivasan, KOAPA joint secretary: "Who stands to gain by these rules? No one. But they will cause an artificial scarcity of both commercial and residential space in the city. If they clear all the plans, the prices will fall by over 40 per cent."

That is most unlikely. With elections to the state Assembly round the corner, the multi-crore construction industry will be under pressure to fill party coffers. If the entire business is subjected to a set of rules, the chances of making money on the side diminish drastically. No one, understandably, wants that to happen.

—PRABHU CHAWLA in Bangalore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ANDHRA PRADESH

His Was Not To Reason Why

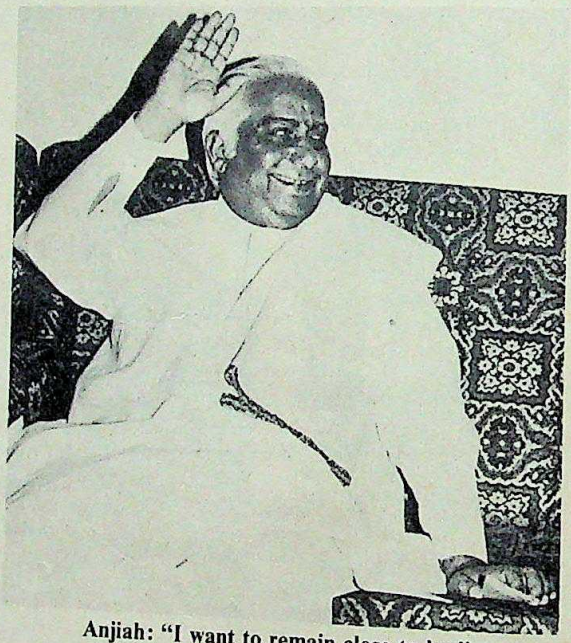
He was neither a shady operator like A.R. Antulay nor a loose-tongued tough guy like Gundu Rao. Former Andhra Pradesh chief minister Tanguturi Anjiah, unceremoniously fired last month, went because he had virtually no business being there in the first place. He was the wrong man in the wrong seat at the wrong time—clueless as to why he got the job, what he was supposed to be doing in it and why he was asked to step down.

Two days after he was asked to quit by the prime minister, the tubby, white-haired chief minister, widely regarded as the silliest joke in the state during his 16-month tenure, was receiving the last of his visitors in his official residence in Hyderabad. Dressed in a vest and lungi, a shawl flung over his shoulders, words failed the portly politician. "I came in because of Madam," he sighed, "and I am going because of her." The sigh became a moan. "I do not even know how I came here—they never told me I was going to be chief minister." The moan became a gasp. "Now I cannot say why I am going. All I can say is that I want to remain close to her."

Delivered in the throes of depression—it seemed he would burst into tears if prodded any further—the 52-year-old erstwhile trade unionist sounded like a joke that had soured long ago. His immediate concern being to find a new house for himself and his family—"the house I own is small and uncomfortable"—Anjiah, who once called Mrs Gandhi his *kula devata* (family deity), expressed his last hope by wishing that he could be accommodated at the Centre "so as to remain close to Madam—I will be too happy to go to New Delhi."

An Embarrassment: If Anjiah, his absurd pronouncements, disregard of administration and total lack of comprehension of political issues, proved an acutely embarrassing amalgam, yet more embarrassing was the manner in which his successor was elected. If Anjiah breathed his last as chief minister with the prime minister's name on his lips, then the entire legislative party in the state decided to tie themselves inextricably to the prime minister's apronstrings. Asked by Mrs Gandhi to step down on February 13, Anjiah tendered his resignation officially seven days later, the day the two Central emissaries, Union Minister for Industry N.D. Tiwari and AICC(I) General Secretary G.K. Moopanar began to listen to legislators' views. When they announced at the Congress (I) Legislature Party(CLP) meeting in Hyderabad that a snap vote would be held to elect Anjiah's successor, fierce lobbying was expected between supporters of the two chief contenders, smooth talking Revenue Minister, Janardhan Reddy and APCC(I) President Kona Prabhakar Rao.

That was not to be. The 250-minute-long meeting of as many legislators in the cramped committee hall of the legislature rapidly degenerated into pure farce. Unanimously the legislators decided to call off the business of balloting for a new chief minister, leaving the choice entirely in the prime minister's hands. Said General Secretary Moopanar later: "They refused to elect their own leader and passions ran so high that we would have been beaten if the meeting had continued. The legislators only reiterated their deep, abiding and implicit faith in Mrs Gandhi to make the choice."



Anjiah: "I want to remain close to her"

Next morning political commentator G.K. Reddy fumed in *The Hindu*: "The shockingly inept manner in which the Congress(I) high command has been handling the succession issue in Andhra Pradesh has become a source of grave embarrassment to the chief minister . . . ." *Indian Express* editor-in-chief S.Nihal Singh opposite point of view. He saw lators' decision to bounce the shu back into Mrs Gandhi's court as revolt—"amounting to . . . . defi Mrs Gandhi—a defiance still co the language of loyalty to the Leader."

Strategy: The after-effects of decision to reject the ballot in Hy immediately escalated the rumour Some felt it had been planned to th tage of APCC(I) President Kona Pr Rao, protégé of Foreign Narasimha Rao, over Minister Janardhan Reddy men had asked for at least th notice, alternatively suggest the choice be left to Mrs Unrelenting in their support they felt that Prabhakar R ssible appointment may be through. Said one Reddy s "The manoeuvres to foist leader were planned so his s arrived prepared with strength."

Operating out of their ministerial bungalows—mode tions so hideous in their arch and colour schemes th put the Nizam's foll shame—Hyderabad's lobbyis selves behaved like inhab some political Disneyland. at the late, unlamented Anjia ing all telephone connection and scurrying back and forth flagged cars, they presented picture of wholesale confusion. totally erroneous report by agency—and frontpaged by *The H Times*—that Minister for State for Affairs, P. Venkatasubbaiah had pointed Anjiah's successor the was only confounded further. Mea emissaries Tiwari and Moopanar as the Hyderabad-New Delhi ttle—behaving like purposeless domos, were busy clocking up the expenses on air travel in a single dedicated to finding a new chief min

When 51-year-old Bhavanam katarama Reddy flew out to Hyd on February 22, few expected that Sh and political nightwatch would coin him. For one who arrived on the stage only in 1978 as general secretary newly-formed APCC(I), becoming th

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

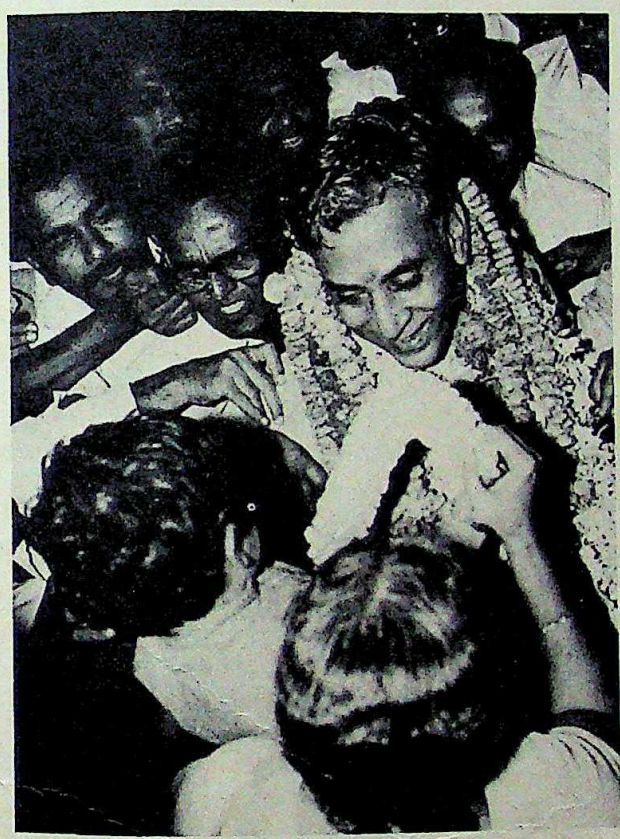
...ce for chief minister was like ...the blue. Remarked a senior ...lator: "His is a success story ...politics." Sarcastic though the ... Venkatarama Reddy's political ...is significantly related to that ...ed lawyer-wife Bhavanam ...who catapulted into the P.V. ...no fold as the minister for ...women's welfare in 1972. The ...lawyer couple were inducted ...politics (and more particularly ...the wily tactician, ex-chief ...Brahmananda Reddy.

Later the Bhavanams hitched ...Reddy bandwagon that ...ring 175-seat win to the ...gislative Assembly. ...Jayaprada was not ...with the Congress(I) ...ished third with the seat ...independent candidate. ...had been twice elected ...Kotakonda constituency. ...Reddy compensated by ...tarama Reddy minister ...his candidature for a ...ph to the Legislative ...from the Legislative ...stituency. The election ...has already aroused ...Reddy's critics in the ...of them: "It is shame-...the chief minister and ...minister are those who ...be directly elected by the

...dy as chief minister has ...ages over Anjiah: he is ...ve and remarkably arti-...his predecessor, who ...a six-anna-a-day coolie ...Metal Works and claimed ...pert on labour issues, ...ked by a dynamic wife ...a potential fund-raiser. ...obviously unable to do ...major consideration if ...ister were to order a mid-term ...ction in the state. All along ...ioned with a two-point pro-...nding his government's perfor-...alling any possible challenge to ...

...understanding of poli-...things were beyond his ...ing he was simple-minded ...ief," admits a cabinet ...was as loose as the working of his ...ing some black flags being ...Republic Day, he suddenly turned ...ady's Police Commissioner, T. ...and began screaming insults at ...Dismissing other civil servants ...and useless, shouting at them to get out of his sight, had riled sections of the bureaucracy to such an extent that senior bureaucrats in the Andhra Pradesh cadre openly expressed their relief over his departure. "It became impossible to deal with him," says one joint secretary in Hyderabad. The press also became a target of his outbursts when, at a recent police function, he sharply told congregated journalists: "Newsmen have no sense," and promptly threw them out of his presence.

Naive: Politically Anjiah was so naive that his originally outsized cabinet of 60 members—it had to be pared down at New Delhi's insistence to a manageable 44—which he once likened to an Airbus was



Reddy: foisted from above

continually running into heavy weather. Ministers not only acted on their own initiative but performed amidst and endless welter of insults and abuse. Anjiah's other major political failing had been to permit the emergence of new power centres in the elections to village panchayats, panchayat samitis, municipal bodies and cooperative institutions held last summer after a decade or more. With the emergence of upper caste Reddys in these elections (110 of 251 unreserved panchayat samitis, for example, were bagged by Reddys) Anjiah eroded his own power base—a factor which could prove crucial for Congress(I) during an Assembly poll.

Although the Congress(I) strength has swelled from 175 in the 1978 election to 260 now in a house of 295 such an awesome majority cannot be retained. Especially as the major urban pockets are in the hold of the opposition parties and the Congress(I) has to depend on its rural vote banks. Anjiah simply did not have the wiliness to hold these. On the contrary his politics of appeasement was exploited by legislators to gain stewardship of autonomous corporations and development boards. He doled these out to at least 60 MLAs along with rent-free bunglows, telephones and cars.

Ironically, Anjiah as a leader without followers, could evoke unimaginable public sympathy. At his last public appearance as chief minister the day before he resigned Anjiah was lustily cheered by a 30,000-strong crowd. Says the new Deputy Chief Minister C. Jagannath Rao, formerly his home minister: "Whatever one may say against him, his remarkable simplicity endeared him to the people."

Tactless: Venkatarama Reddy, may not be an MLA himself nor belong to Telengana but he is likely to be a better administrator. His choice moreover is noncontroversial, though the inherent disadvantages are obvious. And in spite of the administrative capabilities and political acumen of Deputy Chief Minister C. Jagannath Rao—also an MLC and not from Telengana—the revival of the deputy chief minister's office after a decade could provoke Telengana regionalism which had led to violent agitations in the early 1970s. Even more tactlessly, the officially released biographical sketch of the new chief minister points out to his house and library at Guntur being damaged in arson during the separatist agitation. This and the earlier announcements of their nomination emphasising the districts to which they belong is expected to heighten the feelings of the Telengana and Andhra Pradesh divide. Medak residents perhaps can draw solace in having a deputy chief minister soon after the replacement of the chief minister from their district.

For a low key politician (considered a light-weight) Venkatarama Reddy will find it hard to keep the factions together even as they pull away to strengthen themselves for the impending elections. But with the two-tier ministry still underway late last fortnight, the only gainsaying is that Venkatarama Reddy, after losing his sandals at the fateful legislature party meeting, stepped into the chief minister's shoes.

—AMARNATH K. MENON and SUNIL SETHI in Hyderabad

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SECURITY

Tightening The Ring

NORMALLY the security ring around the prime minister is a top secret affair. Last fortnight, however, some of the secrecy was stripped away when Delhi police announced the setting up of a new security district. It was immediately clear that the move was no minor bureaucratic readjustment. For a start it was also announced that while the 300-odd personnel of the district would be from Delhi police, they would take orders directly from the Intelligence Bureau (IB). Also it was well known that the three deputy commissioners for the district had been chosen after senior IB officers had carefully vetted their records and personally interviewed the men.

In fact, the move came in the wake of a well-publicised incident on January 31 when Ajit Singh Sehgal, the son of a Delhi bureaucrat, was found loitering about in the annexe to Mrs Gandhi's house where she usually meets the public. Sehgal, it turned out, had slipped into the house along with a TV crew and had later separated from them. He had been in the compound for nearly 20 minutes before he was spotted by Mrs Gandhi herself.

Lax Security: Startling though it was, Sehgal's intrusion was not the first of its kind. In the early '70s, there was the more spectacular case of the Jagota brothers. The two brothers, who came from an affluent family, were able to drive into Mrs Gandhi's house without hindrance as many as seven times. No harm came from any of these incidents but fears that the security ring around Mrs Gandhi could easily be penetrated increased after the attack on Mrs Gandhi in May 1980 in Parliament House by Ram Bulchand Lalwani. The creation of the new tiny, 26 sq km, district—including the PM's house, the 2 km route she drives to work, the imposing North and South Blocks, Rashtrapati Bhavan and Parliament House—has been described as one of the first steps towards tightening the security ring around the prime minister.

But these security debacles were not the only worries. For months now IB officials have been studying reports that the prime minister's security is not up to the mark. As a result, several very visible measures have been taken in the recent past. Visitors to South Block have in recent months been surprised to see the corridors leading to the prime minister's office lined with plain-clothesmen standing barely two metres apart from one another. And armed men are visible all along the routes wherever Mrs Gandhi travels.

Mrs Gandhi herself is said to be piqued by the stiff security measures. She is said to have remarked at a conference of senior policemen recently that "battalions of policemen seem to be surrounding me wherever I go".

Mrs Gandhi inside a circle of body guards: gnawing fears

Steps Opposed: But while these measures may have gone part of the way towards solving the problem, the Home Ministry is considering other more deep-rooted ways of effectively tackling it. One suggestion seriously being bandied about is the formation of an independent security corps on the lines of the American Secret Service, whose main task is to protect US President. The suggestion has found favour in many quarters but it has come up against opposition. Says a senior officer: "Since security is a sensitive subject, the creation of a new service would mean stepping on many toes."

If such a force is set up, it is hoped that it will go a long way towards overcoming the biggest handicap that plagues the security force at the moment—manpower. At present few policemen relish the prospect of doing a stint in security. The reasons are evident. The job involves certain working hours and loss of all the privileges that go with working in uniform. And not to mention the dangers that are an ever-present part of the job. As Ashok K. Tandon, the soft-spoken chief of security admits frankly: "Good men do not come to security duty. The lack of manpower poses many problems."

Adds another security official: "Ninety per cent of our security men would not meet the basic requirements of being agile, good observers and good shots." He also claims that training is terrible, the men of the force are old, and their guns are awful. If they had to fire at a suspect they would probably miss their target."

Security men say the situation would improve if they had better training facilities. The Security Branch is housed in ramshackle premises and has no training facilities. And the Home Ministry has been sitting on a proposal to set up a separate training school for Security Branch officers.

Identifying Threats: Ideally it would be best if threats to the lives of VIPs could be nipped in the bud by identifying potential troublemakers at an early stage. Some intelligence bureaux have indentified people who could be possible threats and need

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Not So Perverse

WHAT considerations guide the prime minister when she hammers out her decisions on the induction of new chief ministers or the ouster of old ones in the states under her party's control?

The question has arisen in the context of, at least, three states in the past year: when Jagannath Pahadia was replaced by Shiv Charan Mathur in Rajasthan; when Abdul Rehman Antulay was pushed aside and Babasaheb Bhosale was installed in Maharashtra; and, now, when T. Anjiah has been dropped to be succeeded by B. Venkatarama Reddy in Andhra Pradesh.

Many political observers, including some reckoned to be the prime minister's admirers, have been perplexed by the lack of any rational pattern behind these decisions. For them, as for the public. Mrs Gandhi seems to revel in capricious decision-making that borders on the perverse, confounding all calculations.

The prime minister's critics have argued why, when for obvious reasons of incompetence she dropped Rajasthan's Pahadia, a Sanjay Gandhi nominee, she appointed so dark a horse, so unknown a quantity as Bhosale to take over from the smart and wily Antulay in Maharashtra. This decision is the more inexplicable because it came on the eve of her action in Andhra—where it had begun to dawn that a well-meaning personality, a gentle disposition and faith in her leadership are not the qualities that help a chief minister to run his state efficiently or to keep the party flag flying high. Close Indira Gandhi-watchers have therefore naturally asked: Is she incapable of learning from her mistakes? And has she lost her grip, her ability for correct and well-timed decisions?

Sympathetic observers have their own explanations to offer. They interpret such contrary decision-making to be the result of her belated recognition that Sanjay, for all his other qualities, was a poor judge of men. Having come to that conclusion, the prime minister is now taking one painful step after another to undo the damage, to replace his discredited nominees by persons not afflicted by his brashness of style.

Any such explanation, though plausible, is insufficient. The cap in particular doesn't fit Anjiah. He was never a Sanjay nominee, having been catapulted into the highest office in the state from a perch in the Central Government where he was a mere minister of state for labour. In the process, he yanked out Dr Chenna Reddy, an efficient administrator and able politician, who was seen by the prime minister as throwing his weight around a little too much for her liking.

In fact it is Chenna Reddy's ouster in October 1980 that holds a clue to the way the prime minister's mind works in such matters. And a student of political affairs has used this to build up a theory by which he is able to discern the plan behind her so-called perversity and, indeed, to see the rational calculus that underlies such decisions.

Mrs Gandhi, he finds, wants to discover in the man she chooses to head the state administration the dual virtues of administrative and political efficiency. If they lack in these at the start, they must learn to develop them in office. Judged by this standard, Antulay was on both counts an excellent choice. Hence, her reluctance to remove him. Before he had run foul of the law, he had made a considerable impact on the administration. Politically, too, he was an asset to the party, having never lost a single by-election either to the Maharashtra Assembly or the Lok Sabha since 1980.

However, when it comes to removing her chief ministers, Mrs Gandhi applies a totally different yardstick. Loyalty to her and her party is, of course, the primary consideration for their continuance. But, additionally, her satrap must not develop a local power-base that seems to pose a challenge to her supermacy. It is this second factor that explains Chenna Reddy's abrupt removal more than his much-bruited corruption.

Mrs Gandhi is nothing if not a leader with a strong gut instinct for politics. Her mind works in complex and intricate ways to perform its political wonders. It is not surprising then that even so close a neophyte as Rajiv Gandhi misread it on the Antulay issue.

When the legal storm broke over Antulay—it will be recalled—Rajiv was quick to see the damage it could do to the party and country. In his youthful idealism, he advised his mother to drop Antulay well before she eventually and reluctantly did.

To this naive plea, Mrs Gandhi is said to have responded with her characteristic terseness and ambiguity. She merely said: "That is not how decisions in politics are taken." And, doubtless, like Pontius Pilate, she did not wait to explain what she meant.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

DELHI UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

From Words To Blows

VIOLENCE is an unfortunate fact of life in Delhi University. That was bloodily emphasised on February 16 when Dilip Simeon, 32, history lecturer at Ramjas College, was savagely beaten up by six men on his way to work. The lecturer's multiple fractures came as the flash-point of an acrimonious feud between college Principal Dr Kartar Singh, 52, and teachers, students and karamcharis.

Things had been festering at Ramjas (total enrolment: 2,100) for a long time and observers had no difficulty in connecting the murderous attack to Simeon's campaign to oust Singh. One of its features was a week-long hunger-strike in support of head gardener Sita Ram, who had not been paid his wages for some months and was being victimised by the college authorities, reportedly for having deposed against the principal in an earlier enquiry.

The strike was followed by an 18-day closure of the college, and an intensification of the 'Singh-must-go' campaign. And although last fortnight's attack was first registered as an accident by the police, a statement by Simeon from his hospital bed at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences turned it into an indictment of Singh, and charges were registered of attempted murder, conspiracy and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Simeon had not recognised his attackers, but alleged that they had been hired by Singh.

Quarrels: The attack provoked the inevitable reactions. The Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) gave the vice-chancellor five days to suspend Singh and institute an independent inquiry. On February 19, a protest bandh was called throughout the university, and Ramjas teachers suspended work for three days.

The college, one of the oldest in the university, has always been racked by principal-staff/student quarrels. Ten years ago, Justice S.S. Dulat conducted an enquiry into its affairs after such a quarrel forced a shut-down. In April last year, a DUTA meeting was disrupted by Ramjas karamcharis and the consequent report by Justice G.D. Khosla dismissed the allegation that hoodlums hired by Singh had disturbed the meeting, describing two karamcharis who had testified to incitement by the principal as "obviously procured witnesses".

Khosla came down hard on Sita Ram—pouring scorn on the gardener's testimony that Singh had handed him a lathi, Khosla called him an "old, weedy-looking weakling". The report did not stem the tide of protest: a demonstration on December 8 followed the strike and according to staffers, Singh was again seen passing out lathis to men who intimidated the demonstrators. And only five days before the February 16 attack, a Ramjas College Teachers' Association (RCTA) meeting broke up after a scuffle between pro- and anti-Singh lecturers.

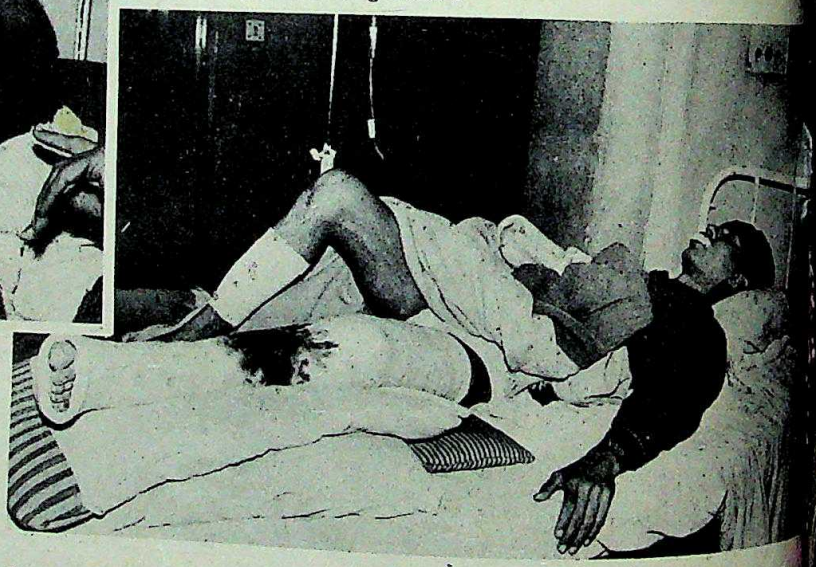
The angry reactions provoked by the assault spurred the police to greater efforts. Within a week, they had identified all the assailants, helped by Virender Jain, an external student enrolled with the college. On February 21, J.P. Jain, director of physical instruction at Ramjas, was arrested and charged with "conspiracy to plan an assault". Simeon's colleagues had named him as one of Singh's supporters on the staff, the others being chemistry lecturer K.S. Verma, parallel staff association pre[illegible] Mittal and caretaker H.K. Kalra[illegible]

Unexpected Twist: Even a[illegible] chancellor and Delhi Lt Gover[illegible] Khurana promised redress and [illegible] attack had an unexpected spin-o[illegible] quit as president of the parallel a[illegible] and the two teachers' camps merg[illegible] lecturer R.R. Suresh's leadership [illegible] their "common enemy". DUTA [illegible] Arun Bose, who had initially o[illegible] demand for Singh's suspension, a[illegible] was mistaken, said Ramjas was "[illegible] with a chronic crisis" and pointed [illegible] Singh has had to retract every [illegible] contemplated against staff a[illegible] dents—Simeon's dismissal, Sita [illegible] wage cuts, rustication of a few stude[illegible] threatened action against some hos[illegible]

The target of the furore, howe[illegible] holding out spiritedly. He did [illegible] Simeon in hospital fearing assault [illegible] lenged his detractors to prove th[illegible] gations in court; said he: "If I a[illegible] guilty, I should be hanged from the [illegible] available." Calling Simeon a "ma[illegible] added: "Bose was elected with the s[illegible] an extreme left and anarchist group[illegible] sold his brains. How can he de[illegible] immediate suspension?"

Ironically, Singh was himself a [illegible] of the Communist Party of India un[illegible] time after he came to Ramjas in July [illegible] He has allegedly maintained a dic[illegible] grip over Ramjas by dividing to rule [illegible] the college's 110 lecturers are on te[illegible] employment and thus at Singh's mer[illegible] Simeon's accusation had a point was [illegible] by Jain's arrest—and the denouem[illegible] on February 22, when the college's [illegible] ing board met in a tense atmosph[illegible] under pressure from the faculty [illegible] dents, decided to send Singh on [illegible] leave.

—CHAITANYA [illegible]



Singh (far left) and Simeon (inset) in hospital: festering wounds

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ociation pre
ker H.K. Kalra
Twist: Even as
Delhi Lt Gover
d redress and
expected spin-off
f the parallel a
ers' camps merg
esh's leadership
nemy". DUTA
had initially
s suspension, a
d Ramjas was
is" and pointed
retract every
ainst staff a
dismissal, Sita
on of a few stude
gainst some hos
he furore, how
edly. He did
fearing assault
ors to prove th
aid he: "If I a
anged from the
Simeon a "ma
ected with the
anarchist group

w can he de
n?"
was himself a
rty of India un
Ramjas in July
aintained a dic
dividing to rule
rers are on re
at Singh's mer
had a point was
the denouem
the college's
ense atmosph
the faculty
d Singh on
—CHAITANYA

ODAY, MARCH

Digitized by Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foun... and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Now discover the lights experience

WILLS
LIGHTS

It's got the taste

Wills Lights. The finest of tobaccos blended into clean, clear, full-bodied taste. Discover lights taste today.

Wills Excellence... in lights

Maximum price
Rs. 7 for 20
Local taxes extra

STATUTORY WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH

Taste the lights experi

Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

eaking nks

Contradictory though it may sound, the only way in which the Congress(I) can hope to salvage some image in West Bengal is by keeping party members away from her. Last fortnight, when Prime Indira Gandhi flew into Calcutta Congressmen at the rally ad- her came to blows. A former Prafulla Kanti Ghosh, was nearly his birthday suit. Another former minister Dr Mutahar Hossain was assaulted behind the dais and elsewhere rival Congressmen attacked each other with revolvers.

Demonstrators outside the Congress(I) office: soiled image

All this took place even as Mrs Gandhi was making it clear to her partymen that there was no way in which the elections could be deferred beyond June. The Brigade Parade Ground rally was an impressive affair thanks largely to the special trains run by the railways to bring people from the rural areas and the hundreds of trucks that carried men shouting "Jyoti Basu murdabad!" and President's rule ho gaya!" They apparently hoped that the sight of the huge gathering would convince the prime minister that the Left Front ministry had ceased to enjoy popular support and hence could be dismissed.

While the crowds shouted, saner minds in the party were heard to wish that they could organise such gatherings without Mrs Gandhi's presence. The prime minister herself went through the by now familiar motions of bringing all sorts of charges against the Marxists persisting in describing the

---

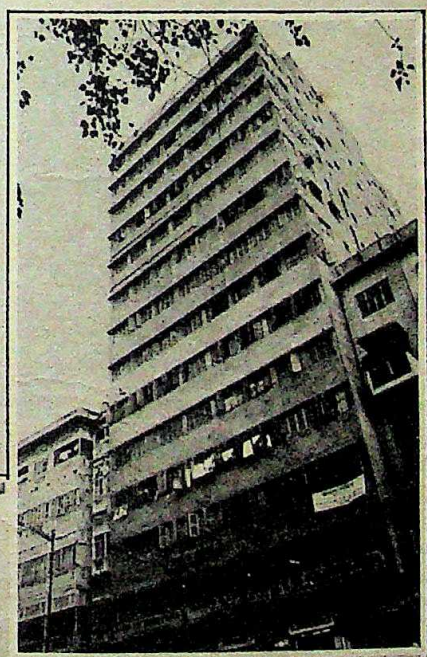
UTTA

y-scrapping

HE Supreme Court shook Calcutta's real-estate magnates to their foundations last fortnight ordered the demolition of a 14-structure on busy Chittaranjan The building is owned by Agarwal, who was keeping a file even as employees of the Corporation were preparing to crowbars and hammers.

Agarwal has two other such build- surrounding areas, and these with 27 other high-rise struc- are constructed in gross violation building laws, according to mun- sources. If the corporation stands Calcutta's skyline will undergo a radical change, but, for the moment, the authorities have secured permission to pull down only the top four untenanted floors of Agarwal's building. The tenants in the other floors had sought court orders restraining the demolition.

Lengthy Case: A spokesman for the Calcutta Corporation however said: "We will not rest till we raze the structure and similar others to the ground." The court case against Agarwal had dragged on for six years, during which he added eight more floors to six already existing even though the original foundation was only for five. The war against Agarwal's high-rise was most enthusiastically waged by one man, former municipal commissioner P.V. Shenoy, whose determination to teach Agarwal a lesson saw the case through to a successful ending.



Bikash Das

condemned building (right) and demolition in progress

Poorly Constructed: The high-rise boom in Calcutta started on a modest note two decades ago, created by congestion, and today multi-storeyed structures are coming up all over the city, almost none of them adhering strictly to the building laws. Said a Corporation official: "The common casualty in most of these buildings is the law relating to fire hazards and God help the inmates if there is a big blaze." How callous the builders can be is evident from the leaning towers of Pisa on Camac Street, two adjacent structures which have not been built straight so that the top floors seem to be kissing each other. And as most don't have power generators of their own, the interiors often become dark caverns during the frequent power cuts.

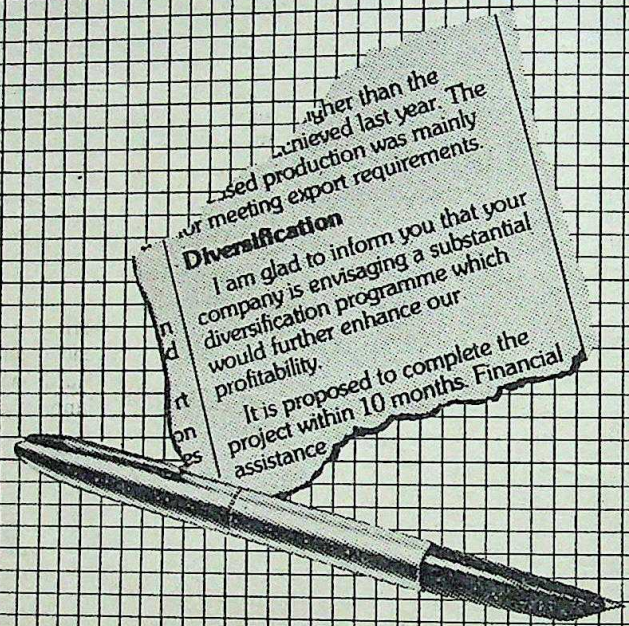
Calcutta is also plagued with a few hundred dilapidated buildings mostly in the congested northern areas, some of which regularly collapse during the monsoon. However, just like in the new but unauthorised structures, the tenants scream blue murder whenever the authorities talk about demolition. The owners cannot be persuaded to repair their structures on the meagre rents they collect, and the death-traps remain.

—SUMANTA SEN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

To the Chairman who made this statement:



An irrevocable offer. Very few financial institutions will dare to offer.

Tomorrow, today!

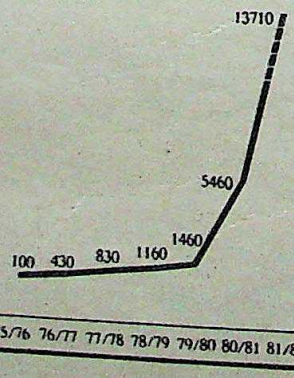
That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

As the Chief Executive, you are word bound to bring into fruition your time bound project. On this score we see eye to eye with you.

We're the industrial activists of Bihar with a penchant for unprecedented action and speed. In mobilising funds, resources, services — with the legendary 'express financing' philosophy to get projects going. What's more, through a rare breed of professionals who render individual, personalised attention — the kind that's hard to come by.

Growth Profile

Base Year : 1975 — 76 (Year of incorporation)
Base Index : 100



Translating corporate ambitions into reality is the cornerstone of our corporate entity. Reason why we've achieved a phenomenal 1300% growth. In just 1980-81.

We'd like to get in touch with you. Tell us when.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

of the state as full of errors. But no indication to Pradesh Congress leaders that she would follow with any drastic deed like the of the ministry.

Contradictory Postures: Indeed, when by West Bengal Chief Minister later in Delhi, Mrs Gandhi said were based on what she had she had no direct evidence or any manipulation of the voters' too she had adopted the same which suggests that her Calcutta which flies in the face of the chief commissioner's denials, may have at boosting the morale of her the state.

Boosting morale is easier said than the political bankruptcy of the in West Bengal became evident when two state leaders, Union Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Mukherjee sought to approach ve- Party leader P.C. Sen with their position candidate in the coming election in the hope that Sen's carry weight with all the oppo- in the Assembly. Sen, however, to the suggestion:

Draft Problems: While Cong- continue with their charades prepares for an election, the their own problems. There is that they will romp home win- hustings, but after that they will headache of a Rs 170 crore over- will have to be adjusted against of a plan whose size is yet to Last fortnight the state decided to go ahead on the that the Planning Commission agree to a Rs 750 crore plan Finance Minister Ashok Mitra new ministry that will be formed mandate from the people would further discussions with the commission on the subject."

In all likelihood it will be the themselves who will return with a there are little chances of the commission agreeing with the it has rejected now. In fact, will also be burdened with from organised sections of going by past experience, the be pretty loath to disregard they mean further erosion of the resources. There are indi- the Marxist leadership, aware of is trying to think of solutions. be to stop functioning as a constitution. But that would mean a its populist stance, and the not likely to risk it.

—SUMANTA SEN

UTTAR PRADESH

In And Out

The close encounter with a dacoit was undoubtedly the first of its kind. For two days and nights not a single gun blazed in Harnagarpur village in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh where the notorious killer Chhabiram moved about openly and brazenly, escorted by known gangsters. The ageing dacoit, wanted dead or alive, held court for hundreds of men and women who had trekked miles of dusty roads to see his face. There were many who cheered him as their *neta* (leader)—most were of his caste, Ahir Yadavs, and came from the same village, Harnagarpur, which was Chhabiram's home till he left in the early '70s to join Jarman's gang operating in Mainpuri and Etah districts.

Within hours of his being spotted in Harnagarpur, there was a spate of rumours in Lucknow that a truce had been established by the Government, a "peace zone" had been established by the police and that Chhabiram was surrendering conditionally, following secret negotiations with some politicians. These included Satish Ajmani, Assembly member from Lakhimpur and general secretary of the Youth Congress(I).

Ajmani: unsuccessful mission

Initiatives: These rumours were neither denied nor confirmed immediately by officials. Ajmani said that he had neither been authorised by the state Government or his party bosses nor was he acting on their behalf as far as the surrender move was concerned. He said that it was solely on his own initiative that he had been trying for at least three months to bring about Chhabiram's open surrender and he had had the first round of talks with the dacoit chief between January 20 and January 25.

Even as these disclosures were made public, members of the Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Party and the Communist Party of India raised a furore both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Legislative Council. The Government came under heavy attack and in a single day last fortnight as many as five adjournment motions were tabled alleging collusion between Chhabiram's going and the Congress(I) collusion which had rendered both the police and the Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) contingents ineffective in Mainpuri district.

Demanding immediate discussion on the issue, Lok Dal chief whip Mohan Singh alleged that the ruling party and particularly Youth Congress(I) leaders had been inspired by Rajiv Gandhi to negotiate a surrender, and was a mockery of the rule of law.

Government Defence: State Home Minister Swarup Kumari Bakshi denied unconvincingly in the Assembly that there was any collusion between the Government and Chhabiram. Both Bakshi and Chief Minister V.P. Singh asserted that there was no question of a conditional surrender as had taken place in 1960 and again in 1972 and 1976. On the contrary, a specially trained anti-dacoity unit of the PAC had been asked to mount an intensive campaign and ferret out dacoit gangs and liquidate them.

Minister of State for Home Rajendra Tripathi told INDIA TODAY: "An armed encounter had not been possible at Harnagarpur village because a number of innocent people might have died if caught in the vicious cross-fire of sten-guns and carbines." He, however, admitted inaction on the part of the police units which had been alerted in Mainpuri to catch the gang but said it was strategic inaction on the part of his police force.

Embarrassment: Strategic, deliberate or incidental, the truth is that the subsequent escape of Chhabiram and his men, who are involved in 123 registered cases, including 43 murders, is an acute embarrassment for the state Government and more so for the police. The man-hunt is on once again and with the killing of another member of the gang last fortnight, the total number of Chhabiram's men shot by the police so far has gone up to 41, while 17 others have been arrested.

According to police sources, the Chhabiram-Pothi gang, as it is commonly known, had originally enlisted about 90 men, including a dozen hardcore desperadoes who have survived. Chhabiram operates mainly in Etah, Mainpuri, Fatehgarh and Shahjahanpur districts and is also reported to have close links with at least two other major gangs, those led by Anarsingh and Mahavira, each one of them carrying prize-money of Rs 4,000 on their heads.

These, thanks to police inefficiency and downright bungling, still prowl the region. When asked to comment on the Chhabiram surrender fiasco, state Inspector-General of Police Naresh Kumar remarked: "It's very difficult for administrators to explain away political blunders." Without saying more, he had said it all.

—ANAND SAGAR

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

Should this be the end of your aspirations?

INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 217 (2-A) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956, READ WITH COMPANIES (PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES) RULES 1975, AND FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Name of Employees	Designation/ Nature of Duties	Remuneration Rs.	Qualifications	Experience (Years)	Date of commencement of employment with this company	Age	Last employment before joining this Company
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR							
...ia S C	Asst Contracts Engineer (Equipment)	70,566	B M E (Hons)	20	17.1.61	40	First Employment
...s A K	Design Engineer (Elec.)	79,270	B E (Elec) GMIEE (London)	15	1.10.66	38	First Employment Indian Co.
...ty A K	Production Manager			16	3.2.51	39	
R	Senior En... (Proje...				7.2.58	36	
						35	

Run your own project.
We'll offer what few financial institutions will dare.

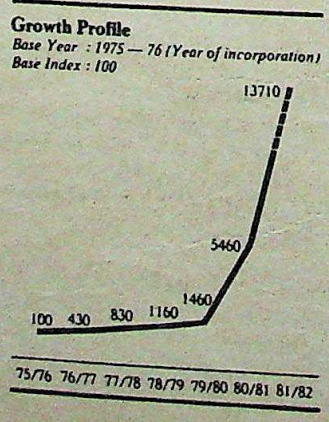
Self-actualisation.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We're the industrial activists of Bihar with a penchant for men of ideas. With technological knowhow and managerial talent. And a vision to spawn projects and industries.

If you happen to be one of them, we'd like to join forces with you.

Our forte lies in mobilising funds, resources, services for industry with the legendary 'express financing' philosophy. What's more with individual, personalised attention — the kind that's hard to come by.



For further motivation, consider the many professionals who have benefitted through our special schemes. Reason why we've achieved a phenomenal 1300% growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BICICO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and e

h Hopes

Among other things, Gulf money has certainly whetted Keralites' penchant for flying. More and more cities in the state are clamouring for the right to an airport—preferably cater to big jets heading straight countries. Calicut—which has aside a 250-acre site for an finally decided to throw down and launch an agitation until, as ran, president of the Malabar of Commerce puts it, "Indian nounces the arrival of their flights bay."

port committee met the Tourism Aviation Minister A.P. Sharma Minister Indira Gandhi about an airport at Karripur as long 80) and were assured that construction would commence immediately. after the promise from the highest ows are still grazing on the 250-from where 737s and 707s were to Bombay and Dubai in 1982.

has been the nerve-centre of Malabar from time immemorial. nearest airports to Calicut, and Cochin are situated 230 km away, respectively. Sixty five per Keralites working in the Gulf are bar. From Bombay they fly down Mangalore or to Cochin. If they a seat on flights to either place, even have to fly down to and then motor down to Calicut 450) km away. Additionally, there luxury coaches plying daily between Bombay and Calicut (1,172 km). To from Malabar, Indian Airlines a third daily flight from Bombay for the coming summer During the Haj season thousands from Malabar fly out from Mangalore.

The Chamber answers that more cent of the top 500 Indian uses now have offices in Calicut, the Arabs are begining to show the construction of an airport at been pending since 1952. When their Gwalior Rayons factory in Calicut, they built an airport at a record three month' time for use. Successive government at have toyed with the idea of taking airstrip and converting it into airport, but Indian Airlines obtechnical reasons.

Finally Karripur (which, incidentally is in neighbouring Mallapuram district) was chosen as the site. Three years after the site had been acquired, the people of Calicut formed the Calicut Airport Committee (CAC) to ensure that the project was implemented. Last year the Government announced that the city would be served by Vayudoot. Said an infuriated M.A. Unneerikutty, India's leading oil merchant and chairman of CAC: "We don't want non-starters like Vayudoot with its feeder Avro services to Mangalore and Cochin. What we require is an Airbus to Bombay." The state Deputy Chief Minister an elder citizen of Calicut, C.H. Mohammed Koya, goes further and wants a daily flight from Calicut to the Gulf.

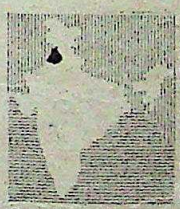
According to K.R. Ramachandran, Air India's resident sales representative at Calicut, the carrier sells tickets worth Rs 12 lakh per month from Calicut alone. Says Ramachandran: "Ninety per cent of our ticket sales are for the Gulf. I have to literally beg Cochin and Mangalore and Indian Airlines reservations to accommodate my customers to Bombay." Some frustrated businessmen in Calicut allege that the Karnataka Government is trying its level-best to quash the Calicut airport project as Mangalore airport is able to cater for 80 per cent of the passengers from the Malabar.

It has also been rumoured that a friendly Muslim country has offered to provide financial assistance for Calicut airport, if there are flights from there to the Gulf. According to Indian Airlines estimates, it will cost Rs 14 crore to build an airport fit for jets at Calicut. It is felt that if construction starts in 1982, the Karripur airport could be inaugurated for domestic flights by the end of 1984.

—SREEDHAR PILLAI

PUNJAB

Seeking Peace



A peace offensive in the form of a conciliatory letter from Hardev Singh, the young Nirankari baba has put leaders of the Sikh Panth and various Akali Dal factions in a quandary. Turning their backs on the offer will seriously damage their image; on the other hand a positive response will mean one less issue for factional leaders who thrive on projecting an image of militancy.

The letter from the Nirankari leader was sent as long ago as December 13, but Sikh leaders have been unable to make up their minds on how to respond. In the meantime, pressure has been building up from the Sikh community in the form of letters from no fewer than 50 prominent Sikhs, according to sources in Chandigarh. In his letter to the Akal Takht chief priest Gurdial Singh Ajnoha, the Nirankari baba affirmed that his sect held the Sikh gurus and scriptures in the highest esteem. The Sikhs take strong exception to certain passages in the Nirankari texts, *Yug Purush* and *Avtar Bani*, and Hardev Singh offered in his letter to delete any portions the Sikhs strongly object to.

Hardev Singh: conciliatory attitude

A source close to Ajnoha quotes him as saying, "I will keep up the Sikh tradition of magnanimity," but so far he has scrupulously refrained from making any public comments on the letter. He is presently meeting Sikh religious leaders, intellectuals and politicians to assess the trend of opinion in the community. Among those who have called for a positive response is Bhai Ashok Singh Bagrian, a widely respected religious leader, who has supported rapprochement although at the same time counselling caution. Only one letter, from Dr Sohan Singh,

Ajnoha: canvassing opinion

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Corporate Leaders!

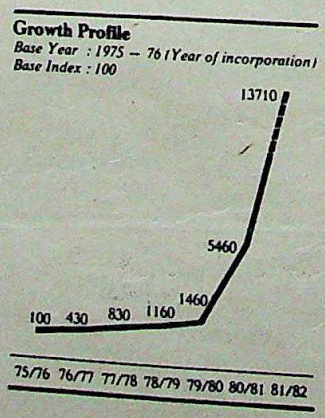
To make your industrial vision succeed like success...

An offer what few financial institutions will dare. A Progress Executive of your own.

Individual, personalised attention.

That's our express offer in no uncertain terms.

We have a rare breed of 'industrial practitioners', conditioned to steer projects from ideas to implementation. Through the entire process they take care of critical factors and review and report. As your man with your interests at heart. What's more, they are a dependable, sensitive 'feedback' — and a continual surveillance system to performance.



It's this personal touch that has immensely contributed to our phenomenal 1300 % growth. In just 1980-81.

Drop us a line. We'll get in touch.

BIHAR STATE CREDIT & INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, PATNA
PHONES: 24492, 24372

BiCiCO

We get your project going

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ector of the Punjab Health ... has written against a ...

...Feud: The Sikh-Nirankari feud ...mmered for a number of years ... during a Nirankari sammelan ... in April 1978 when 19 ...ly Sikhs—were killed in a ... Akal Takht, the Sikh's highest ...thority, then issued a *hukam-* ...ing Sikhs to dine with or marry ... Since then nearly 60 people have ... including Nirankari Baba ... Singh (father of Baba Hardev ... Jullundur press baron Lala Jagat ...hough there has been little solid ... direct involvement, much of ... has been blamed on Sant Jarnail ...ndranwale and the Akhand ...ha of Bhai Randhir Singh. ... Jarnail Singh, the Nirankaris' ...ous critic, recently discussed ...ev Singh's letter with Ajnoha but, ... INDIA TODAY, he refused to say ... "The Akal Takhat is supreme and ...de by their decision." He is be- ...our accepting the peace offer on ...on that the Akal Takhat decrees ...ishment for the Nirankaris. ...s close associate, All India Sikh ...deration President Amrik Singh, ...mer view. "Peace with the ... is not an easy task," he said.

...rm Gains: The patch-up may not ... welcome to the Punjab ... either. Although party leaders ...ndemned the violence, the ...Sikh division unquestionably ... the advantage of the Darbara ...ernment. A year ago the united ..., consisting of the Akalis, the CPI ...M, brought together 25,000 peo- ...e a successful gherao of the state ... protest over the bus fare hike. ...mmunal tension has succeeded in ... the Opposition and has provided ...bled water for rival Congress(I) ... fish in, it seems that the ... High Command now feels the ...angers outweigh the short-term

...g his recent tour of Punjab, ...ti is believed to have taken a ...ry cooling off the tension, and ...ala MP Amrinder Singh, ex- ...h Singh and advocate Manjit ...ra as his "emissaries" to the

...ances of resloving the Sikh- ...feud—and with it the state's com- ...—appear to be good but lea- ...ders are treading very softly and ...ther's bullet from either side now ...the delicate process and widen ...evably.

—GOBIND THUKRAL in Amritsar

PUNJAB CONGRESS(I)

Installing A Peace-maker

LAST fortnight the Congress High Command finally heeded Darbara Singh's persistent complaints and replaced the increasingly hostile Sarla Prashar with veteran Punjab Congress(I) leader Hans Raj Sharma, 58, as president of the Punjab Congress Committee (PCC). Although Sharma was finance minister in the Zail Singh Government from 1972 to 1977 he is said to enjoy Darbara Singh's confidence also and is expected to act as a peace-maker between the Union home minister and the state chief minister.

Prashar, who became PCC president last July after Darbara Singh reluctantly relinquished charge of the state unit, was initially torn between the two warring camps but as it became apparent that Darbara Singh intended to deny her any say in state government matters she soon decided to side with Zail Singh. On several occasions Prashar supported the chief minister while

Prashar (left) and Sharma

she was in Chandigarh but bitterly criticised his government while she was in Delhi. Her contradictory statements twice provoked run-ins with Mrs Gandhi's aide M.L. Fotedar.

As the attacks became more open the unseemly spectacle of a state party president criticising her own party's government also annoyed Mrs Gandhi. Matters came to a head in early February when Darbara Singh met the party High Command in Delhi and complained that Prashar was running the state unit on partisan lines and she had been putting obstacles in the way of the functioning of the state's administration. As party chief Prashar might expect to be consulted on government decisions but obviously she would have no business interfering in administrative matters. She was relieved of her post on February 17.

Out of Favour: Sharma, the new PCC president, has been in the political wilderness since he fell foul of the party High Command in 1977 for describing Sanjay Gandhi and his style of politics as boyish. He was refused a ticket in 1980 to contest the Lok Sabha elections although at that time he was leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly. Neither was he given a ticket for the state Assembly poll. But with the situation in the state having come to such a critical pass, obviously the High Command felt it was time to forget past misunderstandings in order to get an experienced man for the post.

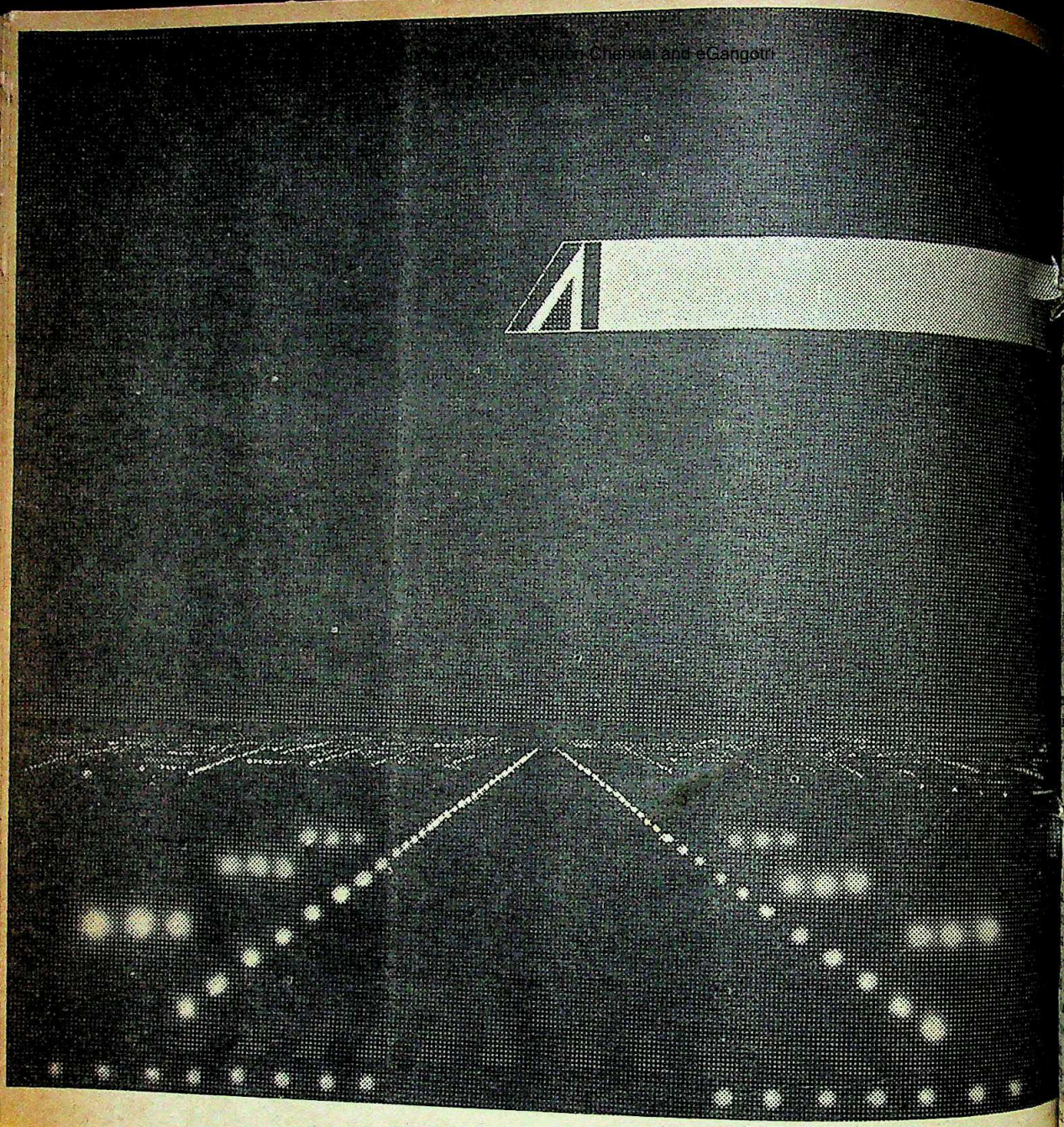
Sharma assumes charge of a party crippled by factionalism and faced with serious challenge from its no-less splintered rival, the Akali Dal, and that too in a state simmering with communal tension for the past year. The party and its government will face a crucial test if the Centre's talks with the Akalis break down and the Akalis launch the *dharam yudh* (holy war) they have been threatening for the past six months. However Sharma's immediate problem will be to set the state unit's house in order and restore rapport with the Darbara Singh Government. Although Sharma met Darbara Singh, Zail Singh and Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jhakar immediately after his appointment was announced, in a faction-ridden party he cannot be sure of support from all sides. But Sharma has now both the chance and the potential to become a third centre of Congress(I) politics in Punjab. Welcoming him on February 19, at Chandigarh's Congress Bhavan, apart from Darbara Singh and his ministers, was Amrinder Singh, Patiala MP. Amrinder Singh, who is thought to be close to Rajiv Gandhi, strongly advocated Sharma's appointment and it is possible the two might join hands to play a role in the state.

Independent: Speaking to newsmen at Congress Bhavan he made it a point to say that he was nobody's man but only a follower of Mrs Gandhi. "The old policy of confrontation between the party and the Government does not fit in with the Congress(I) image. I have a very clear idea about the role of the party in the present Punjab situation." Referring to communal tension in the state, he told INDIA TODAY, "Unemployment and poverty breed separatist and communal ideas and our 20-point programme is the answer to these problems. I am going to cooperate with the Government honestly to implement it."

Sharma has an enormous repair job before him and the trade unionist-turned-politician will need all his skills as a mediator to do it. The question is whether the people who were responsible for breaking the party will now allow him to mend it.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Beginning in Bombay — Alitalia's new Roman Way to Europe and the USA.

Now you're assured of a confirmed and comfortable seat all the way to Europe and the USA. Because ALITALIA's new wide-body service actually originates in Bombay. Once a week on Sunday at 22.40 we fly you via Rome on to London, Paris, Frankfurt and New York or offer well timed connections out of Rome to any other major European city of your choice.

We provide many other special ALITALIA touches to our service. With a choice of carefully prepared vegetarian cuisine. With shopping, at very reasonable prices, in our in-flight boutique. A great opportunity to select gift items by Italy's top designers.

For more details on our new Roman Way Services, or our other 747 flights out of Bombay and Delhi, contact your Travel Agent or nearest ALITALIA Office.

Alitalia

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Joanna and (right) the Kashmir hangul: urgent mission

DERLY PHOTOGRAPHERS

w Death

In the snows of Kashmir, a concerted effort is being made to capture on film the movements and actions of an animal being hunted out of existence. The graceful Kashmir stag, or now numbers only 350 and two many film-makers are finding their more difficult by the extremely shy which scampers into hiding at the straw. Ashish Chandola and his fiancée Joanna von Ygruisen es- their work in Dachigam National from Srinagar, will take them a for 30 minutes of film.

the film sponsored by Survival- a London-based television com- his point across to the 80 million viewers of Europe and the United will be worth it. The hangul's flesh, antlers have attracted human pre- a long time, but the bells really for it in the aftermath of the on Kashmir in 1947, when operations by the army resulted hangul being killed. Later years steady poaching, aided by un- grazing by Gujjar herds and traffic encroaching into the ani-

Animals: Poaching and not threaten the hangul gam also shelters the musk deer, the serow, the wild brown and black bears, the red fox, otter, the Himalayan yellow- martin, the marmot, the leopard leopard and the common Because of all this precious wil- gam's status was raised last year a sanctuary into a national park it was made part of the Man and Reserve programme of the United

hangul keep getting killed.

Says Qasim Wani, a guard who has worked all his life in the park: "During the Maharaja's time, nobody would dare enter the sanctuary and shoot a pheasant or any other animal. The hangul particularly, a very clean animal for whom even a fly is a major irritant, was preserved in a pollution-free environment. Things have changed now."

Wani has observed the hangul for 40 years now, and finds them very interesting creatures. They are herbivorous and relish horse-chestnuts and water-cress. The rutting season is in September and October and this is when the stags fight each other heroically to possess the best hind. After mating is over, the males abandon the females till the fawning period of June-July. Horned males withdraw from the world and shed their antlers between March and May. The majestic horns, however, grow again after a year.

Measures Needed: To preserve the simple way of life of the hangul and other animals, the state Government has allotted Rs 20 lakh to cover all expenses. Says Chandola: "This is insufficient. That will be the expenditure on our project alone."

It is still unclear if effective measures will be taken. For instance, a sheep breeding farm is planned right inside the park, and this will disturb its original inhabitants considerably. Taking help from other sources is a doubtful prospect: according to officials, foreign agencies including the United States Government are willing to help out Dachigam, but even straight things are inevitably given a twist. There was a story in a magazine which has raised a furore about an American being let into the park, which the story said was "bordering China". The Chinese border is close to 300 km away from Dachigam. Such stories only obscure the real issue—the remorseless extermination of a part of Nature.

—GHULAM NABI KHAYAL

MADHYA PRADESH

Toothless Wonder

In the middle of last month, a legislative exercise begun 14 years ago finally came to an end. After a tortuous journey, the appointment of a 'Lokayukta' and a 'Uplokayukta' (deputy lokayukta) was finally announced in Bhopal with a professed view to curb corruption and misuse of power in high places. Purushottam Vinayak Dixit, former chief justice of the High Court, was appointed lokayukta and R.J. Bhave, chief of the Vigilance Commission, became his deputy. Says Krishnapal Singh, minister for law and tourism, who has been involved with the bill's progress for years: "It is my baby." However, like all babies, the measure has been born without teeth.

The measure first came up in 1968 when the then chief minister Govind Narain Singh introduced an ordinance for the appointment of inquiry commissions. In February 1969, it was introduced as a bill but it failed to get approval. In subsequent years it was all but forgotten until the tenure of the then chief minister P.C. Sethi when it was presented as the Lokayukta Bill in April 1974. A committee appointed to study it took a year: the bill was finally passed in April 1975.

Slow Passage: However, when it was sent to the President for his assent, it got stalled and later the state Government itself withdrew it to make a few alterations. The lokayukta affair was again relegated to the back of beyond for four years when, during the Janata regime, Virendra Kumar Saklecha's government placed it in the Vidhan Sabha but, as luck would have it, the Vidhan Sabha was dissolved before it could be passed. It was finally left to Chief Minister Arjun Singh to see that after its introduction in the Vidhan Sabha in September 1980 it received safe passage.

The appointment of a lokayukta has fuelled not optimism but cynicism. Says a Law Ministry official simply: "Nothing will come of it. It is an eyewash." The bill introduced in the Janata years permitted the lokayukta to look into charges against the chief minister or his ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly and government employees in Madhya Pradesh. But the current legislation has been considerably watered down: the chief minister, the speaker, the deputy speaker and the leader of the Opposition have been kept out of the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Breed...

The Looks...

The Muscles...

The Touch...

all make FACIT the perfect business machine.

FACIT belongs to a family of world-leaders in business machines– FACIT AB of Sweden.

Incorporating the latest, most advanced and sophisticated technology, FACIT is in a class by itself. With features like super-light touch, mechanical memory, attractive typefaces and decimal tabulator.

Take a close look at its looks. Sleek. Shapely. Attractive. Soothing two-tone colours which blend with any office decor.

Feel the muscles. It is the most rugged typewriter that also guarantees high utility. Every part of it speaks of Swedish precision, strength, dependability and much more.

And the touch? It has the lightest which makes typing a delight.

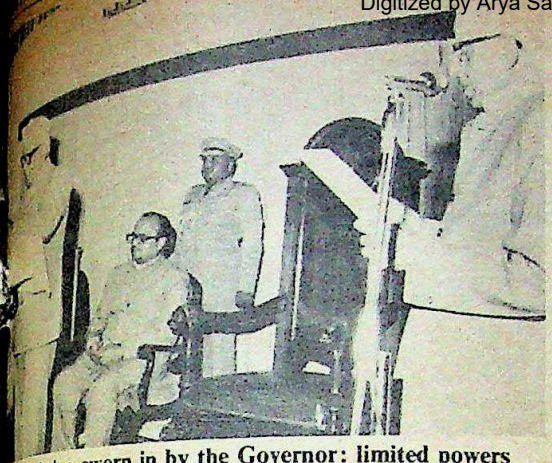
FACIT has now emerged as the No. 1 choice of the business world in India – apart from conquering the tough, demanding export markets.

FORBES
LATHAM DIVISION
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
Forbes Building,
C. Rai Marg,
Bombay-400 001.

IMAGEADS/LD/824-A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



(right) being sworn in by the Governor: limited powers

's purview, perhaps with some ... And, amazingly enough, all the ... have also been put outside the ... net. This only leaves the unfor-... ministers, as Krishnapal Singh says, ... Damocles's sword hanging over their

... legislators had the bill altered to keep themselves out it is hardly surprising. Apart from corruption, the lokayukta is to investigate if a person "has abused his position as such to obtain any gain or favour to himself or to any other person or to cause undue harm to any person". In a state in which, political transfers—and this is but one example—are phenomenal, it is only natural that politicians would not like any possible "abuse of position" challenged.

Little Authority: Krishnapal Singh argues that legislators have been kept out since they do not wield administrative power and says that in Maharashtra complaints have been made to the lokayukta for political reasons, especially at the time of distributing party tickets, to soil an opponent's reputation. But in the same breath he also admits: "When people are elected as legislators for the first time they think they have conquered the world. They indulge in transfers and the like for a year or two until they understand their responsibility."

The legislators have lost the will to put themselves under the microscope when, particularly after the Antulay affair, the question of abuse of power is receiving great attention. What is worse, the lokayukta has very little authority to ensure follow-up action on his report which, when it concerns ministers, he is expected to submit to the chief minister. If within three months the chief minister does not take adequate action, the lokayukta can only forward a report to the Governor who will place it before the Assembly.

As a result the chief minister is more likely to weigh political considerations rather than facts before acting against the minister—which is really as good as going back to square one.

—SREEKANT KHANDEKAR

...i Belly

... 300 passengers on Air-India flight ... from New Delhi to Frankfurt on ... 13 had finished their supper an ... and were relaxing after watching ... movie *Rollerball Run*. Aside from ... fog over Delhi had delayed take-... hours, the flight which originated ... had been routine and Captain S. ... the cabin crew were going about ... duties. The plane had just crossed ... airspace when disaster struck. ... Mehli Kharas, 46, the inflight ... "Passengers in zone E started to ... ed, a few started to vomit and ... the sickness spread to other ... the aircraft." Kharas, who has ... for 20 years immediately realised ... were probably suffering from food ... He directed the cabin crew to give ... avomin to sick passengers. Soon ... engers started to complain of ... pain, nausea, vomiting and diar-... most seriously affected were the ... hostess Lata Kamble, 22, and the ... Nanji, 30. Said Kharas, "We ... the physician's kit on board to ... We were lucky to have three ... the flight." By the time the plane ... down, 50 passengers had been ...

... airline sources state that on an ... 60 such incidents happen every year, according to N.A. Turner, deputy director of Chefair inflight service: "This is the first time anything like this has occurred on Air-India. I will not be able to comment until we get the food analyser's report from Frankfurt." The possibility of food poisoning is an ever-present worry for airline food suppliers. Said Raj Mehra, 40, manager of Chefair, a division of Hotel Corporation of India which is an Air-India subsidiary: "When I had just joined in 1975 our instructor told us of an incident aboard a Japan Airlines flight between Anchorage, Alaska and Tokyo. A few passengers had died after eating contaminated seafood. The JAL inflight incharge committed *hara-kiri*. He asked what we would do if food poisoning occurred on board."

Kharas: efficacious action

For flight 151 the Chefair kitchen had supplied lamb korma curry, chicken with mushrooms and rasmalais for desert. Suspicion has fallen on the rasmalais. Kharas said, "The two crew members most seriously affected had eaten nothing but the sweets."

The meals had been stored in the high lift since 9.30 that morning but the plane took off only at 2 p.m. after the fog lifted. A Chefair official explained: "Although the food had been packed in dry ice to keep it fresh, the equipment was not air-conditioned as it is with other inflight catering services. That is where the problem starts."

Not Yet Proven: Ironically, Chefair has no facilities to test food before it is put on board. Said Mehra: "The food prepared in our flight kitchen is sent for testing once a week." Chefair relies on the facilities of the Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in the capital. The manager of the Sri Ram Institute laboratory, N.S. Birdie said: "The food sent is usually coded, so it would be difficult to say it was the food that caused it." Added another toxicologist, "It is difficult to state what happened on board the Air-India flight. Broadly speaking gastro-enteritis could have been caused by ingestion of food made unwholesome by the action of certain groups of bacteria or contamination from metallic or chemical poisons."

Chefair which prepares nearly 300 meals per day for Indian Airlines, Air-India, Ariana, Afghan Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines and Aeroflot, are keeping their fingers crossed that the other airlines have no trouble with their food. Since the flight 151 incident their kitchen has prepared nearly 30,000 meals.

Air-India can possibly be sued by the affected passengers since the provisions of the Warsaw Treaty, which governs the liability of airlines, stipulates "for death or personal injury to passengers (liability) is limited in most cases to proven damages not exceeding US $75,000 (Rs 6.75 lakh)".

—ASOKA RAINA

hine.
t is the most
also guarantees
f it speaks of
ngth,
n more.
has the lightest
elight.
nerged as the
iness world in
uering the
rt markets.
ORBES
AM DIVISION
RBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
bes Building,
Rai Marg,
bay-400 001.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Facts you should know about the Press crisis today — 3

Question:

Is the Government justified in imposing levies on imported newsprint?

Answer:

The answer is no. The recent Government duty together with the alarming escalating costs of newsprint and other items have strained the economy of newspapers and periodicals, and threaten to engulf them completely.

The facts:

Any move to impose customs duty or taxes on newsprint will severely affect publications, already crippled by escalating costs of raw materials and services.

The annual newsprint bill is about Rs. 150/- crores—a negligible 1% of the total import bill of the country. One fails to see how the National Exchequer will benefit by the customs levy on this sum which works out to an insignificant amount.

Also, as newsprint constitutes upward of 60% of the total cost of producing a newspaper, any customs levy will be heavy to bear.

Increasing selling prices or enhancing advertisement rates is only part of the answer. What is needed is a drastic lowering of basic production costs.

It should be noted that India's consumption of newsprint is not comparable to its population or the needs of its growing literacy levels. (India: 21 newspaper copies per 1000 of population. Minimum recommended by UN: 100 copies per 1000 for developing countries).

Newsprint is free from duty almost everywhere and it should be so in India too.

In the present situation any impost by the Government will impede the growth of newspapers and periodicals and will hurt the national cause. It is high time therefore, that the Government reviews its policy towards the Press before hundreds of newspapers and periodicals all over the country are forced to cut down on content, quality and size.

The Press, a vital force. Strengthen it.

Issued by:

The Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society.

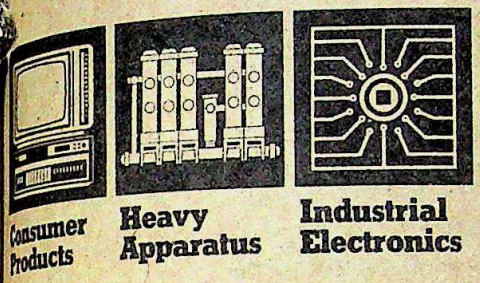
SIMOES/4

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TOSHIBA

The giant in international electronics offers a parade of 2-in-1 portables, each with its own giant sound.



With a century of experience and US$9 billion in annual sales, Toshiba touches new life-styles with new technology. Our music machines are packed with the latest technology. For big power sound, lasting reliability and the latest audio features, now is the time to treat your ears to Toshiba's 2-in-1 parade.

RT-8290S

AUTO REVERSE

- Power output is a big 12 watts
- Two 12cm woofers and two 4cm tweeters
- Space Wide mode increases stereo perspective
- 4-band (FM/MW/SW1/SW2) radio reception

RT-6540

AUTO REVERSE

- 16cm woofer and a 5cm tweeter
- Power output is a big 5 watts
- LEDs for tuning/battery power/recording mode
- Full auto-shut-off

BOMBEAT DR-01

AUTO REVERSE

- 4-band (FM/MW/SW1/SW2) radio reception
- Powerful 14W output (7W × 2)
- 2-way 4-speaker system
- 3-position tape selector, metal tape compatibility
- LEDs for FM stereo/battery power/tuning

Toshiba **TOSHIBA**

TOKYO, JAPAN

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WELCOMGROUP's Banjara, Hyderabad

In the fabulous city of Nizams, t

Princely Hyderabad, where courtly manners still flourish and people fi
time for each other and the small graces of life.
A city that has blended the Mughal culture with that of the Golconda
kings; to give rise to the city's minarets, row upon row of pearl and ban
shops, a highly flavoured cuisine, the leisurely lifestyle.
In this stately city, in the elite Banjara Hills stands Welcomgroup
Banjara, overlooking a lake; giving you all the comforts and luxuries and
very special flavour of Hyderabad.

WELCOMGROUP

We enjoy people

Banjara

The showplace in the city of minarets.

The finest hotel in Hyde

Welcomgroup Banjara,
to the colourful gypsy
is perched on a hill
its own private lake. It is from
picturesque setting that it draw
colour and mood.

Jhumka, the lobby, tinkles w
sound of conch bells, and displ
large painting of the colourful
Banjara gypsies. Despite its ex
setting, Banjara is just a short
away from the city's commerci
centre.

It is to the Banjara that peo
come for the best in restaurant
recreation.

HTD-ITC-7142

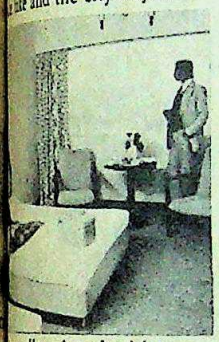
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

# of modern day luxury and leisure.

...ms, and boating on a ...ake.

...rooms and suites are ...ly air-conditioned and ...ppointed. Each one with ...sic, and a great view of ...ake and the city beyond.



...well equipped with a ...ool set amidst gardens, ...ies, a health club, a ...t and a barber shop. ...a gaily resplendent ...ade with a multitude of ...the region.

...Hyderabad

...you want to eat out in ...le, breakfast, lunch or ...ner, the Banjara ...for it. *Shahnaz*, in a ...den atmosphere and with ...view, serves delicious Hyderabadi, Mughlai and Continental fare with music and dancing.

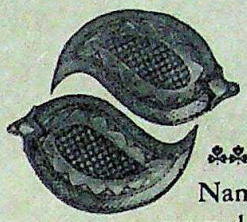
Kabab-e-Babar, the lively poolside barbecue, serves a tempting array of Hyderabadi kababs. The 24-hr. poolside restaurant *Lambadi* turns

into a swinging disco over weekends. And *Maikada*, with the distinctive decor reminiscent of Golconda warrior kings, serves an exciting range of cocktails.

Great banquet and conference centre.

Receptions, cocktails, business gatherings, seminars, private parties. . . Banjara provides for them all with an inimitable style.

Anjuman, the spacious hall, holds up to 500 people during receptions, 200 people at conferences. And it offers excellent audio-visual facilities, telex and professional secretarial services.



Namaste . . .
we welcome you.

Welcome to Hyderabad. Welcome to Banjara. We have created it specially for you, to give you an experience of the very special culture that Hyderabad has evolved.

We do this for you, for we believe that Hyderabad has a splendid heritage.

And we, at Welcomgroup, are proud to give it to you.

WELCOMGROUP
Banjara

Banjara Hills
Hyderabad-500 034, India
Phone: 221616 Telex: 0155-329
Cable: WELCOTEL

RESERVACOM-II
For Instant Reservations
at the wonderful world
of Welcomgroup, call:

Delhi 374127 Bombay 220923
Calcutta 249566 Madras 89460
or any Welcomgroup hotel.

WELCOMGROUP
The people pleased to please you.

Agra	Mughal Sheraton	Goa	Cidade De Goa	Kargil	Highlands	Ootacamund	Fernhill Palace
Andamans	Bay Island	Gwalior	Usha Kiran Palace	Khimsar	Royal Castle	Patna	Maurya-Patna
Aurangabad	Rama International	Hyderabad	Banjara	Madras	Chola Sheraton		
Bangalore	Windsor Manor	Jaipur	Mansingh	Mysore	Rajendra Vilas Palace		
Bhutan	Hotel Druk	Jammu	Asia Jammu-Tawi	New Delhi	Maurya Sheraton	OPENING SOON	
Bombay	SeaRock	Jodhpur	Umaid Bhawan Palace	New Delhi	Hotel Siddharth	Ajmer	Ajaymeru

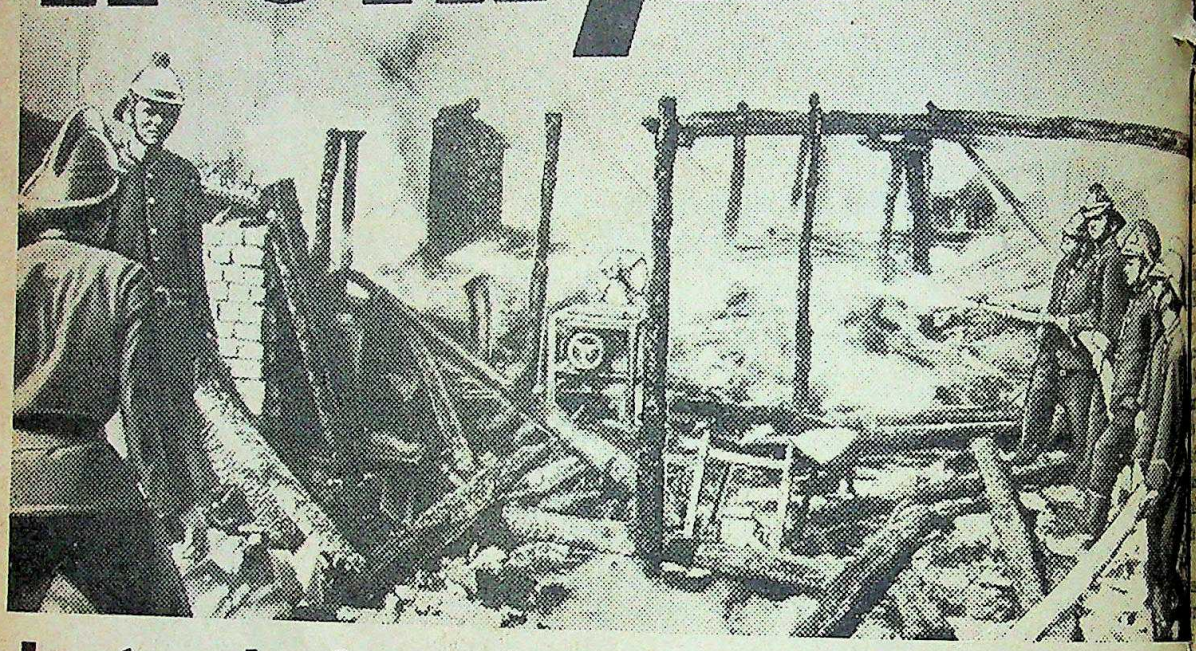
Palaces, hotels, resorts, Indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If only...



Instead of regrets, may we suggest prevention.

In India, fire destroys property and goods worth Rs.3 crores every day. Over a thousand people die and several lakhs are injured or incapacitated every year.

Apart from the loss of life and property, equipment and material lost take time to replace. Production is badly affected, the market is lost to competition, workers face unemployment and goodwill of business developed over years is suddenly jeopardised.

The sad part of it all is that most fires are preventable. They can be foreseen and their damage potential minimised.

Make Loss Prevention a way of life. At home, on the road, in the factory and office. We, at LPA, are committed to the prevention and minimisation of losses. But we can only offer our help. You must act.

Prevent losses; promote prosperity.

LPA

सुरक्षैव समृध्दये

LOSS PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF INDIA LTD

(Sponsored by the General Insurance Industry) Warden House, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay 400 001

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...NG SPIES FOR DISSIDENTS

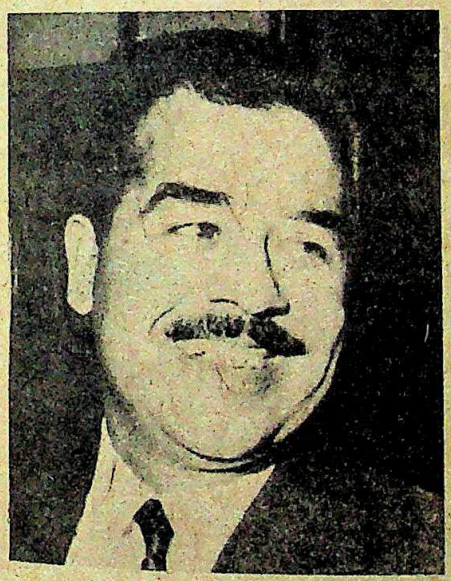
...ense pressure applied by western countries on the Soviet ... for the release of the imprisoned Jewish dissident ...Shcharansky and permission for him to leave the country is ...ing fruit. According to sources, the Soviets had agreed ...Shcharansky go some time ago but the conditions they were unacceptable to the US, particularly the one which ...Shcharansky to publicly admit that he had passed secrets ...viet Intelligence Agency (CIA). Now, after a gap of some ...w deal is nearing completion under which Russia's best ...ident will be exchanged for two unnamed Soviet spies ...prisoned in the West. Sources claim that the deal is ...ough and Shcharansky should be a free man by next

...IT TURBULENCE

...E Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is going full steam ...ed with plans to host the non-aligned summit due to be ...ghdad later this year, the chances of the summit actually ...e are growing more remote. In fact, most Arab states are ...d that the summit will not materialise considering the ...Middle-East situation and the continuing war between Iraq ... Latest reports suggest that a number of Arab states ... agree with Ayatollah Khomeini's demand that the ...e cancelled.

...demanded ...ion of Iraq ... non-aligned

...n, of co- ...king every ... ensure that ...it takes pl- ...e it would ...ally incre- ...nternational ...e the head ... the host co- ...ndes over ... summit. An- ...tion mark ...ver the in- ... of Egypt, ...s been in- ... the Iraqi ...ct even ...e Arab sta- ... imposed an ...c and political embargo on Egypt after the peace treaty ...d. The most likely scenario, however, is that the venue for ...will be shifted from Baghdad if only to maintain the ... of the movement.



Hussein (left) and Khomeini: locked in an interminable war

...ENCH MOVE IN

...CE has been desperately looking for ways to lessen its ...dence on the US for armaments and also build up its ...estic arms industry. By last fortnight, there were clear ...s that the problem had been resolved somewhat with the ... fellow socialist government in France. According to ... Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, has come ...ord of an agreement with Francois Mitterrand for the ... French weapons technology. French companies are ...volved in various electronic joint ventures in Greece which have military connotations but if the latest deal comes through it could help Greece in maintaining some sort of weapons parity with Turkey which gets considerably more American arms at present.

AN UNEXPECTED BONUS

ONE of the least reported but increasingly powerful motives for the Soviets to hang on in Afghanistan is the rich harvest of natural resources that are currently being exploited. By last month, there were over 150 projects underway in various parts of Afghanistan for the extraction of minerals, including large-scale prospecting for natural gas, oil, iron ore, gold, mercury, lead oxide, zinc, manganese and graphite. Afghanistan is believed to have all these in abundance but so far they have remained largely untapped. The Afghan Government has estimated its oil reserves at 14 million tonnes. The largest project, however, is a copper mine and smelter at Ainak, south of Kabul, where deposits are said to be around 3.5 million tonnes. The Soviets are also believed to have found large deposits of uranium in Kandahar province.

COSTLY PRINCIPLE

A drastic change in West Germany's arms export policy is in the making. Till now, West Germany has more or less stood by its policy of not exporting arms to areas of international tension. Last month, however, intelligence reports indicate that the country's federal Security Council has recommended that this policy be relaxed and new guidelines be introduced. The new moves come after considerable pressure from West German arms manufacturers who feel that they are losing out on lucrative contracts to other western countries only because of the Government's policy, particularly in the Middle-East. If the new policy comes into being, Saudi Arabia may finally get the Leopard-2 tanks, it has had its eye on for some time but could not get because of the Government's export policy.

THE JOB NOBODY WANTS

WITH Ghana's economy in a total shambles, it is hardly surprising that the one post that is still to be filled by the country's new ruler, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, is that of the finance minister. The main reason for that is that nobody wants the job. The job was offered to former finance ministers, Joe Appiah and Joseph Mensah, but both turned it down having learnt from bitter experience that discretion was the better part of valour—both were arrested during past coups and accused of accepting bribes. Meanwhile, a majority of government contracts have been lying idle only because no bureaucrat will sign the contracts for fear of being exposed to bribery charges if another coup comes along.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

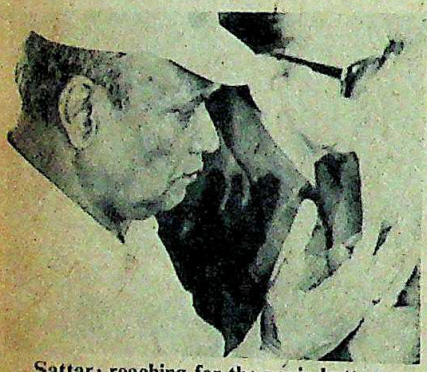
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BANGLADESH

Shuffle In The Ranks

What is the equipment a professional Bangladesh-watcher cannot do without? Answer: a home computer. The eventful, surprise-packed trail of Bangladesh politics, after making a mockery of index charts and diplomatic dossiers, sprung yet another surprise last fortnight. Within two months of installing a 42-member council of ministers, President Abdus Sattar, 76, by a midnight fiat jettisoned 24 of them, thus precipitating another crisis in the politically quake-prone republic.

The reshuffle took Dacca, the capital, by storm as nobody had anticipated either



Sattar: reaching for the panic button

the suddenness or the scale of the changes. The men who were talked about till a few hours ago as heavyweights were left by the wayside, while some names were catapulted into the limelight from relative obscurity. Tossed about by the two hurricanes—chief of staff H.M. Ershad and Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman—Sattar was obviously trying to placate both and ordering a reshuffle of the fledgeling Cabinet was his own way of reaching for the panic button.

Initially, the ministerial changes put both Ershad, who had persistently been demanding a larger share of power for the army, and Rahman, the unabashedly pro-Islamic politician, in a quandary. Diplomatic observers in Dacca as well as in other Asian capitals were just as foxed by the dizzy pace of changes as the opposition leaders of Bangladesh. Said Abdur Razzak, general secretary of the Awami League (Hasina group), the largest opposition party: "It is a change in size, not character." Added Mizanur Rahman, president of the Awami League (Mizan group): "It is old wine in new bottle." Asian diplomats in New Delhi also jumped to the conclusion that the reshuffle was indeed a sequel to Sattar's professed anti-corruption drive and as such has no inherent political message.

Significant Pattern: However, as days passed, more intensive scrutiny of the changes began to reveal an interesting pattern—almost suggestive of a U-turn in the republic's unchecked drift towards Islamic fundamentalism. Though Rahman retained his position of pre-eminence as the prime minister, his grip over the Government appeared shakier than ever before. The reshuffle had knocked away most of his close allies in the Cabinet, while his authority was being questioned not only by Ershad and his army brass but also by a large number of district-level leaders of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).

Interestingly enough, Sattar, while announcing the reshuffle on radio and TV, never mentioned that there were political compulsions involved in it. He said that the nation was "faced with a crisis" and that "doubts and dissatisfaction" persisted in the minds of the people about the "honesty, sincerity and integrity of many a member of the council of ministers". The changes were preceded by the dramatic arrest of a BNP worker accused in a murder case from the house of the former minister of state for youth affairs, Abul Kashem. The incident acquired a curious poignancy as it kicked up a dust-storm of controversy which, within days, led to the reshuffle.

The explanation trotted out by official circles in Dacca that the changes were actuated by "top-level corruption" is not entirely sustainable. Only 28 days before announcing the decision, Sattar said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): "We have no proof of corruption against any minister." Even as he fired the 24 men, who included his deputy prime minister, Jamaluddin Ahmed, there was no direct proof of corruption available except for veiled hints of kickbacks received from foreign deals or misuse of aid-funds and money for agricultural development. Such doubts chase most Bangladesh ministers anyway. And, as an Indian banker with wide contacts in Bangladesh financial circles quipped: "The records of some of the new leaders of Bangladesh are not as white as lilies."

Shake-up: However, the political complexion of the reshuffle becomes clear from the list of prominent ministers who were axed. Examples:

► Jamaluddin Ahmed, the deputy prime minister, drifted into the BNP from the right-wing Muslim League. During S[illegible] tion last year, he took initiative [illegible] touch with religious camps and r[illegible] He was a personal nominee of S[illegible] Rahman for the deputy prime mi[illegible]

► Abdul Alim, the former road [illegible] and highways minister, was ge[illegible] garded as Rahman's fighting ar[illegible] Jamaluddin, he too came from th[illegible] League ranks and was also a[illegible]

► Abul Hasnat, former public w[illegible] ister, and Rahman's other fighting [illegible] also joined the BNP from the Musli[illegible]

► Maulana Abdul Mannan, for[illegible] ister for education, was a staunch [illegible] Leaguer who was involved [illegible] Razakars in their plan to kill in[illegible] tizens during the 1971 liberation [illegible]

Rahman operated almost e[illegible] rough these four—Ahmed, Alim, [illegible] and Mannan—and they often act[illegible] most vociferous pressure group in [illegible]

Ershad (left) and Rahman: fighting [illegible]

cil of ministers. The fact that cert[illegible] controversial men also went down w[illegible] does not alter the political implicat[illegible] shake-up. Most prominent among [illegible] persons to leave the scene was Kam[illegible] Huq who, as the irrigation mini[illegible] mastered the game of prolonging [illegible] Farakka Waters dispute with India.

EQUALLY significant is the [illegible] ministers, mostly culled from [illegible] lier council. Out of 18 member[illegible] new list, 10 were given cabinet rank [illegible] of them were on the earlier council [illegible] the eight ministers of state, as many a[illegible] hangovers of the past. However, the [illegible] does not lie in the continuation—or [illegible] of it—of the past but in the alteration [illegible] delicate balance of forces in the co[illegible]

In the new council, as many as [illegible] the cabinet rank ministers are forme[illegible] nocrats, academics or professiona[illegible] short, people without any politic[illegible] ckground. Fasiuddin Mahtab, the [illegible] minister, is an engineer; M.A. Ma[illegible] home minister, is an ophthalm[illegible] Shamsul Huq, the foreign minister [illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ague. During S... took initiatives ... ous camps and ... al nominee of S... deputy prime mi... the former road ... inister, was gen... nan's fighting ar... oo came from th... d was also a ... former public w... n's other fighting ... P from the Musli... dul Mannan, for... n, was a staunch ... was involved ... plan to kill in... 1971 liberation ... erated almost ... —Ahmed, Alim, ... d they often act... ressure group in ...

...ahman: fighting ...

...he fact that cert... also went down ... olitical implicat... ominent among ... e scene was Kazi ... irrigation mini... of prolonging ... spute with India.

...gnificant is the fa... ...stly culled from ... Out of 18 member... ...en cabinet rank's ... ...e earlier council ... ...f state, as many ... ...st. However, the ... ...ontinuation—or ... ...t in the alteration ... forces in the co... ...ncil, as many as ... ...inisters are form... ...s or professio... ...hout any polit... ...in Mahtab, the ... ...ineer; M.A. Ma... an ophthalm... foreign minister ...

...ion; M.N. Huda, the vice-...an economist of repute. At least ...ministers, Textile Minister ...Yusuf Ali and Food and ...Minister Abdul Halim ...are freedom fighters who had ...in the liberation war.

...slim League elements in the ...are only two: Health and ...control Minister Khandakar ...and Railway Minister ...dia Chowdhury. The surprise of ...really Hamid, who became a ...der the late president Ziaur ...r one year and was then dropped ...what seemed like oblivion. As a ...the ultra-right *Ittehad*, Hamid ...poured gall on India, secularism ...viet Union, in that order. During ...war, he was a scriptwriter for ...wan and an apologist for the ...regime of Yahya Khan. ...who was retained from the ...t, is also an oddity. The first ...e elected the president of the ...slim University Students' Union, ...was in charge of the entire ...machinery operating at Radio ...broadcast propaganda at the ...ellious eastern wing in 1970–71.

Ostensible Gains: The retention of Chowdhury and the induction of Hamid are the two ostensible 'gains' recorded by Rahman following the reshuffle. But the two men lack the finesse of an Alim, the muscle-power of a Hasnat or the resources of a Mannan. And there is always the possibility of the Rahman-clique getting swamped by the overwhelming majority of the professionals, the freedom fighters and the uncommitted. Said a diplomatic source: "Shah Azizur Rahman has a smaller army now and he has to change his tactic from positional warfare to guerilla warfare."

Rahman, the wiliest of politicians on the Bangladesh scene, need not be told about that. Last fortnight, he quietly manoeuvred the dropping of all criminal charges against Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, the septuagenarian president of the Democratic Front, who had used his barrack-room contacts to manipulate the 1975 coup resulting in the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Ahmed, who was being prosecuted by the Zia administration for financial irregularities, was prevented from running for the presidency because of the charges.

Ahmed's exoneration—which throws open the possibility of his picking up the gauntlet for a tortuous run-up to leadership—has a message for the army too. The reshuffle, as it stands, was preceded by Ershad clamouring for more power. It was meant to be a sop to Ershad, and was accompanied by the formation of a six-member National Security Council (comprising the president, the vice-president, the prime minister, and the three service chiefs) designed to grab a wide range of powers. At the moment, only Ahmed and men with similar contacts in the army can attack Ershad from the rear and isolate him from his colleagues in uniform.

Fluid Situation: In fact, observers are attaching ominous importance to two recent facts: Ershad's media coverage has plummeted to practically nil since his salad days before the presidential election last year when he hogged just as much newspaper space and radio and TV time as Sattar; and, reports filtering out of army headquarters in Dacca that two of Ershad's divisional commanders recently defied his orders to move out to garrisons other than their own.

In the extremely fluid situation prevailing in Dacca, the journey from seeming stability to chaos is only a bullet's whizz away. And the Ahmed factor dropped into the scene like a ton of bricks, the noose around democracy can tighten any day.

—SUMIT MITRA

Remove your worry with an extra income.

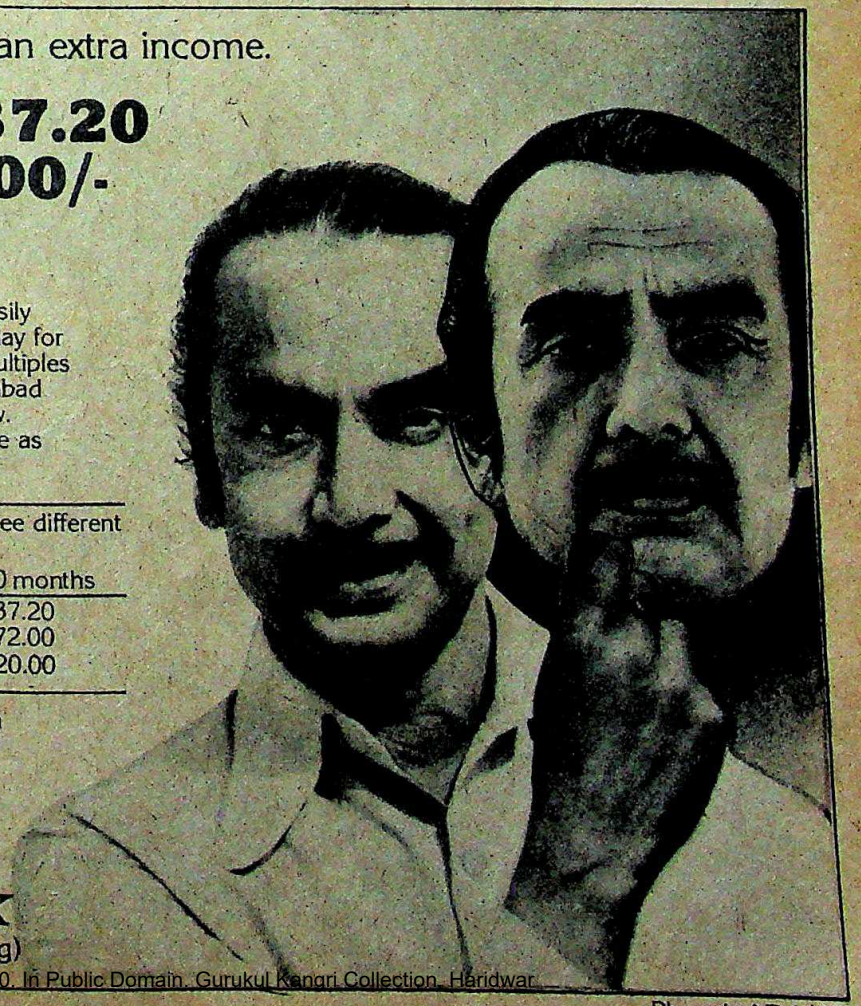
Now even Rs. 37.20 becomes Rs. 100/- after maturity.

Money worry is just a mask you can easily remove. With careful planning. Plan today for an extra income of Rs. 100.00 or its multiples after ten years. Buy one or more Allahabad Bank cash certificates every month now. Longer maturity period profits you more as shown in the table.

Maturity value Rs.	Purchase Value (Rs) for three different maturity periods.		
	36 months	60 months	120 months
100.00	74.35	61.00	37.20
1000.00	743.50	610.00	372.00
10000.00	7435.00	6100.00	3720.00

For details contact your nearest Branch

ALLAHABAD BANK
(A Government of India Undertaking)



Phoenix-AB-1/82

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Here's a long life battery that lives beyond your expectations

Meeting customer standards. That's what we're constantly working at, at AMCO. Not just because we've a reputation to keep. It's to give our customers a battery they can count on for reliability. A concern that doesn't end once a battery moves out of our factory. AMCO's service network has 2000 outlets to make sure customers are more than satisfied. About our batteries. And about our servicing.

AMCO

AMCO Batteries Limited
Unity Buildings
Bangalore 560 002

HTK-ABL-1149

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Reliance Textile Industries Limited India

£9,086,662

Guaranteed by

Syndicate Bank

in connection with the supply of Textile Machinery by Ernest Scragg & Sons Limited (A division of Stone Platt Industries Limited) and Diesel Generating Sets by Mirrlees Blackstone (Stamford) Limited

Arranged by

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

Funds provided by

Bank of Baroda
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

with the guarantee of

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Agent Bank

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Creating A Furore

IT WAS not as deep as the Indo-US rift over the Tarapur issue nor as wide as the chasm separating the two nations over the F-16 sales to Pakistan but it was enough to become a significant political wound. It served to spill bad blood once again between America and India and it forced the Khalistan issue and its adherents back into newspaper headlines.

The controversy is still raging over which was the more dastardly or irresponsible act: the vehement, high-visibility Indian reaction to the entry of Khalistan advocate Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan into the US, or the US allowing him to enter even though the state Department knew his Indian passport had been revoked.

Some intelligence sources aver that the Indian Government is rightly miffed that the US action in allowing the controversial Chauhan to enter was a gratituous, even a premeditated slap in the face of a nation already overburdened with secessionist movements. Others, however, view the whole affair with amused concern, arguing that the thing is a tempest in a turban and in which the chappatis should never have been allowed to hit the fan. "It's too small an issue," one American official remarked. "The Indian Government has given the Khalistan movement more publicity than it could have gotten on its own."

And among many Sikhs living abroad the Indian reaction has created the impression that Mrs Gandhi's Government is now out to persecute and hound them and their families regardless of their affiliation with the Khalistan movement.

Chance Encounter: It all began with a chance encounter in December 1981 in the New York offices of *India Abroad*, a robust and adventurous newspaper that caters to the Indian community in America. Chauhan, who had just entered the US from London was being interviewed for a story by the paper's reporters. At the same time the outgoing Indian political counsellor, G. Parthasarathy, who was on his way from Washington to his new assignment as Consul General in Karachi, dropped by the *India Abroad* office. He chatted with editor Gopal Raju for a while but he did not recognise Chauhan.

But on his way out, as Raju tells it, "Partha asked me who the Sikh gentleman was, and I said, don't you know him, that's the Khalistan leader, Dr Chauhan." That was how the Indian Government discovered that Chauhan—whose Chandigarh-issued passport had been revoked on April 24, 1981—had entered the United States. Parthasarathy immediately informed Ambassador Narayanan and frantically cabled New Delhi to inform the Ministry of External Affairs that Chauhan was in the United States.

Washington's Indian Charge d'Affaires A. N. Haksar paid a personal visit to the State Department to protest Chauhan's [illegible] A State Department insider admitted that there was a letter [illegible] the Ministry of External Affairs announcing the cancellation [illegible] passport. "But the London Embassy is a huge place with a [illegible] dous pressure for visas to the United States," he told INDIA T[illegible] "Besides, Mr Chauhan showed a valid passport and letters [illegible] General Danny Graham (former head of the Defence Intel[illegible] Agency), and Senator Jesse Helms (perhaps the most pow[illegible] member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee)." H[illegible] issued a routine B-2 visa valid for six months.

Passport Tangle: The passport Chauhan presented [illegible] American Consul seemed, indeed, valid. It was issued by the [illegible] Embassy in Geneva. During an interview with INDIA TO[illegible] Washington on February 19, he showed the passport [illegible] numbered P657642, whereas the cancelled passport was num[illegible] P321863. "The Ministry of External Affairs apparently d[illegible] know," one US official confided, "that Geneva had [illegible] Chauhan another passport." But once having disc[illegible] Chauhan's presence in the US the Indian Government m[illegible] abundantly clear to the State Department that all passports [illegible] to Chauhan had been cancelled.

Chauhan departed for Vancouver on December 22 in[illegible] to return to the US after a few days. On his way back [illegible] US—his baggage had been checked [illegible] Vancouver International Airport—[illegible] Chauhan, "an immigration official t[illegible] there was a cable from the State Depar[illegible] and that I could not be given an entry [illegible] The visa he had been given in London—[illegible] until May 1982—was cancelled.

Chauhan will not state directly h[illegible] persuaded the United States authori[illegible] allow him entry again. "I appealed t[illegible] friends, and they were very kind," he [illegible] says. He also filed a formal appeal t[illegible] US for medical treatment. But h[illegible] appealed, on the side, according to [illegible] "to his political friends in Washing[illegible] particularly Senator Jesse Helms [illegible] upshot: Chauhan was quickly adm[illegible] the United States on what is know[illegible] "passport waiver." In other words, a [illegible] port was no longer a requisite for his [illegible] "We do this routinely," a State Depa[illegible] official said, "and we do it on humani[illegible] grounds. Chauhan said he needed m[illegible] treatment." Chauhan says he recei[illegible] treatment on the West Coast after he [illegible] to the US.

But the doubting Thomases s[illegible] a charade. "Why the secrecy?" one official asked. "W[illegible] excuses about medical treatment? Why not just say that Am[illegible] is a free country that anybody can enter?"

No Fugitive: Privately, American sources say the medical [illegible] may be a red herring. "Look here's the point," one said. "Cha[illegible] is not a criminal. Punjab is not in flames, it's not as if he's ru[illegible] guns is a civil war. And the British Government says he's g[illegible] right to return to England any time he wants. So why hou[illegible] like a fugitive and fan more fires of Sikh nationalism?"

A State Department official was indignant about cha[illegible] India that the US is covertly supporting the Khalistan mov[illegible] "Most people here including Congressmen on Capitol Hill [illegible] know Khalistan from Patagonia," he said. "Why should [illegible] Helms support it? He's the active head of the US tobacco g[illegible] lobby. Why should someone like him support the creation [illegible]

Chauhan's entry into the US served to spill bad blood once again between America and India and it forced the Khalistan issue and its adherents back into newspaper headlines

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SINGH CHAUHAN

m A Pacifist"

ER since Jagjit Singh Chauhan ered the United States on a of passport in mid-January news- have been trying to track him down. d by one reporter who interviewed December as a "headline grabber" 's whereabouts and doings in the been shrouded in mystery. He has d requests made through inter- s for interviews. But on February r several days of perseverance, he to meet INDIA TODAY *in an obscure rant in Falls Church, a Washington . He arrived in a chauffeured white et Nova with a Virginia license*

He wore a blue turban, and an en- London fog raincoat over his tradi- Akali robes. He has a flowing snow- beard that reaches below his chest, ocratic demeanour. He is soft- polite, calm, yet deliberate in , his right hand has lost its use and s it with a black glove.

Contrary to press reports, he is not a n or British Sikh, he is Indian. He ance minister of Punjab, having elected three times after defeating Karta Singh. He was a protege of the ster Tara Singh. He lived in Tanda 69. He says he went into exile in r seven years, mostly in London, k to India briefly in 1977 and again 1980. "I have been going in and he says. He holds an MBBS degree. an Akali radical:

Q. Are you now a stateless person e your passport has been revoked?

A. The revocation of my passport gal and ultra vires. My wife (who n Chandigarh) is filing a writ n. The law requires a 21-day notice ndment, then a notice of re- n, then, revocation. None of this d.

Q. How do you view the Indian ment's reaction to your entering the States?

A. The Soviet lobby is responsible n panic in New Delhi. They're to make her (Mrs Gandhi) ner- I'm a pacifist, I do not believe in e or terrorism.

Q. What are you doing here? Why do el so much?

A. I had medical problems. But I e an educational mission. I've mission since 1968.

Q. What kind of education?

A. I want the whole world to know about Khalistan and the problems of the Sikhs. They must also be informed about Soviet influence in our region. The Sikhs and Khalistan can be the real bulwark against Soviet expansion. This is traditional with the Sikhs. We have been resisting foreign aggression successfully right from the time of the Mughals to the British. We do not tolerate any aggression.

Q. *What are your demands? Are they negotiable?*

A. Negotiating is up to the Indian Government. My demand is nothing less than sovereignty for a Sikh nation. It is still in an academic stage. The model could be like the USSR republics, or like the Canadian provinces. The European Economic Community would be the best model.

Q. *But where's your support?*

Chauhan: "our goal is Khalistan"

A. Every man who thinks of himself as a Sikh has in his heart the slogan—"raj karega Khalsa". This is what we've been praying for all these years. This is our goal of Khalistan. The political mood has already developed. There was a huge Sikh demonstration in London on Friday, Feb 8 for Khalistan. But you won't see it reported in the Indian press.

Q. *Intellectuals like Khushwant Singh oppose you.*

A. Khushwant Singh was one of the writers of the Sikh homeland resolution at the Hari Singh Nalwa Akali conference held in Ludhiana in the 1950s. The same resolution was repeated at the Batala Akali conference in 1968 and became the Anandpur resolution in 1973.

Q. *Whom are you educating?*

A. Whomever I can. I speak before private groups. I speak at gurdwards. The first phase of my mission is now complete.

Q. *There are gurdwaras that reject you, like in Washington.*

A. The Sikh Cultural Society in Washington could raise no more than 13,000 dollars in the last 14 years. Now within eight months they have raised 150,000 to invest in new land for the gurdwara. This money is coming from the Indian Government. The Government is appropriating two missions to counter our movement. Zail Singh is coming to Washington in May to address that gurdwara.

Q. *Where does your money come from?*

A. From donations of supporters. Our Panth Khalsa provides us with all the resources we need.

Q. *What about the* CIA?

A. That is all nonsense. Even Zail Singh has now made the statement that there is no proof of CIA money.

Q. *Is it true that General Graham and Senator Helms helped you?*

A. I have many friends. All I can say is. I am thankful to the Reagan Administration. It stood for the principles on which America was founded.

Q. *Have you established Khalistan consulates abroad?*

A. Yes. In Canada they're in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. In America we have them in Detroit, San Hose, Yuba City, Houston and New York.

Q. *How are they organised, who knows about them?*

A. The local people all know about them. We don't pay for them.

Q. *You have issued stamps and passports and currency notes. Why?*

A. They serve a symbolic purpose. Gandhi's gesture of making salt after the Dandi march was symbolic. But people are buying the passports. The first 3,000 we made are already sold and the demand is going up.

Q. *How do you communicate with your members?*

A. We are printing newsletters, one in Germany called *Khalsa*, one from Detroit called *Sikh World*, one from Toronto called *Khalistan* and one from Vancouver called *Babbar Khalsa*.

Q. *Have you conceived a form of government?*

A. We are thinking along presidential lines and are working on a constitution.

Q. *Will you go back to India in the near future?*

A. Yes. And I will make an announcement publicly before I go back.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

THE LIFE-LINES OF INDUSTRY

Low, Medium and High – Pressure Hoses from Super Seals

Super Seals Hydraulic Hoses are playing a vital role in various industries. Designed to meet international standards, Super Seals hoses are ranging from operating pressure of 52 kg./sq. cms. to 350 kg./sq. cms. in sizes –3 (4.8 mm) to –12 (19.0 mm) internal diameter. Hose lengths up to 18 metres available.

SuperSeals

SUPER SEALS INDIA PVT. LTD.

Regd. Office:
1213, "Kailash," Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110001 Phone : 40703
Grams : INDIASEALS NEW DELHI

Works :
Mathura Road, Faridabad-121003
(HARYANA) Phone : 82-5411
Grams : INDIASEALS, FARIDABAD.

Bombay Office :
307, Dalamal Towers, 211 Nariman Point
Bombay-400021
Grams : SEALS INDIA, BOMBAY

Madras Office :
1-D, Eldorado, 112 Nungambakkam
High Road, Madras-600034
Grams : INDIASEALS MADRAS

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

state where tobacco would be banned? A separate would no doubt have a destabilising effect throughout ent. We believe firmly that the unity of India is the stability of the entire region. This matter should not have ised the way it was."

observer retorted: "If the administration is so concerned unity of India why did it resort to this gratuitous act?" I the State Department. The orders came from higher Senator Helms asked for a favour he asks the Security White House. By implication Chauhan's entry was en a very high level. A message to the Americans Indians could not be delivered at any lower level, there- Ambassador Barnes. It was a political act on the part US and the Indian message was a political one matic one."

ntradictory: Ganga Singh head of the Shri Nankana Foundation—who does not Khalistan but asks for gre- nomy for the 'Sikh nation'— hat the Indian Government have it both ways. It cannot one hand dismiss the Sikh nt as aberrant and led by with no support while on hand they élevate Chauhan's to the level of a major al concern on par with US sales to Pakistan.

on has been banned from India yet, he says, some of rms have now been reco- by the Government. For Mrs Gandhi has told a Sikh that the Indian Govern- uld contact Pakistani autho- connection with the maintenance of gurdwaras in that a demand that Dhillon had repeatedly made of the overnment.

isting that his demands are not "a creation of the CIA" out of whack with widespread Sikh sentiment, Dhillon that the largest Sikh bodies—the Longowal Akali Dal well as the rival Talwandi group—have both passed s describing Sikhs as a separate nation. In addition, he Gopal Singh, chairman of the Panel on Minorities was ckled and booed when he opposed the concept of the ion' at a meeting of the Sikh Brotherhood International Delhi.

Gandhi hounds me and Dr Chauhan," he says, "while Longowal. All Sikhs living abroad are now suspects and harassed." While a lot of this may be rhetoric, there e some truth to his assertion.

Questioned: His wife, Gurpal, who has a British pa- ently visited India on a valid visa to participate in the first ath (scripture reading) for their 15-month-old son, Amritsar. She describes her stay in India as a "ni- Her husband could not accompany her. She said: "The anded at the Delhi airport at 1.30 a.m. I was surrounded men who took me to an adjacent room and questioned me s before I was released. I felt like a prisoner. They kept about Dhillon, again and again, who pays him, where whom does he meet. I had a large box of diapers for the y insisted they would have to tear each one of them apart them. I told them to keep the whole lot."

she arrived in Chandigarh, where she had planned to visit her father, Prahlad Singh Grewal, for a month. "It was just as bad—there were police and CID all over," she said. "The house was surrounded. The phone would ring constantly, the police kept knocking at the door. My father was scared. He told me to leave quickly. I couldn't even go shopping. My parents were so scared they could not even go with me to Amritsar for the *akhand paath*."

Dhillon and Chauhan claim that the Indian authorities have taken people's names off the letter-heads of various Sikh organsations abroad and are arbitrarily black-balling the entry of these individuals into India.

Dr Tejpal Singh, a prominent surgeon residing in North America—was recently denied a visa to attend the All India Surgeon's Conference. "I was amazed," he said. "I do not support Ganga Singh Dhillon, I have never advocated a separate state." He proceeded without a visa on his own and was finally allowed to enter in New Delhi. He discovered that his name had been plucked from a list of Sikh organisations and blacklisted. He also saw on that blacklist the name of Dr Amarjit Marwah, a renowned Los Angeles dentist who, ironically, is a bitter critic of Ganga Singh Dhillon.

Khalistan as envisaged by its protagonists: not a CIA creation

Another Sikh whose name was picked from a letter-head and whose "case was referred to India" when he asked for a visa to visit his family, is Dr Harbans Singh, a New York physician who is the ex-president of the New York Gurdwara Board of Trustees—a group that has never advocated Khalistan. Several gurdwara groups are, in fact, hostile to both Chauhan and Dhillon.

Scared Off: Entering the Khalistan fray now is editor-writer Khushwant Singh who has begun corresponding with some of the American Sikhs. Late last year, Bhai Harbans Lal, former president of the All India Sikh Education Conference, now living in Texas, sent some of Ganga Singh Dhillon's written statements to Khushwant Singh for perusal. Responded Khushwant: "I am sorry to note that you lend your distinguished name to this half-baked reading of Sikh history and a totally mischievous, unpatriotic and un-Sikh movement. I would be glad to have a dialogue on the subject at any time and at any place"

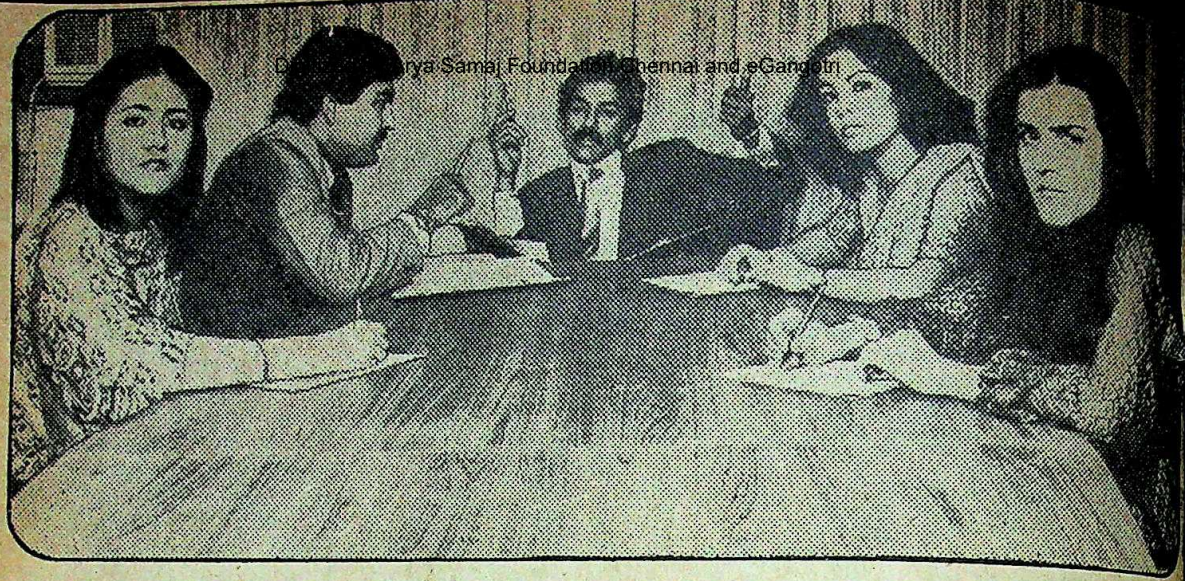
Dhillon responded to Singh, accepting his offer of a dialogue, but Singh did not reply for several months. Dhillon repeated his offer: "A dialogue on telephone would serve no purpose. You are, however, most welcome to visit the United States as our honoured guest."

Khushwant Singh replied that while he welcomed a dialogue "you make a large number of assertions which are totally at variance with my reading of Sikh history and I fear our dialogue instead of being meaningful would end up in a wrangle. However, one day when the Guru wills, we will sort this out between us".

What needs sorting out more urgently is the Chauhan affair. A prominent professor of international relations who teaches at a major American university—a Sikh, who asked not to be named—said that the majority of Sikhs abroad and in India support the unity of India. "But the Sikhs are a minority, a distinct cultural entity. A reaction of panic and hysteria toward their cultural aspirations will only drive the moderates into extremist positions. Believe me, Chauhan wasn't heard of much in this country until the Government of India's reaction. Now even my American students ask me who he is."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



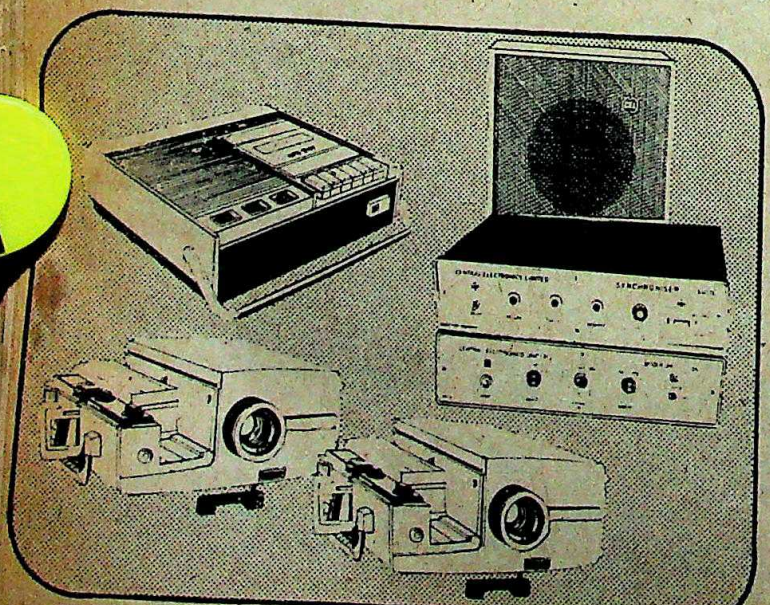
INSTANT RAPPORT

CEL's SYNCHRONISED AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEM AVS 41

When you approach your audience th CEL'S Synchronised Audio-Visual Sys AVS41 you establish an instant rappor it. Your message is understood better leaves a more lasting impact. It is extremely effective in Commercial Advertising, Management Information Trade Fairs, Seminars, Teaching etc

The system consists of two Projectors slide Synchroniser, a variable Dissolv unit and a Tape Recorder. It ensures continuous projection on the screen alongwith pre-recorded commentary. Optional accessories like Trays for Sl Projection Lamp, Loud Speaker & Cass are also available.

Developed in Collaboration with CEER Pilani. Project Sponsored by DST



CEL

For further details write to :
Chief Marketing Manager,
Central Marketing Division,

CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LIM

A Government of India (Deptt. of Science & Technolo Enterprise, Sahibabad-201010 (U.P.)
Tel. : 201320. Gram : CELFERCORE-Ghaziabad
Telex : 0592-203 CEL IND
Regional Sales Office : 781, Desh Bandhu Gupta Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 Phone : 528836

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Give your walls the beauty treatment that lasts forever

many
kington's
ll tiles
e first choice
lasting
auty and
giene

Perfect dimensional accuracy ...
SPL tiles are engineered for total accuracy — clean joints; a smoother finish.

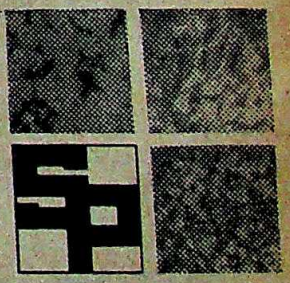
So easy to install ...
A special pattern behind each tile ensures better adhesion to your wall.

Exciting colours and designs ...
Soft pastels, elegant patterns — the SPL range matches every mood and setting.

Endless possibilities for creating new patterns...
With SPL tiles you can create any number of exciting designs (especially with rectangular tiles).

Matchless quality ...
SPL tiles are the largest-exported tiles from India and compare with the best in the world. No wonder, even years later they'll still look brand new.

To ensure proper installation of SPL Tiles, consult the fixing instructions given with each carton.



SOMANY-PILKINGTON'S
Tiles with style
2 Red Cross Place
Calcutta-700 001

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

U.K.

Rue Britannia

WHILE unemployment may be a chronic state in the Indian subcontinent, the sudden shock with which it has hit Britain over the last year has yet to be recovered from. Ethnic minorities, in particular, are feeling the effects of a shrinking economy. The January 1982 overall figure for Britain showed an unemployment level of 3 million, the highest since 1933. Unofficially the figure is accepted at being closer to 4 million. That is, nearly one person in seven of the working population in Britain is now unemployed.

The Government blames it all on world recession and the restrictive attitude of the unions. Economists like Amartya Sen, professor of Political Economy at Oxford, blame the Conservative Government. "The effect of world depression on Britain has been sharper because of the Government policy to do nothing to counteract the recession," says Sen. "It has allowed the economy to contract substantially and there has been no systematic approach to deal with the worsening economic situation."

The Conservative Government's policy to bring down inflation by reducing the money supply has meant a reduction in public expenditure, particularly in the fields of education and social services. This has led to unfilled vacancies, closure of colleges and university departments and a cut-back in student admissions. The recession has also hit Britain's inefficient manufacturing industries. Lack of demand, coupled with high interest rates has contributed to factory closures, bankruptcies and inevitably rising unemployment in the work-force. The oil bonanza has adversely affected British exports by keeping the value of the Pound high and making British products uncompetitive in the world market.

High Unemployment: Unemployment has spread throughout the country, the highest figures coming from the London area, the industrial north and the Midlands, where many of Britain's steel and heavy engineering factories are situated. The average increase per month of unemployed people in 1981 was around 40,000. In some areas the situation is so serious that government-initiated job centres are offering jobs only to those who have been out of work for more than a year. Many offices and factories have also asked for voluntary redundancies and early retirement of their work staff.

The effect of unemployment on Britain's ethnic minorities has been tough. According to the Commission for Racial Equality they are "disproportionately over-represented among the most vulnerable groups in the working population; the young, unskilled and semi-skilled manual workers and those working in declining industries". In particular Asian workers are concentrated in manufacturing sectors such as textiles, clothing, foundries and metal work. Britain's main textile industry in the north-west has over the years seen many closures because of competition from cheap imports from Hong Kong, Korea and ironically India. In Bradford where at least 50 per cent of all Asians work in textile manufacture, the unemployment figure for Asians has nearly doubled between 1978 and 1981.

The total number of Indians registered as unemployed in Britain by August 1981 was around 40,000. This figure of course does not take into account those unemployed who had not signed on, including many part-time women workers. According to Dr Jitendra Thakerer, secretary of the Sangam Advice Centre in London, those affected most are the unskilled and semi-skilled workers aged between 38-50. Most came to Britain at the height of the economic boom in the 1960s and now find themselves on the dole.

There has been a fairly firm collapse in the confidence of the business community whereby investment has declined. The Government has to create a level of optimism – there is no optimism at all at the moment.

"Discrimination plays a large part in the chances these people have of getting re-employed," claims Thakerer. In the London area government cuts in social services has meant that less money is being spent on the building trade and the transport system, both of which employ a large number of Asians. Says Thakerer: "Young people have a better chance of getting jobs in equal competition with white people, because they are better qualified and most important they have no language problems."

Training Courses: In [illegible] Manpower Services Commi[illegible] government-funded body set up to d[illegible] unemployment and the labour mar[illegible] several retraining schemes for eth[illegible] nority groups among its general prog[illegible] for unemployed people. Chief of [illegible] basic literacy training courses for [illegible] workers. There are also short-ter[illegible] training courses, which include [illegible] engineering, electronic wiring an[illegible] skills. A spokesman for the Ma[illegible] Commission explained that: "Basic [illegible] training is essential for many Asian [illegible] workers to enable them to compete [illegible] fully in the job market."

The accepted view here in Britain [illegible] there will be a steady decline of older [illegible] acturing industries in the years to co[illegible] the market changes. This would lead to [illegible] employment opportunities for mar[illegible] specially unskilled labour. This [illegible] doubt would affect a large proportion [illegible] work-force from India who have se[illegible] the Midlands manufacturing areas [illegible] Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingh[illegible] the East African Asians on the other [illegible] who are on the whole better qualified [illegible] self-employed or in non-manual jobs [illegible] ployment stands at a low 12,000.

A recent government White Pap[illegible] found meanwhile that many mem[illegible] Britain's ethnic minorities are worse off [illegible] the poorest white. The report found [illegible] poor housing, unattractive environ[illegible] coupled with high unemployment pu[illegible] at a tremendous disadvantage. The a[illegible] ment last month, therefore, of a [illegible] minister to deal with race relations, in[illegible] to some extent the Government's [illegible] that the unrest of last summer, blam[illegible] many on tension partly caused by une[illegible] ment, should not be repeated.

Emigration: "We must learn to [illegible] lower standard of living," a minis[illegible] warned the British people. The respo[illegible] been discouraging. The first half of 198[illegible] 235,000 people leaving these shores to se[illegible] better life abroad. Australia and the US [illegible] the two most popular places. The Can[illegible] High Commission also reported a [illegible] per [illegible] increase in the numbers applying to [illegible]

Will the gloom never lift? No, sa[illegible] who favours a socialist economy. [illegible] government he says: "I think the fe[illegible] expenditure has to be expanded. Sec[illegible] given the private enterprise nature [illegible] British economy the Government must [illegible] out those ancillary policies which [illegible] private enterprise expand. There has [illegible] fairly firm collapse in the confidence [illegible] business community whereby inve[illegible] has declined. The Government has to [illegible] a level of optimism—there is no opti[illegible] all at the moment."

—BONNY MUKHERJEE in L[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

FRANKFURT_QF 15_MON/WED/SAT_FRANKFURT_QF

Announcing Qantas departures to Frankfurt.

3 Flights per week.

Now you can fly the Qantas 747 Express to Frankfurt on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. You'll enjoy the big-hearted Australian hospitality from the moment you step on board to the very end of your journey.

What contributes to the unbeatable quality of a Qantas flight? There really is a big difference. All First Class passengers have luxury Sleeper Chairs, while passengers in the Upper Deck enjoy the special privileges and quiet comfort of our unique Business Class. And every Qantas passenger receives what every long-distance traveller wants most (but rarely gets with other airlines) – attentive service, good food, free drinks, headsets, peace and quiet.

Take off to Frankfurt on the Qantas 747 Express. We'll be working hard, to prove it's unbeatable!

your Travel Agent or Qantas at
Oberoi Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay-400 021 Tel: 230410
Hindustan International,
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-700 020 Tel: 440718
Ashoka Hotel Janpath, New Delhi-110 001 Tel: 353174
Connemara Hotel Arcade, Binnys Road, Madras-600 006 Tel: 88680
Tel: 9-2518

QANTAS

The world's only all 747 airline

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bright ideas all the way

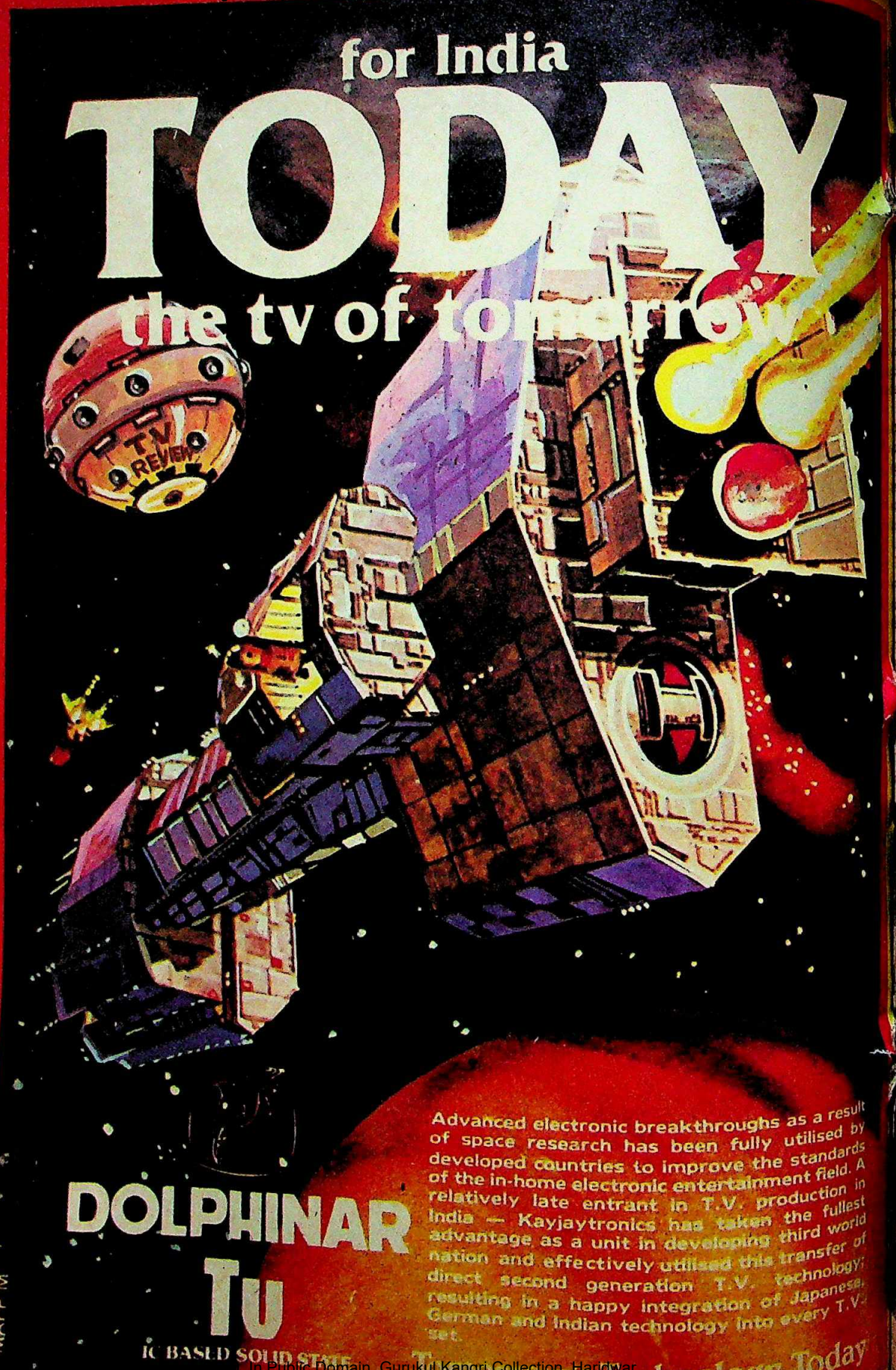
THAT'S ORKAY

Tex-'O' Suiting · Trans-'O' Prints · Purester Yarn

ORKAY

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

e King Diamonds

y were like characters from a Greene novel: an airline ste- d with catering to the monotonous his cranky passengers; the honorary l a banana republic tired of diplo- cktail parties with Bombay's beauti- e and, in the shadowy background, rational smuggling syndicate. The as a series of diamond transfers on a ale that would pay off in millions of Only this was no novel.

February 20, Indian Customs rrested Air-India flight purser ala Machiah Ponappa, 41, as he was board the Boeing 747 bound for via Bangkok and Hong Kong. He rying an illegal consignment of top- monds totalling 2,979 carats worth lance.

ours of Ponappa's illegal activities the Air Intelligence unit of Customs (Preventative) Col- several months ago and they added to their list of suspected flight rning that Ponappa would be okyo flight. Assistant Collector kraborty, who heads the intellig- ordered body searches of the entire ppa was caught red-handed wear- corset packed with almost 2,000 polished diamonds and the rest of

PRAMOD PUSHKARNA

A Volcano of Talent

Thirty-nine-year-old Prakash Ponnappa besides being an Air-India Senior Check Flight Purser has distinguished himself as a self-made artist (he has had no formal training) and sculptor. His creative spirit does not end here. A graduate in Automobile and Aeronautical Engineering from the National Institute of Auto-Technology, Prakash has had the distinction of modifying cars with aerodynamic designs and has to his credit a number of cars with a far-out look. Looks aside, his creations have won rallies in Bombay and Madras.

After having established himself as a painter (his works adorn the living rooms of film stars, the Air-India office at Geneva as well as one of the studios of Warner Brothers), Prakash directed his unbounded energy to creating forms on aluminium, brass, copper and wood. His method is simple, yet he takes 20 hours to complete a frame of wall sculpture.

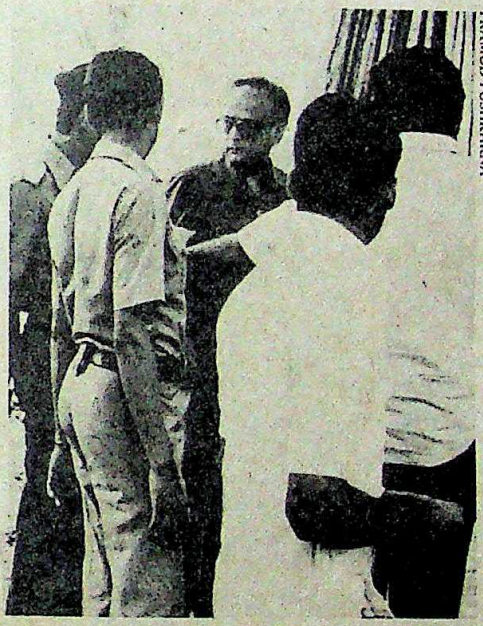
He starts off by carving a form on plywood and presses an aluminium sheet into the carved portion, fixes it with different hammers and chisels and applies a polyfiller to the hammered area. It is then sanded electrically and deftly painted with oil colours. To give the final coat, Prakash applies lacquer on the finished product. The artist is still not satisfied. He makes his own frames, back-ups and mountings and only when his entire process is complete is he able to sit back and admire his handiwork, though not for long; his pieces of art are invariably snapped up art connoisseurs and collectors.

Ideas and themes come very easily to Ponnappa (one morning as he sat in my office for an interview, he carved out a nude figurine with his nails on a piece of white paper, although I provided no inspiration). He has made murals, with both historical and traditional themes, drawing breath from the Ajanta and Ellora frescoes.

Prakash is able to create when he is off-duty or when he is not taking care of his lovely wife Jessica and his two kids who keep his hands full when he is "on the ground".

Prakash Ponnappa at work

The article on Ponappa in *Magic Carpet*



PRAMOD PUSHKARNA

Ismail (in glasses) and Iqbal (left): unlikely crooks in a curious caper

the stones wrapped inside a football kneecap worn on his calf. He immediately revealed to the customs officers that the diamonds were to be delivered in Bangkok and the man who put him up to it, Abdul Rashid Ismail, was also on board the same plane. Ismail was taken off the flight and detained for interrogation.

Over the next three days customs officials got written confessions from both men. Mohammad Iqbal, a racketeer with prominent links in the smuggling world, was brought into the net when documents relating him to the nabbed pair were found at Ponappa's residence. Iqbal was arrested and he in turn implicated the Kilakarai gang—a world-wide network of diamond smugglers who originated in the Tamil Nadu village of Kilakarai. Said N.B. Sonavane, collector (Preventative) of Bombay Customs: "There are indications that this might be a big breakthrough. We hope to crack a local gang certainly and possibly some international links too."

Improbable Smugglers: All in all, the caper was amazing—not only for the size of the haul but because the men involved seem like such unlikely crooks. Ponappa tall, slim, impeccably dressed man with a reputation in Air-India as a top-of-the-line steward, fits none of the stereotypes. Captain Jimmy Martin, head of the airline's public relations department, recalls that Ponappa was known for being immaculately dressed and well-behaved. A few months ago, Ponappa was the subject of an article in *Magic Carpet*, Air-India's house magazine. The purser enjoyed the highest security clearance and regularly served on flights carrying VIPs including successive Indian prime ministers. He invariably sketches the VIPs aboard his flights and his home is cluttered with autographed drawings of presidents, prime ministers and assorted dignitaries. Some of his paintings hang on the walls of film star residences, the Air-India office in Geneva and a studio at Warner Bros in Hollywood.

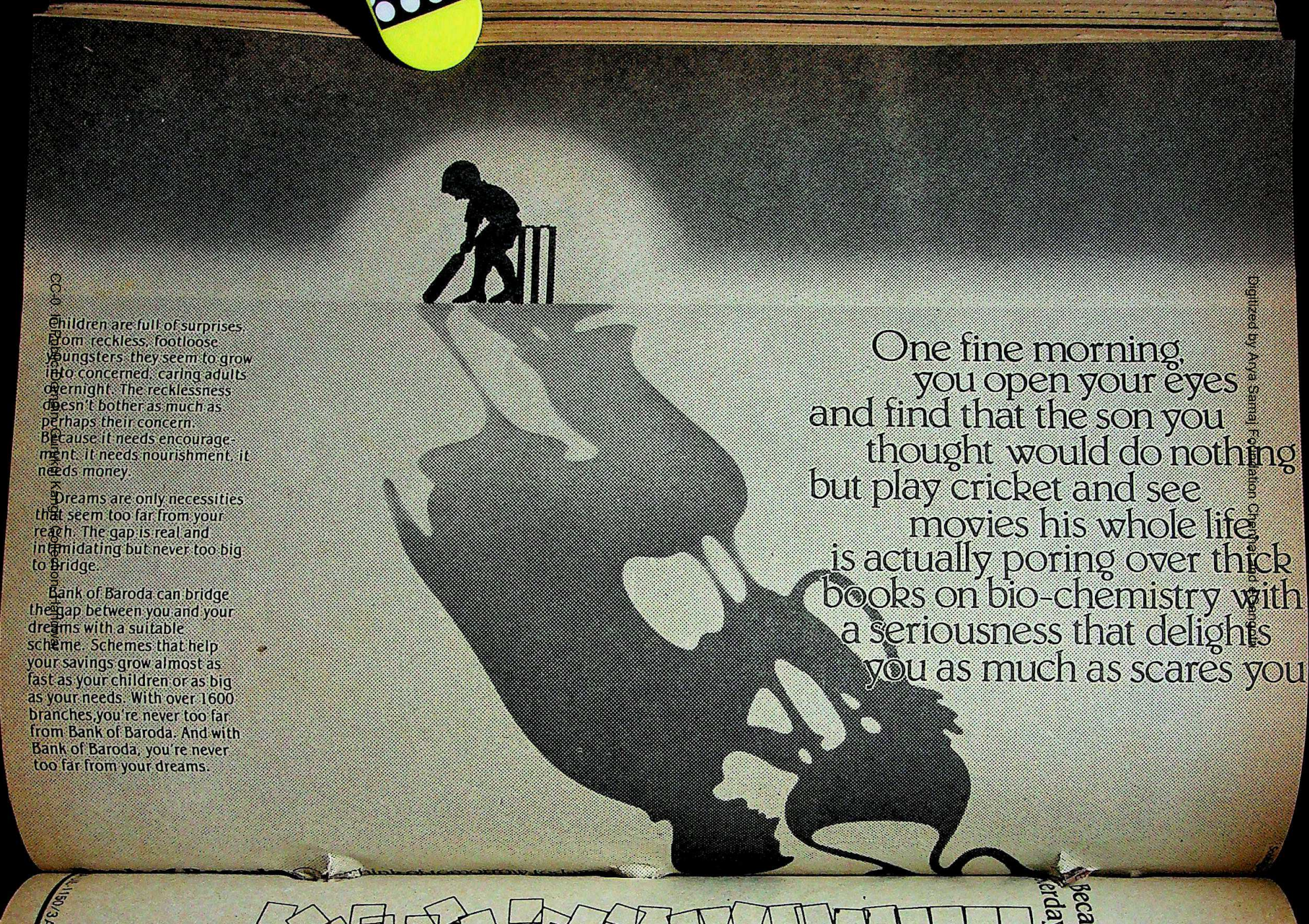
Abdul Rashid Ismail, 50, a diminutive and inconspicuously dressed man makes the plot curiouser and curiouser. Honorary consul for the central American Republic of Honduras, Ismail is the son of a prominent Bombay personality, H.H. Ismail, himself honorary consul for the Dominican Republic. While Customs men know of no other cases against the consul (honorary consuls do not enjoy diplomatic immunity) it seems unlikely that any person would risk such an exorbitantly large consignment without first trying out the system. While Ismail has kept a low profile in the past, he is said to have tried his hand at various businesses including manpower export and movie-making.

Last fortnight's revelations put paid to any social aspirations that Ismail might have had and seriously threaten his father's. "I am separated from my son and have nothing to do with this," said H.H. Ismail flatly. The elderly Ismail, famous for the Bombay Hospitality Committee parties which he regularly hosts for visiting ministers from New Delhi, vehemently denied any knowledge of his son's activities, stating that he would not even help to arrange legal defence for Abdul Rashid.

Customs investigators are trying to piece together the precise links between the arrested men and still lack hard facts about the Kilakarai connection. Meanwhile Ponappa and Abdul Rashid Ismail are being kept under wraps under the provisions of the COFEPOSA legislation and it is clear that senior Customs officers intend to pursue their investigation to the fullest.

—CHANDER UDAY SINGH

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

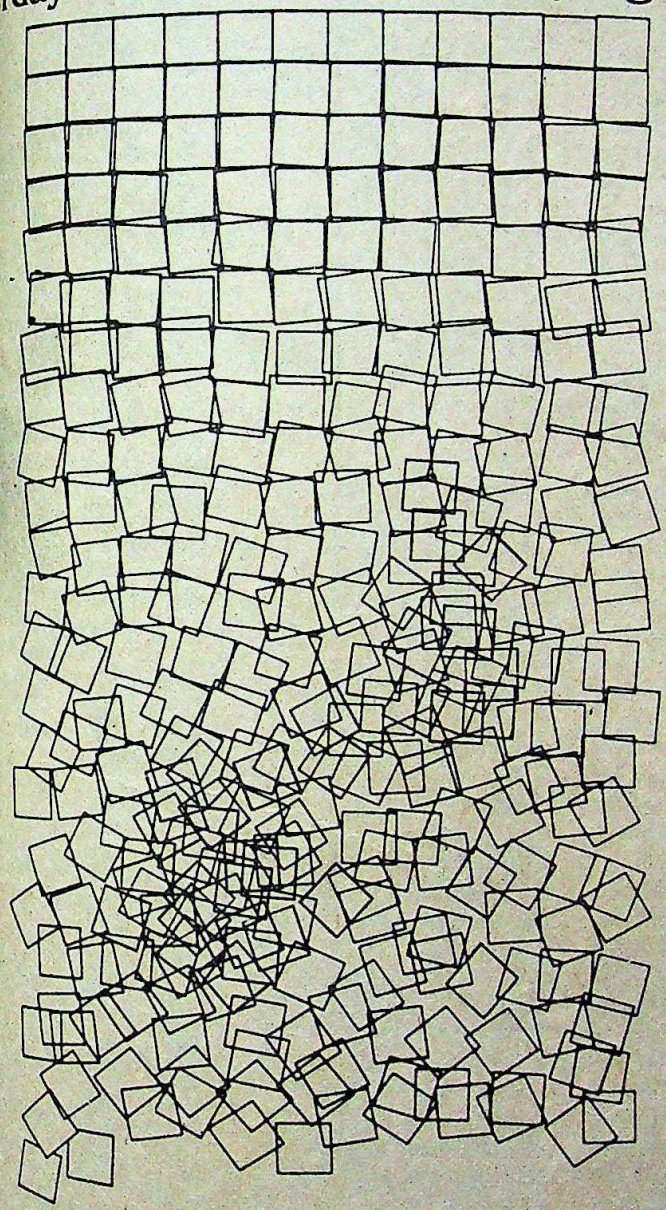


Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
CC-0. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

quality:

Because in the electronics industry yesterday's truth could be today's garbage.



The high obsolescence factor, inferior design and frequent technological breakthroughs combine to out-date electronic products even while they are 'new'.

At Uptron, great care is taken to design products that will respond to a consumer's present and future needs.

Each product exerts its own challenges. Continuous R & D provides solutions based on superior technology which give products performance levels that are relevant for years.

It's part of the Company's philosophy of giving consumers optimum value for their money.

At Uptron, we believe that's enough reason for success.

Uptron's range includes: Television Sets, Radios, Calculators, Computers, Data Entry Systems, Process Control Systems — Temperature Scanners and Sequential Event Recorders — Programmable Terminal Systems, Electronic Components & Communication Systems

---

UPTRON

The quality conscious cost effective institution.

Bangalore • Bombay • Calcutta • Delhi • Lucknow • Madras

Corporate Office: 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow 226 001

UL-1150/3A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ARMS EXPENDITURE

The Inhuman Madness

THE WORLD'S military expenditures have reached a stage where they are blocking the development of the poorer developing nations and arresting the health of the economy of developed ones. Military expenditures have gained a momentum of their own. Man is now a hostage to the arms and weapons he has built up, over the continuing useless manufacture of which he has all but lost control. This is the grim verdict of a group of government experts set up by the United Nations secretary-general in 1978. Its task was to study the relationship between disarmament and development. The group's report, which makes awesome reading, was released in January. It has been almost ignored by the world mass media—such is the global cynicism about prospects of scaling down military expenditures; such is the charisma of the planet's most negative and wasteful syndrome, known as Defence or Security.

In 1980, the world spent $500 billion on arms and weapons and military services. The report says, "It is difficult to translate $500 billion into anything comprehensible." To say that it means Rs 4,50,000 crore is also making the mind-boggling phenomenon no more comprehensible. The report therefore tries to bring the brutal outrage home to people. In 1980, it says, the world spent $110 (about Rs 1,000) on arms for every man, woman and child on earth—much more than what the world spent on health and only a little less than what it spent on education. The global arms bill equalled the value of gross fixed capital formation in all developing countries. Arms and weapons accounted for 6 per cent of the world's output: equal to the output of the 340 million people living in Latin America. Or the 1.3 billion people living in Africa and South Asia.

Awesome Figures: Between 1945 and 1980, world military expenditures have increased four times. And the outlook is for continuous increase for the rest of this heavily armed and incredibly bloody century. Increasing at an annual rate of 3 per cent and more, the world's military budget has doubled in the 20 years between 1960 and 1980. The same rate of growth per year will bring the world military budget to $685 billion (Rs 6,16,500 crore), in 1990, and to $940 billion (Rs 8,46,000 crore) in 2000. That is, at the end of the century, military expenditures would deny 28-45 per cent of the world's economic output to the civilian sector.

The post-war world's colossal arms race has been dominated by the United States and the Soviet Union. A recent UN study says the two superpowers and their three junior nuclear partners have deployed 40,000 (perhaps 50,000) nuclear warheads. The combined explosive yield of these weapons is *one billion times* greater than the first atomic weapon that was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. The technological arms race is virtually a monopoly of the US and the USSR. Increasing complexity of weapons and the time consumed for development, testing and deployment of sophisticated weapons systems impart almost a blind momentum to the technological arms race. The lead time or gestation period of a modern weapons system is now 7-10 years. "Each side must therefore focus its attention not so much on the capabilities of the weapons the opponent already has but on the capabilities of those he might be able to deploy five to ten years in the future." This anticipatory process generates constant pressures for newer and newer generations of weapons systems.

Although the arms industry is the reserve of the super- and their industrialised developed allies, it is the developing ries of the Third World which, since the 1970s, have emer largest importers of arms and weapons. For the decade of the developing nations' share of arms imports came to a 75 per cent of all imports of arms and weapons. Just five Eastern countries—Iran, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria Iraq—accounted for one-third of all the major weapons im by developing countries in the three years between 1977 and "We might assume", says the expert group's report, "th nominal value of the global trade in military goods and serv present is $26 billion (about Rs 23,400 crore). The sh developing countries in the total is 75 per cent or $19.5 (about Rs 17,550 crore)."

Criminal Waste: In stark statistics, the report sketch stupendous hunger of the world armament industry fo resources that could build a brighter and happier human so The industrial force, often made up of highly skilled men women, engaged in the arms industry the world over is at least lion strong, out of which the US alone accounts are 1.5 to 1.8 m The military demand for industrial goods comes to at least billion or about Rs 1,03,500 crore. In the United States, the m took away in the 1970s 45 per cent of all output of the a industry and 75 per cent of all output of the shipbuilding ind

The arms industry swallows an enormous amount of m which are in short supply. About 25 per cent of the weight current sophisticated combat aircraft is made up of titanium metal is also being used for the hulls of certain types of subm The Reagan Administration has decided to deploy 200 land mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles. For this 10,000 aluminium will be needed, 2,500 tons of chromium, 150 t titanium, 24 tons of beryllium, 8,90,000 tons of steel and 2.4 tons of cement. All this at a time when the US is heavily dep on imports for as many as 43 metals, including all the metals for the new mobile ICBM programme.

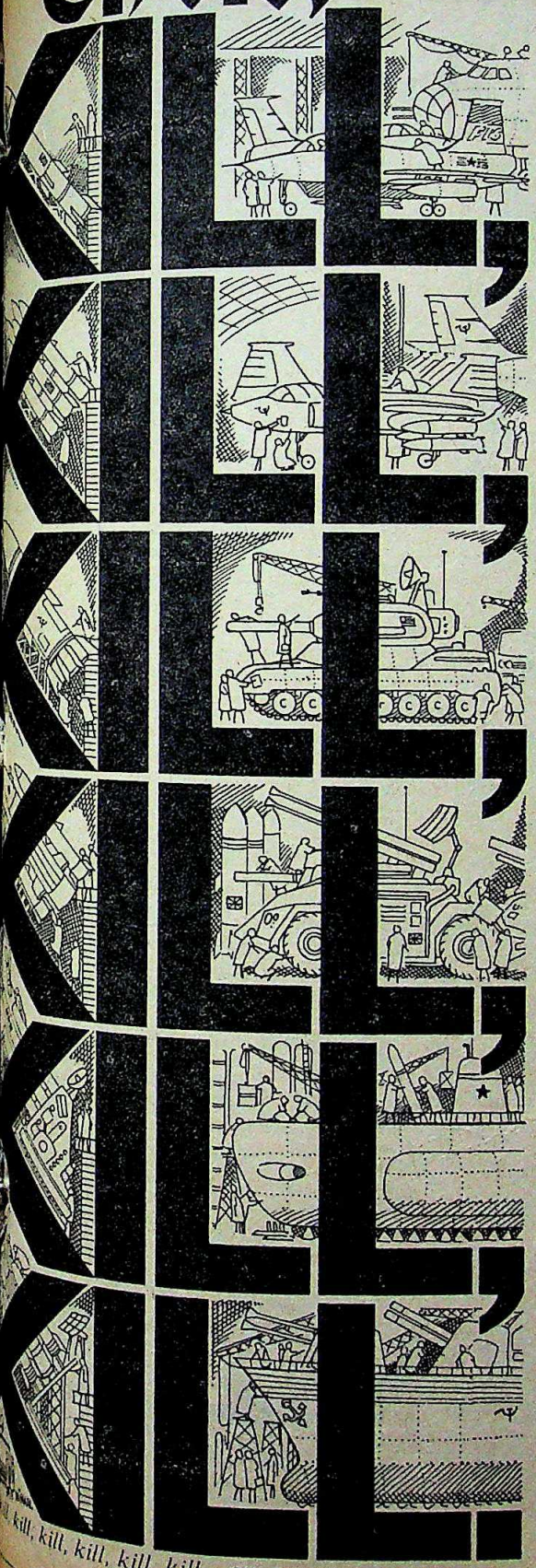
GLOBAL military research and development (R & D) co billion (about Rs 31,500 crore), one-fourth of the estimate billion spent on all research and development. Military R&D more narrowly concentrated than total research and develop just two countries—the US and the USSR—accounting for cent of all expenditure. The Third World's share is much, m than 1 per cent. However, a vast army of 2,279,000 scienti engineers was engaged in military R&D in 1973, and the today is almost as large. This comes to about 20 per cent o world's qualified scientists and engineers. Military resear development, the report grimly states, is "by far the larges objective of scientific and technological inquiry" all over the w eclipsing energy, health, pollution control and agric *combined.*

Dangerous Portents: The world's military expenditure jumped by fits and starts, propelled by crises and tensions as by the uncontrolled momentum of technology. The curre race—which is not confined to the superpowers alone become global, thanks to the new cold war—is also taking the background of international political tension and ec turmoil. However, the experts' report rightly warns that the arms race is qualitatively different from the previous arms the post-war period. It is not triggered by a spasm or a single

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Then,



kill, kill, kill, kill, kill.—SHAKESPEARE IN KING LEAR

"In the past, each upward surge was closely associated with a war or a major international crisis or the perception of a serious asymmetry in strategic nuclear capabilities. The present upward trend is not associated with a specific event. Rather, it appears to reflect a widespread perception that circumstances in general justify a gradual but sustained increase in military efforts. In this sense, the latest upswing may prove more difficult to reverse since there is no major war that can be brought to an end, no single crisis that can be defused and no particular gap in relative capabilities that can be bridged," says the report.

It also warns that there can be neither a greater pace of development in the poor and deprived nations of the Third World, nor progress towards the creation of a new international economic order, as long as global military expenditures remain where they are today. The per capita income in the developing countries is one-twelfth that in the developed nations. In 1980, the world had 570 million people who were undernourished; 800 million people were illiterate; 1,500 million had little or no access to health care; and 250 million children could not go to school. The widening gap between the developed and developing countries, between North and South, is being made wider each year as the planet's precious resources are being funnelled in ever-increasing quantities to the global engine of overkill. Experience shows that those countries and regions have done economically well which have not been ravaged by war—Japan, Western Europe and Latin America. One reason for the economic distress in South Asia is the several wars that have been fought on the subcontinent. This region, including India, is currently engaged in a massive arms race. The arms race's bitter wages will be seen in the economic, social and political turmoil it will inevitably trigger in our region.

Tragic Consequences: The UN report says tersely: "The continuing arms race will impede the world-wide prospects of economic growth and delay the development process with serious socio-economic consequences, particularly for the developing countries. The need for stimulating economic growth is recognised by all economic projections for the next decade which share two crucial conclusions: first, that world economic growth will be relatively sluggish; and second, that the rates of growth in the market economies (that is, capitalist countries) will be a little lower than those of the centrally planned (or socialist) economies and the developing countries, excluding the sub-Saharan African region.

"Similarly, most projections about the future of the developmental process admit the urgency of meeting the twin challenges of alleviating absolute poverty and providing gainful employment to the growing labour force in the developing countries. It is estimated that, by the year 2000, these countries will have about 5 billion of the world population of 6.4 billion, with at least 800 million of them clinging to the poverty line. It is also estimated that between 1975 and the end of the century, these countries will have added more than 500 million to their labour force, and more than two out of every five of them will either be less than fully employed or have no job at all.

"Poverty and unemployment or under-employment are universally known variations of social unrest and political instability. The poorer sections of society, whether concentrated in small pockets in the generally well-off developed world, or more broadly scattered among the developing countries, are more vulnerable to inflationary pressure than their better off counterparts. The arms race, therefore, can be seen as having important socio-economic consequences to the extent that the phenomena of unemployment and inflation are aggravated by military spending."

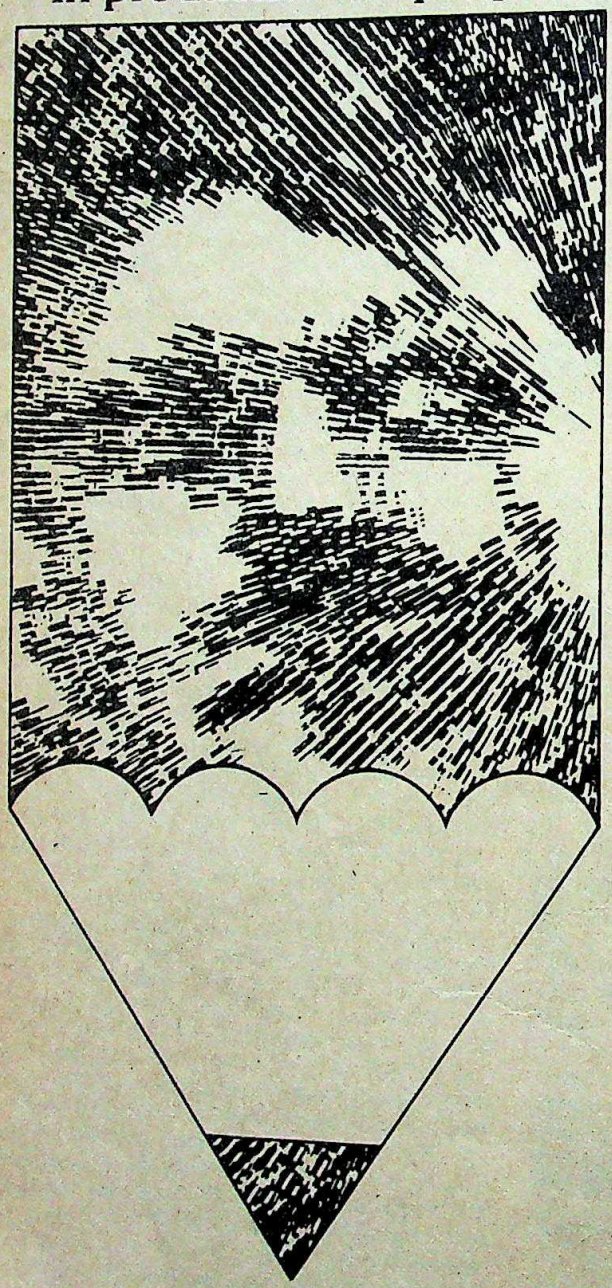
In simpler words, the report warns the armsmongers all over the world that they are pushing more and more of the poor nations towards revolutionary turmoil, thereby undercutting the security and stability of their own heavily armed societies.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

quality:

We look at it as the most vital component. In products. And people.



The responsibility of a company is to formulate a human resources policy that creates a professional inventory of talent necessary for the production of quality products.

At Uptron, this responsibility is understood. And so is the need for an environment that nurtures talent and fosters innovation.

In the ultimate analysis it is this philosophy that has taken Uptron to its position of strength in the Indian electronics industry.

Uptron's range includes: Television Sets, Radios, Calculators, Computers, Data Entry Systems, Process Control Systems — Temperature Scanners and Sequential Event Recorders — Programmable Terminal Systems, Electronic Components & Communication Systems.

UPTRON

The quality conscious cost effective institution.

Bangalore • Bombay • Calcutta • Delhi • Lucknow • Madras

Corporate Office: 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow 226 001

ULKA-UIL-1150/4 A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NOORJEHAN

Once More With Feeling

HER face once moved cinema audiences to ecstasy. In film theatres around the subcontinent, the makeshift screens of the travelling talkies, and on hoardings studded around the country, the sultry mouth and lustrous eyes were a well-known combination which evoked a response of almost universal fanaticism from her fans. But Noorjehan, 60, was most famous not for her stunningly sensuous face but for the voice which backed it. A full-bodied, throaty and evocative voice, it combined the inimitable corruption of a misused child prodigy with a matured, come-hither element which drove her listeners crazy with longing.

Forty years after her screen debut, the cleft chin which caused a flutter among male audiences is almost hidden behind folds of flesh, her almond eyes are puffy with evidence of the good life and successive layers of make-up fight a losing battle with the ravages of age. For Noorjehan, however, nothing has changed. Her gestures and mannerisms are still those of the teenage star who had won India's heart four decades ago.

Caught without make-up in her room at Bombay's Taj Mahal Hotel, the blowsy beauty would not be photographed. When fortified behind the pinks and reds, however, she repeatedly posed for photographers, fluttering her lashes and pouting with the studied care of one who knows the effect she is still capable of bringing about. "I know how much everybody loves me," she glowed. "It has been 35 years, but the love and respect have not changed at all."

Star-studded Gathering: Hers was a reception fit for a queen. Alighting at Bombay's Sahar airport at the end of the journey which began in Lahore, *mallika-e-tarannum* Noorjehan was swept away on a euphoric cloud of adulation. The crowd at Sahar last month was huge. Among the star-studded gathering were ex-Bombay sheriff Dilip Kumar with wife Saira Banu, one-time leading lady Sardar Akhtar, whose husband Mehboob Khan directed Noorjehan in the filmland classic *Anmol Ghadi*, character actor and longstanding villain Pran, home-grown nightingale Lata Mangeshkar, and an assortment of lesser celebrities from the twin worlds of Hindi cinema and Urdu music.

She returned to Bombay after 35 years, her first trip to India since she left in 1947. But neither the memories nor the image of Noorjehan had dimmed in the interim. Physically she had graduated from the child-like sex goddess who had captivated hearts on the subcontinent 40 years ago to a somewhat gross and over-dressed dowager, a slightly pathetic but nonetheless totally self-assured caricature of the screen goddess who refuses to grow old.

First child actress and then singing star, Noorjehan had used her classical training in song to full effect, infusing in it the emotional modulations and lyrical expressions painstakingly taught to her by showman Ghulam Haider Sahib. By the mid-'40s she had grown from child star to uncontested queen of the Hindi screen. Her rare combination of acting talent and singing style placed her far above lesser songsters like Suraiya and Kanan Bala. Said Sardar Akhtar, who now lives a quiet retired life as Begum Mehboob Khan: "It is not that there were no other good singers then. But as Noorjehan combined a superb singing style with the fact that she was a tremendously attractive star, she was a glamorous figure who became loved by the audiences."

Versatile: As an actress and as a s[inger] Noorjehan is all things to all me[n]. She combines the voluptuousness, albeit [a] what fading, of the sex goddess w[ith] enchantingly warm and moving em[o]nalism. She can effortlessly make tha[t] from her normal throatily sensual s[inging] style to a refreshingly lovely little-girl [...]

Noorjehan's amazing versatility, [vo]cally and histrionically, comes from a [li]fetime of *riaz* (vocal exercises). A t[em]estuous character who has whirled th[rough] life at breakneck speed, she h[as] glamorous life com[bined] with torrid affairs with [...] stars, marriages to [...] known film personal[ities], first a director and th[en] leading matinee idol, [...] the courtesan-like rela[tion]ships she reputedly [...] with successive Paki[stani] presidents. Her statu[s in] Pakistan's showbiz w[orld] remains formidable. [...] Noorjehan is credited [with] making and breaking [more] than one singing ca[reer]. Admitted Naushad, [...] course there are [...] who can sing well, bu[t] got no opportunity [to] come before the p[ublic]. Which producer wou[ld be] willing to take the ri[sk of] getting someone ne[w] annoying Noorjehan [...] he could just get her [to] the song."

Her influence on the Pakistan show scene undoubtedly continues undimin[ished] despite the recent controversy when sh[e] alleged to have said that she regarded m[usic] as worship ("*Main sur ko ibaada* m[...] *hoon*"). The president of a Lahore reli[gious] school took such umbrage to this stat[ement] that he issued a 'decree' accusing h[er of] blasphemy. Noorjehan was however un[...] led by the controversy declaring that sh[e had] been misunderstood adding that every[one] should treat their work as worship.

But she worked for her s[...] Beginning at the age of 6, the girl [from] Lahore's Kasur tehsil was put throug[h the] classical mill. In the tradition of the [...] "koth" singers, her entire family migra[ted to] Calcutta so that she could be put in the h[...] of classical maestro Ghulam Moha[...]

"It's been 35 years, but . . .

. . . the love and respect have not changed at all."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ressive training. "It was a choice
doing *riaz* and the stick," she ex-
"so I chose *riaz*." Still too young to
en seriously by the Calcutta film
and overshadowed by greats like
Begum and Kajjanbai, Noorjehan
managed to land a few singing
with Modern Theatre, a pre-
sound studio at the time.

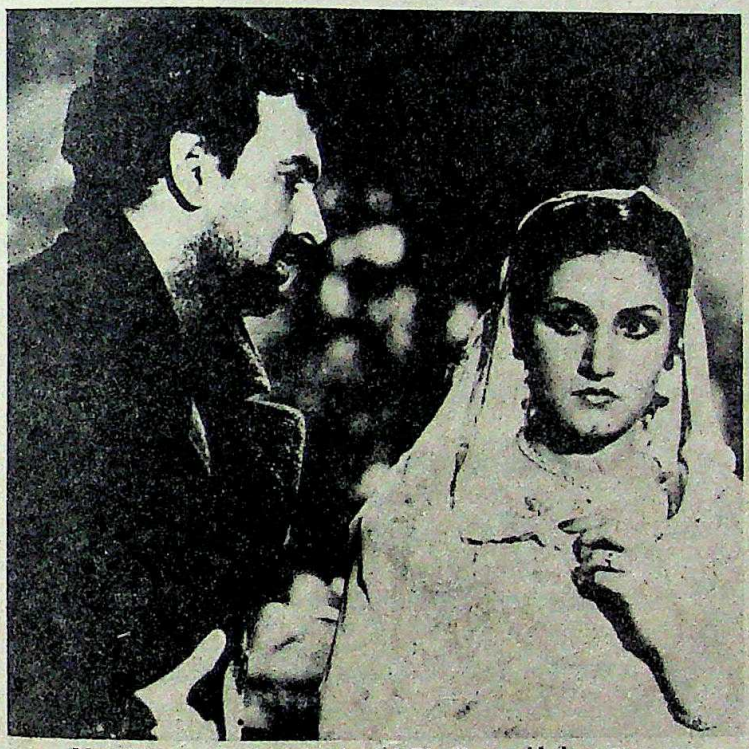
A few years later, the classical
sitting heavy on her shoulders,
returned to Lahore, which was
of the Punjabi and Hindi film
picked up by Pancholi Arts when she
in her teens, she made her debut
films as a singing star. Soon after
by the man she was later to
Shaukat Hussein Rizvi,
starred in her first
Khandaan, in which
the male lead. The
an instant success in
and Noorjehan,
introduced an entirely
with her strongly
singing style in
Jaa and *Mere Liye*
Chain Hai Naa
was thrust suddenly
limelight.

Pancholi Arts
after this first
Rizvi and Noorjehan
the glittering film
Bombay where they
Between the two pre-
which followed—and
during them—
starred in a series of
Rizvi, each one a grea-
the last. *Zeenat*, the
young widowed Mus-
ostracised because
child months after her
death, established
queen of pathos. After
which she starred opposite Dilip
was clear that the teenager from
had arrived. A duet sung with
Rafi, *Yahan Badla Wafa Ka*
Siwa Kya Hai went on to become
making Noorjehan the most
artiste of the period.

stopper: But her magnum opus
Ghadi, which starred three lead-
Surendra Nath and arch-rivals
and Suraiya. Mehboob Khan's
tailor-made for singing stars, and
exploited this fully. A show-
her song sequences, Noorjehan
carpet from beneath Suraiya with
of *Awaaz De Kahan Hai*, a
Nath, and *Jawan Hai Mohabbat*
Zamana. The last song was
when Noorjehan was seven months pregnant, but this did nothing to mar the spectacular success of the film.

Noorjehan and Rizvi, with their sons Akbar and Asghar, returned to Lahore in 1947. Three years later Rizvi had set up the Shahnoor Studio, Lahore's biggest, and Noorjehan made a reappearance on the silver screen. Her rise to number one on Pakistan's screen was as swift as it had been in undivided India. *Dupatta*, a film she made for Rizvi, was a rave hit, carried away on the wave of popularity her songs enjoyed. Another song she recorded at the time, *Mujhse Pehli Si Mohabbat Mere Mehboob Na Maang*, became a perennial hit on both sides of the border.

By the mid-'50s, her marriage with Rizvi was on the rocks, and a few years later, after numerous affairs and liaisons, Noorjehan married matinee idol Ajaz. He promptly forbid her to act in films, and Noorjehan the star became Noorjehan the playback singer. In the few years that followed, she developed into a prolific recording artiste, working on songs for numerous films simultaneously and churning out recordings at the rate of up to two a day.



Noorjehan with Nath in *Anmol Ghadi*: an old show-stopper

Showmanship: Her showmanship and sense of timing are superb. She is flirtatious, mildly playful, and yet supremely in control of the situation, taking her visitors through the gamut of emotions. In Bombay last fortnight she stage-managed her gradually increasing public exposure, till last fortnight she was bathed in a blaze of public pleasure and press interest. At the Shanmukhananda Hall on February 12, she floored the audience at a function to celebrate 50 years of Indian cinema when she reluctantly agreed to sing and gave a well-remembered rendition of *Awaaz De* and two other songs. What few in the audience knew was that she had meticulously rehearsed the songs with music director Naushad and the orchestra the previous day.

Superbly controlled in her histrionic outburst, she twisted audiences around her finger at each gathering. At a press conference and reception organised by the Film Journalists Association she affirmed her love for Bombay so completely that the crowd of assembled reporters ended up shouting at one unfortunate who asked her an awkward question. Describing an incident at the airport on her departure from Pakistan, she built up the tension with an account of how her baggage was unloaded because Immigrations men decided her no-objection-certificate was not in order.

"I told them that this was the most important flight of my life," she said to the spellbound audience, "I am going to receive the love and respect of all my brothers and sisters in Bombay. I don't care if I am never allowed to fly again, but this is one trip that I will give my life for." Pausing at the appropriate moment, she held her breath, covered her eyes, and came out with a heart-rending sob. When she looked up, two large teardrops could be seen rolling down her generous cheeks streaking the thick band of kohl around her eyes. Heena, her 19-year-old daughter by Ajaz, who had obviously seen it all before, gritted her teeth, muttering beneath her breath. But Noorjehan had done it once again. The assembled pressmen were conquered.

In personal meetings too, the overbearing sentimentality and nostalgia were an ever-present theme. On a well-publicised trip around the city, she visited all the old homes she had known, stopping off in the house she and Rizvi shared to hold the arm of its current occupant while cameras clicked. Carrying a retinue of pressmen and photographers with her, she visited the Chandanwadi Cemetery to pay her respects to the memory of Nargis Dutt and Mehboob Khan. By end of the fortnight, the gestures had their effect, and the image of Noorjehan was if anything far larger than before she arrived. There was no doubt that the empress had conquered the city.

—CHANDER UDAY SINGH

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Importance Of India

THOUGH INDIA'S position in the world has been greatly damaged in the last decade by the deteriorations in its political system, and the low moral and intellectual quality of its leadership, nothing could justify the general contempt in which it is held by the world's politicians. Of course, it is not significant *in itself* that Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, should have indiscreetly made known in London what he thought of Mrs Gandhi, at the time of Prince Charles' visit to India. When Prince Charles asked the British foreign secretary what he should talk to the prime minister of India about, Carrington is (on the best authority) reported to have replied: "nothing. Just smile at her, that will be quite sufficient."

What is important is that his kind of arrogant dismissiveness—doubly absurd from such an absurd figure—is a reflection of a condescension towards India which is widespread and commonplace. Naturally, the misconduct and incompetence of India's rulers at the Centre and in the states, and the deepening disarray of India's institutions, provoke pejorative judgment; just as the political ignorance and strident vulgarity of a Reagan or a Thatcher evoke a mixture of fear and incredulity in so many observers and ordinary citizens the world over.

But in India's case, this is compounded by an unease outside India at the scale of the human problems faced by its people. It is made up of a sense (among those who know anything about India, which is not all that many) of the awesome inequalities and injustices which befoul its political climate and a growing awareness of the extent of the corruption and violence which characterises the conduct of its political system.

Legitimate Fear: Thus this condescension, about which Indians are rightly touchy, is not what it seems on the surface. Beneath it, for one thing, there is a legitimate fear of where India may be heading. Yet, the world's major economic interests are always ready to make a fast buck out of the low wage costs of the Indian worker. They see India as still a country, however insecure, where rich pickings are to be had. But such is the balance of forces in the world, despite (or because of) the West's economic crisis, that India can only entice investment to its shores, in this complex set of inter-relations, by various forms of economic self-surrender. And sneering at India helps to keep India's value down to where profit from its colonialised lack of confidence can be all the greater.

Of course, not all economic, diplomatic and social relations between India and the outside world can be characterised in this way. But these are, in my judgment, exceptions which prove the rule. Generally, India is privately perceived, on one hand, to be in a headlong state of political regression, with forces surfacing in its political system which are relentlessly carrying it backwards into a state of primeval chaos. On the other hand, its economic and industrial development, however unstable and uneven, is real; so real that the shrewdest foreign industrial operators have been able to turn a golden penny or two—to put it mildly—from their well-placed and well-greased 'inputs'.

Human Exchanges: Now, no one will usually tell an Indian all this to his face, let alone write it. Relations with India and Indians are in general much too complicated, on both sides, to permit much honesty or candour. There is, for example, patronisation on one side, and what looks like—but is not—deference on the other; the tourist's 'love' (which is often racism in disguise) on one side, and devious forms of hidden Indian resentment and anger on the other. Indeed, the human exchanges and commercial transactions between foreigner and Indian [illegible] express this, take the same form in [illegible] Block as they do in Connaught Circus [illegible]

Unfortunately, all this is based on [illegible] and seemingly incorrigible errors of [illegible] ception and understanding. To begin [illegible] the greatness of India is much more [illegible] question of numbers, markets and b[illegible] of payments; more even than a ques[illegible] its history, geography and geopolit[illegible] sition. Indeed it is *so much* more, th[illegible] miserable political representatives, and [illegible] foreign counterparts, are not capa[illegible] casting more than a temporary, and d[illegible] like, shadow on it. It is a question of [illegible] dignities and multiple cultures of its p[illegible] and the huge forces for change—how[illegible] catastrophic in the short run—which [illegible] stirring beneath its surface.

So that its economic and indus[illegible] significance cannot be reduced to the c[illegible] lations of the world's marketeers and s[illegible] exchange gamblers. The creativity [illegible] energy of India's working p[illegible] both actual and potential if rele[illegible] from the fetters of truly pri[illegible] forms of exploitation are [illegible] yond such calculation. The [illegible] istics of India's production [illegible] population tell only a pa[illegible] this story.

Renewal: Hence [illegible] growing criminalisation [illegible] political processes, and th[illegible] scent, for example, into [illegible] warlordism over wide are[illegible] northern India. Brutish th[illegible] this is, it must be set agains[illegible] capacity for renewal of de[illegible] layers of India's political s[illegible] tem. It is a renewal which w[illegible] based on the extending str[illegible] for rights and power of [illegible] poorest and the downtro[illegible] and it is they who will break [illegible] of the stranglehold of In[illegible] degenerating political sys[illegible] and one day recreate India [illegible]

In the meantime—and it may be a [illegible] time indeed—the existing realities of Ind[illegible] circumstances must be faced up to. T[illegible] texture is extremely complex. They in[illegible] the tendency to increasing social chao[illegible] violence, the accelerating political failu[illegible] India's leaders, the increasing world im[illegible] tance of India's cultural and intell[illegible] attainments, the increasing wealth an[illegible] rength of India's productive system, an[illegible] increasing immiseration of its people [illegible] one of these features can be sep[illegible] from the rest; indeed it is out of the c[illegible] these huge internal contradictions [illegible] the next phases of India's history [illegible] be written.

Moreover the scale of the changes [illegible]

> ***. . . the slow motion collapse of independent India into a sea of violence is far more significant in the long run than Britain's terminal economic decline, or the rule of America by a cowboy unfit to ride a horse let alone a nation.***

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

ner and Indian
same form in
onnaught Circus
this is based on
gible errors of
ding. To begin
s much more
harkets and b
n than a ques
and geopol
much more, th
esentatives, and
are not capa
mporary, and
is a question of
cultures of its p
or change—how
ort run—which
face.
omic and indus
educed to the
harketeers and
The creativity
working p
otential if re
of truly pr
exploitation are
calculation. The
dia's production
tell only a p

al: Hence
riminalisation/
ocesses, and th
example, into
over wide a
ndia. Brutish th
ust be set again
r renewal of d
ndia's political
enewal which
e extending s
and power o
d the downtro
y who will bre
nglehold of I
g political sys
y recreate Indi
and it may be a
g realities of
faced up to.
mplex. They
ng social chao
g political failu
easing world i
al and intell
sing wealth a
tive system, a
of its people
can be sep
s out of the c
ontradictions
ndia's history

f the changes

...ing place under these pre-
...however imperceptible they still
...the sneering diplomat and the idle
...the calculating investor and the deaf-
...foreign pressman—themselves
...mockery of the West's condescension
...India. Ultimately, of course, India
...*what it already is* in embryo: the
...siest crossroads, a Vietnam to end
...ns for external interests and power
...an immense theatre of battle for
...ideological struggles of East and
...hitherto immune from the classic
...World form of political reg-
...military rule—I have not much
...that India too will itself one day
...rule by military despots; es-
...since the 'Westminster model' and
...isting forms of constitutionality,
...ying in India in the hands of its
...must finally collapse in ruins.

...ing Understanding: So the impor-
...of India—positive and negative,
...ive and regressive—cannot be
...mated. The tragedy is that there are
...to understand, let alone chronicle it;
...the India of the sitar and the
...of Varanasi and beggary, is the only
...of the world knows of. Instead,
...of the globe ought to be listening to
...of India, every voice however
...instead of the other way round.
...be attentive to the shifts and
...taking place in its society, economy
...down to the last detail. Because
...political and economic issue which the
...the world faces, in some degree or
...a writ largest of all in India (and
...of political management and econ-
...development, of population control
...use and misuse of economic re-
...of democracy and dictatorship, and
...of political and economic justice.
...India is not a laboratory for the
...trial of such issues, but, like China,
...a seething cauldron of struggles over
...is overdue, therefore, that that the
...the world should open its eyes and
...time-bound modern India, as well as
...ess and ancient Hindu kingdoms.
...understood, it would then see that
...dswell of revolt in northern India,
...ple, is more important than the
...Wolverhampton; and that the slow
...collapse of independent India into a
...ence, is far more significant in the
...than Britain's terminal economic
...the rule of America by a senile
...unfit to ride horse, let alone a nation.
...it is true, the fulcrum of the
...affairs rested in London, Vienna,
...and Paris. Now, in our era, it rests in
...ington and Moscow. But if nuclear war
...destroy us all first, it is the time of
...and New Delhi which is coming.

INDIAN PETROCHEMICALS CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of India Undertaking)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

requires

RESEARCH OFFICERS

For its Research Centre situated at its Petrochemical Complex near Vadodara. The Corporation is concerned with manufacture and marketing of a large number of basic organic chemicals, solvents, plastics, rubbers, synthetic fibre and intermediates and development of major applications for products. In addition to the Rs. 400-crore complex completed, further large investments are being made in a number of new projects. The Centre is engaged in research in the following disciplines:

Organic Chemistry: Study of basic and novel transformation and organic chemical processes of industrial importance based on petroleum and other organic chemical materials; new modes of separation and isolation of active intermediates and monomers; catalytic reactions; metal coordination chemistry.

Catalysis: Heterogeneous catalysts based on metals, metal oxides and molecular sieves; evaluation, characterisation and development of catalysts; studies of physical structure of catalysts and relation to activity and specificity.

Chemical Physics: Studies in surface activity including detergency, wetting and adhesion; study of surface and interphases using modern surface analytical techniques; preferential adsorption, desorption, extraction and membrane-based separation techniques; modification of polymer surface properties; fibre and multifibre studies related to structure and function; gas, liquid effluent treatment related to environmental quality.

Polymer and Material Science: Chemistry and technology of polymerisation; synthesis and characterisation of new polymers and copolymers; filled polymers, polymer blends including blends of natural with synthetic polymers and composites; engineering polymers; technology of synthetic fibres and elastomers; polymer rheology.

Process Development and Engineering: Chemical reaction engineering; process design, modelling and simulation; scale-up processes; separation techniques.

Biology and Toxicology: Microbial and enzymatic degradation, microbial and enzymatic transformation for bulk chemical production; fermentation; enzyme chemistry and technology; culture isolation and typing; industrial toxicology including animal studies.

Analytical Spectroscopy: Development of sensitive analytical techniques for complex organic compounds and polymers using GC, GC-MS, FT-NM characterisation of materials by X-Ra and SEM.

Candidates should possess a first cla academic background and a doctoral degree in the areas of chemistry, physi engineering/technology, material science, microbiology, biochemistry toxicology, with demonstrated achievements in research in one or more of the above mentioned areas.

The Research Centre has excellent facilities for research in many of the above areas and includes FT-NMR, GC-MS, electron microscope, X-Ray and surface characterisation equipme pilot plants and computer facilities. Further additions are being made. It maintains close liaison with Universities, National Laboratories a other Research Centres in this count

The openings at the Research Centre for all levels. The candidates depend ing on the qualifications, experience and accomplishments will be placed

Rs. 1600-75-1750-100-2450/-
Rs. 1300-60-1600-75-1750-100-20
Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1780/-
Rs. 800-50-1450/-

Minimum emoluments in each of the scales would be Rs. 2680 = 20/-, Rs. 2327 = 70/-, Rs. 1907 = 30/- and Rs. 1555 = 20/- respectively. Over and above the total emoluments we also offer liberal fringe and retirements benefits.

AGE LIMIT: 35 years as on 31.12.19 for the scale of Rs. 800-1450/- & 40 years for the scale of Rs. 1600-2450/-, Rs. 1300-2050/- and Rs. 1100-1780/-.

GENERAL: Specifications may also relaxed for exceptionally suitable candidates. Requirements of experier is relaxable for SC/ST candidates by two years and age limit by five years.

Candidates meeting the requirements may send typed bio-data indicating full particulars about qualifications, experience, age, publications, positio held and current emoluments to the Senior Manager (Personnel), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, P.O. Petrochemicals, Dist. Vadodara-391 346 (Gujarat) within 20 days.

Candidates employed in Central/State Semi-Government/Public Sector Undertakings should apply through proper channel. Only Indian Nationals need apply.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Why Ros
flies aea
the come

When Boeing launched its new 757 airliner, the first customers chose Rolls-Royce engines. Why? Because the RB211-535 engine was the best on offer. Already approved for airline service it is two years ahead of the nearest competitor.

Thanks mainly to its Rolls-Royce engines, the Boeing 757 will use up to less fuel per passenger than today's 727s. The 535 combines the latest en technology with features proved in many years of airline service in Lockh TriStars and Boeing 747s.

Superb toc
tomorrow
ced engin
Royce ahe
military airc

STAY

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

zed by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ls-Royce
aead of
netition.

s-Royce
use up to
oday's
latest en
ved in
in Lockhe

Superb today, the 535 will be even
tomorrow. It benefits from the
ced engineering which keeps
Royce ahead. Powering commercial
ilitary aircraft worldwide. Pumping
oil and gas. Generating electricity. And power-
ing the ships of twenty-five navies.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,
65 BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON SW1E 6AT.
Enquiries to: Rolls-Royce (India) Limited,
15 Friends Colony West, New Delhi 110014.

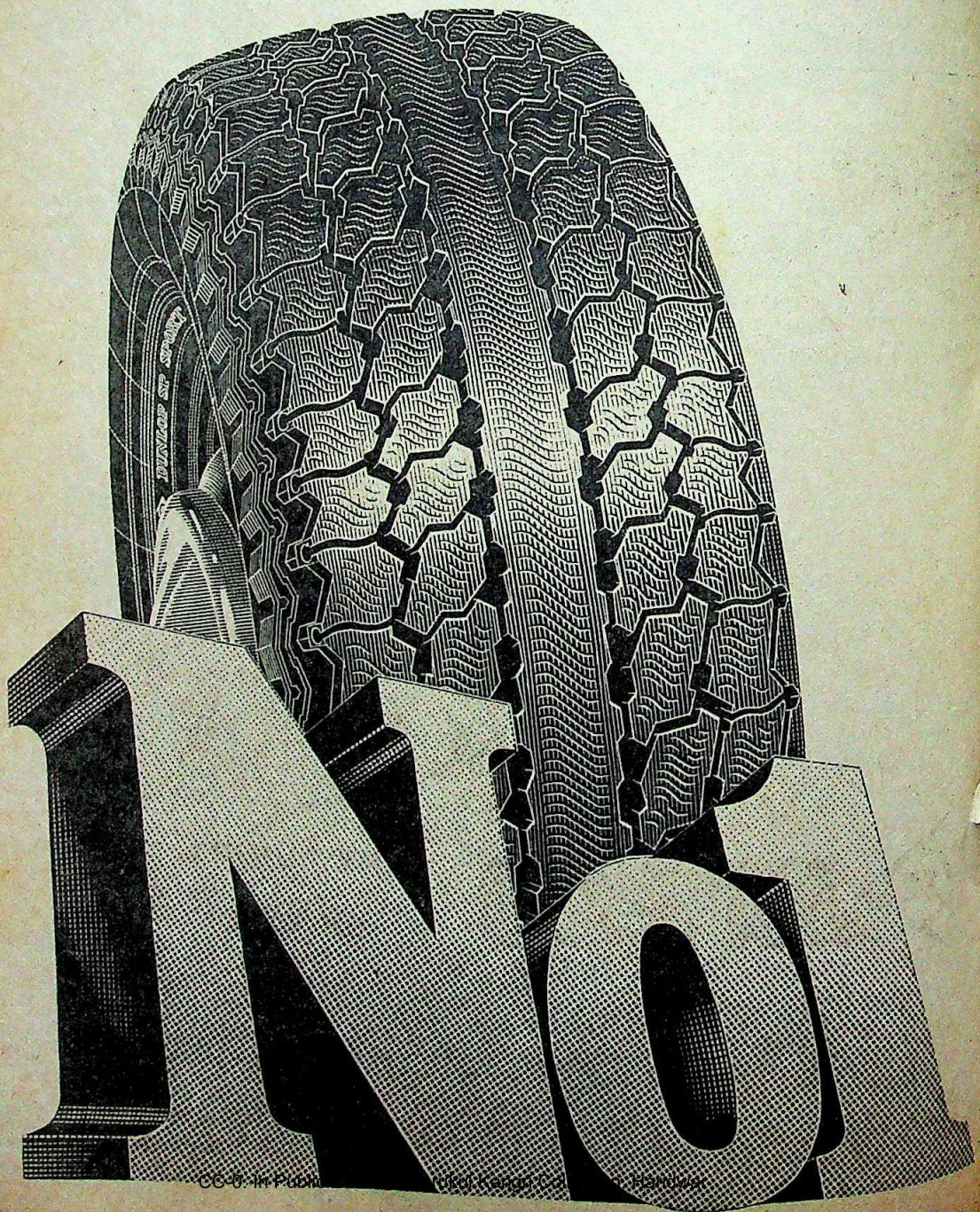
ROLLS
RR
ROYCE

STAYING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO TOMORROW.

CC-0. Prof. Satya Vrat Shastri Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

When you want to be No 1, it's not enough to be the first in the field.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

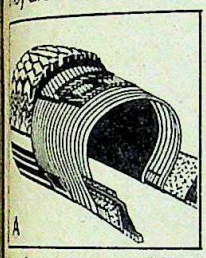
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Take the Dunlop SP Sport Radial car tyre. We weren't the first in the field because we didn't want to be.

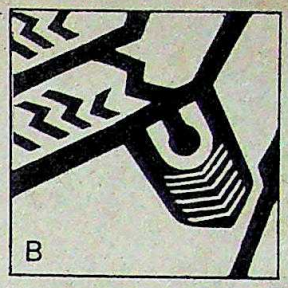
We wanted time to make sure that what we put out was exactly right for our roads. After all, no amount of modern technology can help if you bash about a tyre meant for the autobahns of Germany on the avenues of Calcutta. We had access to the latest international technology, sure. But we tested and modified this technology rigorously to suit Indian conditions.

And the result: a premium car tyre that's truly the best for Indian driving conditions.

Special design for Indian roads, Indian cars. Most radials are designed for the perfect road surfaces of the West. Also, they are not suited to the suspension systems of Indian cars. The specially-developed fabric belting and nylon casing of the SP Sport, (Figure A) on the other hand, take into account the rigorous conditions on Indian city roads. As a result they give you much higher dependability and greater comfort. Also the tyre is much kinder to your car suspension.



Unique Aquajet system. An exclusive and patented product of Dunlop research, the Aquajet (Figure B) is ideal for wet roads, because it pumps out water from the tyre path and actually dries the contact area between tyre and road. Result—perfect safety, the least you can expect from a high-technology tyre. And only Dunlop gives it to you.

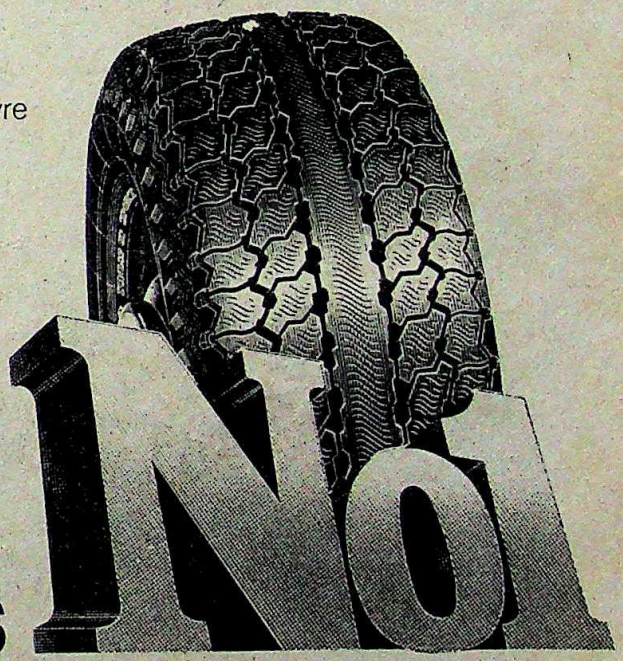


This is only part of the story. If you want to know more (and, if you love your car, we're sure you do) write in for our free booklet to Advertising Department, Dunlop India Limited, Post Box No 9023 Calcutta 700 016.

We'll be happy to explain.

After all, being No 1 means having you on our side.

Dunlop SP Sport Radial is currently available for Hindustan Ambassador cars in size 165 SR 15 and Fiat 1100/Premier Padmini cars in size 155 SR 14.



India's No 1

DUNLOP SP SPORT RADIAL

Miles ahead in performance

HTC-DIL-4440 R

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SIKKIM

Death Of A Dynasty

THE last years of his life had been spent in bitterness and pain and even humiliation. He was a king without a kingdom, betrayed by his own people, his tiny Himalayan monarchy snatched rudely away by a mighty neighbour, his power and prestige reduced to nothingness. And then, the final denouement: deserted by his American wife, he lay stricken with cancer in an alien land.

When Palden Thondup Namgyal, 59, the former Chogyal of Sikkim, finally passed into legend and history, there remained the ultimate irony: his voice box had been removed three months earlier so there were no last words, no epitaph he could give himself, no final benediction to his people.

The irony, however, was not over. In death, if not in life, the Chogyal finally was king again and his tortured soul had found peace. For 20 days, his body, embalmed in New York where he died, lay in state in the royal monastery in Gangtok while thousands of mourners filed past, some sobbing uncontrollably, to pay their final farewell to the departed leader. At each corner of the tent-shaped coffin (the Chogyal, according to traditional custom, was placed seated in the classic Buddha pose) four members of the Sikkim Police maintained a 24-hour vigil, heads bowed and rifles reversed.

Stylised Pageantry: Only a king could have commanded, and deserved, such stylised pageantry. Instead of the sombre trappings of a funeral, the coffin room was a riot of colours. Two rows of wizened lamas in their red robes sat facing each other, eyes closed and lips moving silently in prayer. Huge prayer flags and tankhas with intricate designs hung solemnly from the ceiling. One hundred butter lamps flickered constantly in the centre of the room, bathing the scene in an eerie glow. There was also a symbolic show of defiance in the form of the red and white Sikkim national flag draped over the coffin and hiding the Chogyal's mortal remains from public view.

Next to the coffin, neatly laid out with spotless tableware, was an incongruous sight—a full meal, freshly cooked, which was served up thrice a day. At breakfast, for instance, there were two fried eggs, bacon, orange juice, a thermos jug of coffee and fruit. According to Buddhist tradition, the soul of the dead does not leave the body immediately, but at a moment termed auspicious by the lamas for a period upto 49 days after death. For economic reasons, since the family of the dead person has to feed the mourners, the actual cremation takes place within a week. In the Chogyal's case, the lamas had picked the 21st day after his death for the cremation.

Since the day his body had been flown in to Gangtok on January 31, a row of intricately designed tents had been erected on the grassy knoll separating the palace from the royal monastery. Under the tents, hundreds of female volunteers slaved day and night to provide meals for the hundreds who arrived daily from all parts of the rugged, mountainous state for the cremation. Next door, in the tiny Victorian building known as the Palace, the members of the Chogyal's family huddled in private grief, led by the bespectacled and self-assured scion of the Namgyal family, Wangchuk Namgyal, 29.

"His last days were peaceful and spent in meditation. I think he knew he was going to die and though he couldn't speak he made this quite obvious," says Palden Namgyal, the Chogyal's curly-haired son by his second wife, Hope Cooke, who studies in New York and was by his father's bedside when the end came. Also present was Bhuvanesh Kumari, member of the erstwhile royal fam[illegible] Patiala and a family friend as well as the former Chogyal's adviser. "He was a great man, a renowned scholar a[illegible] spontaneous show of grief is a measure of the affection th[illegible] had for him," she says.

On the day of the cremation, the royal family gathered [illegible] the coffin at 4.30 a.m. in the pre-dawn darkness to make [illegible] traditional offerings of scarves to the Chogyal's coffin. They [illegible] joined by the royal family of Bhutan, led by the queen mo[illegible] which is related by marriage to the Chogyal's family.

At 4.45, with dawn edging over the mountains, the coffin [illegible] brought out of the monastery and taken to a specially-erected [illegible] and placed on a gaily-decorated palanquin. Till 9 a.m., the [illegible] remained there while assorted VIPs including N.R. Lasker, [illegible] ter of state for home, and Homi Talyarkhan, governor of Sik[illegible] and commoners filed past silently to pay final homage. M[illegible] overcome by emotion, knelt and touched the ground with [illegible] foreheads in the traditional obeisance to a king. At 9.05, the [illegible] Chogyal set out on his final journey to the royal cremation gr[illegible] on top of a hill overlooking the capital. Leading the procession [illegible] a group of lamas carrying prayer flags and playing instru[illegible] Behind them marched a brass band playing funeral mu[illegible] Behind them was a police contingent with rifles pointing back[illegible] followed by a group of old women with prayer wheels ch[illegible] incantations. Then came the main body of the procession. [illegible] the Head Lama. Behind him, the two princesses, Yangchen [illegible] Hope Lizum, the latter, the 14-year-old daughter of the Chog[illegible] second wife Hope Cooke, carrying food and drink wrapped [illegible] white gauze.

Arduous Climb: The coffin itself was initially carried [illegible] male members of the royal family led by Prince Wangchuk [illegible] step-brother, Palden, and Simon Abraham, the English husb[illegible] Yangchen. The procession circled the royal monastery [illegible] before another set of pall-bearers took over the start[illegible] long seven-kilometre climb to the royal cremation [illegible]

Every 200 yards, the pall-bearers would be replaced by [illegible] from various localities along the route. In fact, for the la[illegible] kilometres of the route, the procession crawled up a narrow [illegible] path that was, in some places, little more than a goat track. [illegible] the procession over three hours to finally arrive at the crem[illegible] ground where the coffin was placed on top of a spe[illegible] constructed bell-shaped funeral pyre. The cremation ground [illegible] was a mass of humanity, with the more agile having clambered [illegible] trees to obtain a better view.

After an hour of rituals, the royal family paid their last [illegible] pects by throwing scarves onto the pyre after bowing thrice [illegible] folded hands, their foreheads touching the ground. Finally [illegible] moving sound of the Last Post echoing through the hills, [illegible] was lit and a huge pillar of smoke rose slowly in the hushed [illegible] casting its shadow over the entire area.

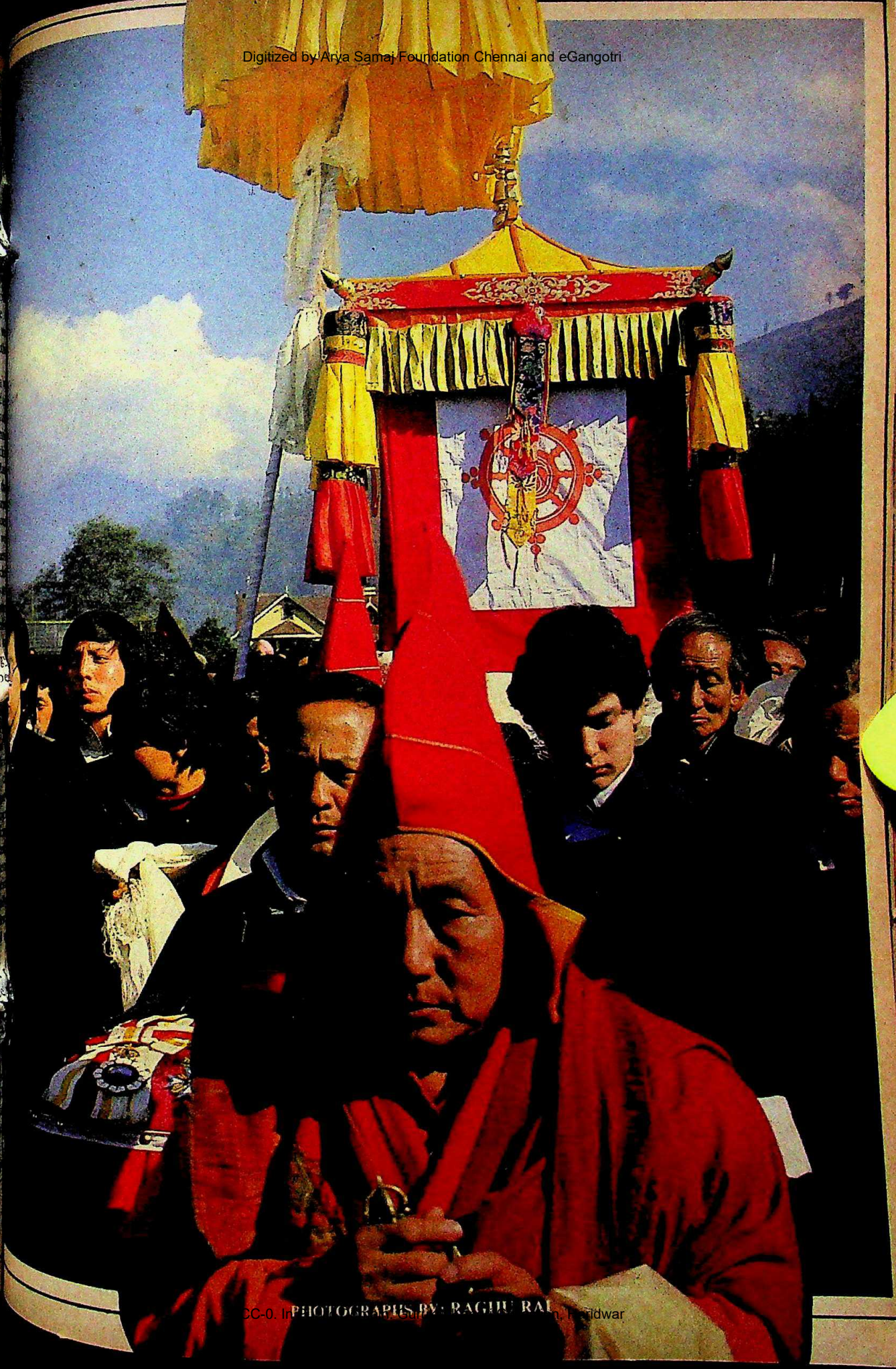
It was, in the end, a symbol of many things. The end [illegible] shadowy era and the tenuous beginnings of another. An [illegible] tribute to the memory of a lost kingdom and a disillusioned [illegible] But to the thousands of watching mourners, for that [illegible] moment, Sikkim was theirs again and not the 22nd state [illegible] Indian Union.

—DILIP BOBB in [illegible]

Facing page:
The procession arriving at the cremation ground

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

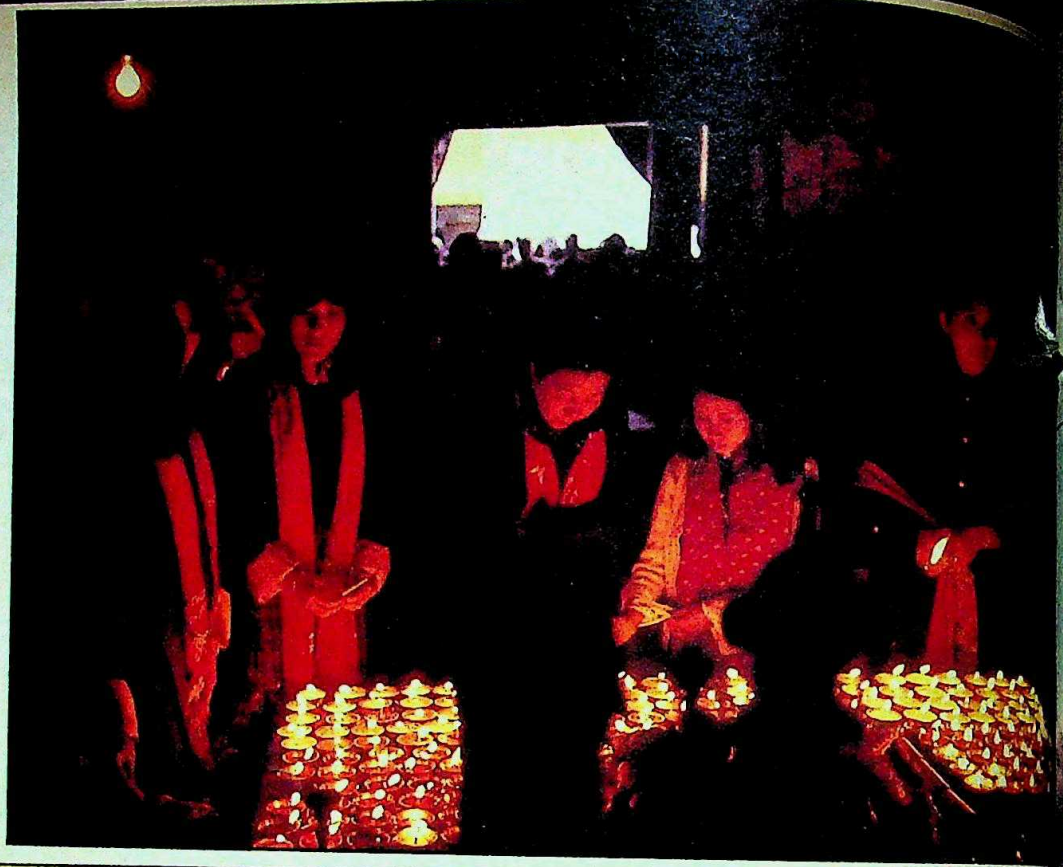
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



PHOTOGRAPHS BY: RAGHU RAI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Haridwar

Members of the Bhutan royal family lighting butter lamps in the royal monastery



A rare picture taken through a glass window of Wangchuk on the Chogyal's throne in the monastery flanked by family members

In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

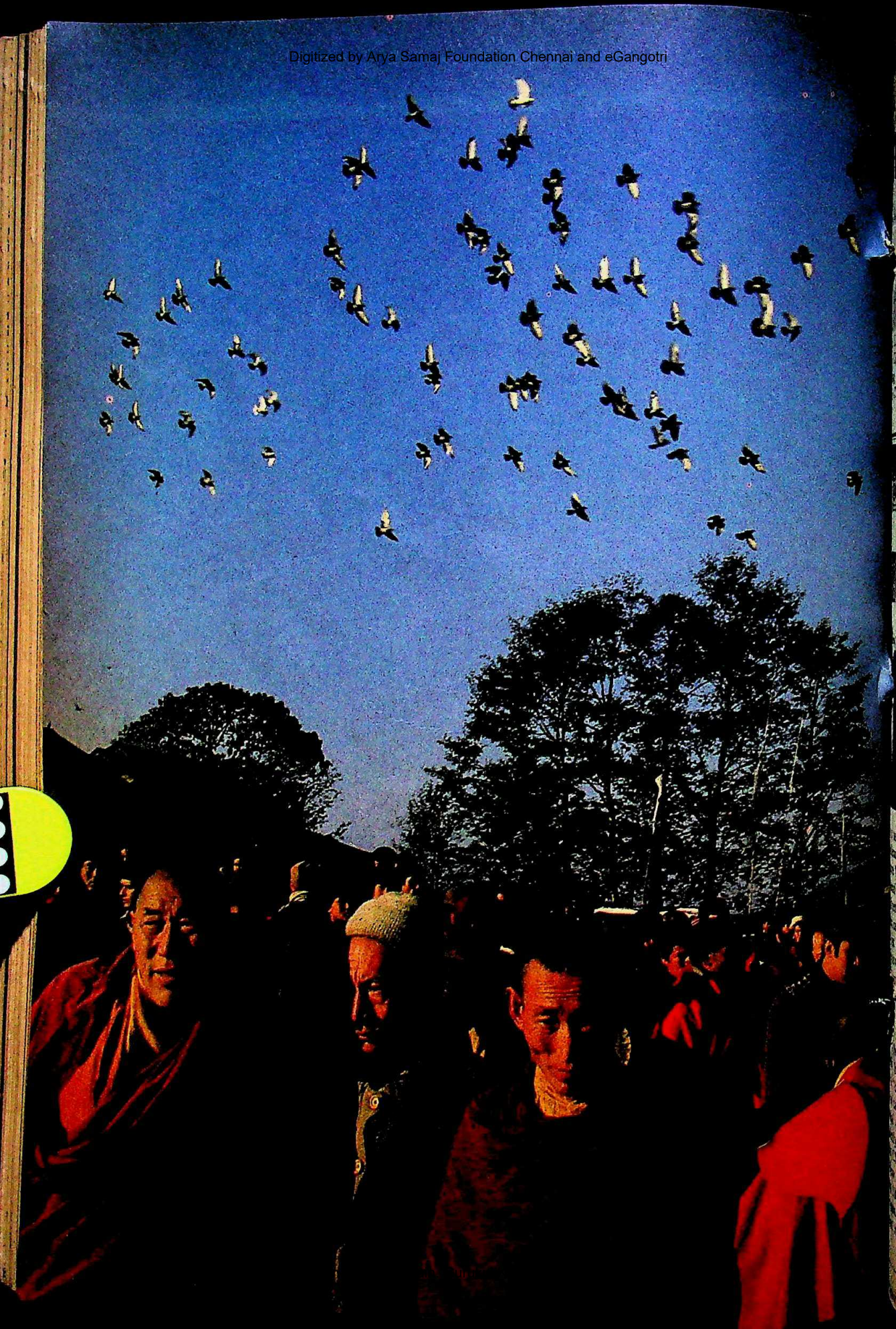
****

Overleaf

A flock o
pigeons forn
a symbolic backdro
to a group of lama
and mourner
outside th
royal palac

Collection. H

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



e S

On the
hill over
Sikkim's
a 300-yea
slowly
end. In
whitewash
asyama royal
ngetok, the m
Pelden Thond
hogyal of Sikki

ches. After sev
ack Sikkim (po
back in the new
of a dead k
oom to the head
ermony that
in a gabled
ay from the c
n Wangchuk
pectacled young
acknowledge

efore the cren
uzzing with
"crowned" imm
ceremony. Acco
ceremonies ha
the first on F
ogyal's body
York, and
the day befor
on the mornin
member of the

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

e Sounds Of Silence

On the crest of a barren hill overlooking Gangtok, Sikkim's miniature capital, a 300-year-old dynasty was slowly coming to an end. Inside a freshly whitewashed cement funeral ...syama royal crematorium high ...ngtok, the mortal remains of ...Palden Thondup Namgyal, the ...hogyal of Sikkim, were being re-

RAGHU RAI

...ches. After seven long years of ...ce, Sikkim (pop-3.15 lakh) was ...back in the news. But it was not ...of a dead king that ensured ...urn to the headlines but another ...ceremony that was quietly being ...in a gabled Victorian cottage ...way from the cremation ground. ...Wangchuk Namgyal, 29, an ...pectacled young man, was being acknowledged as the new

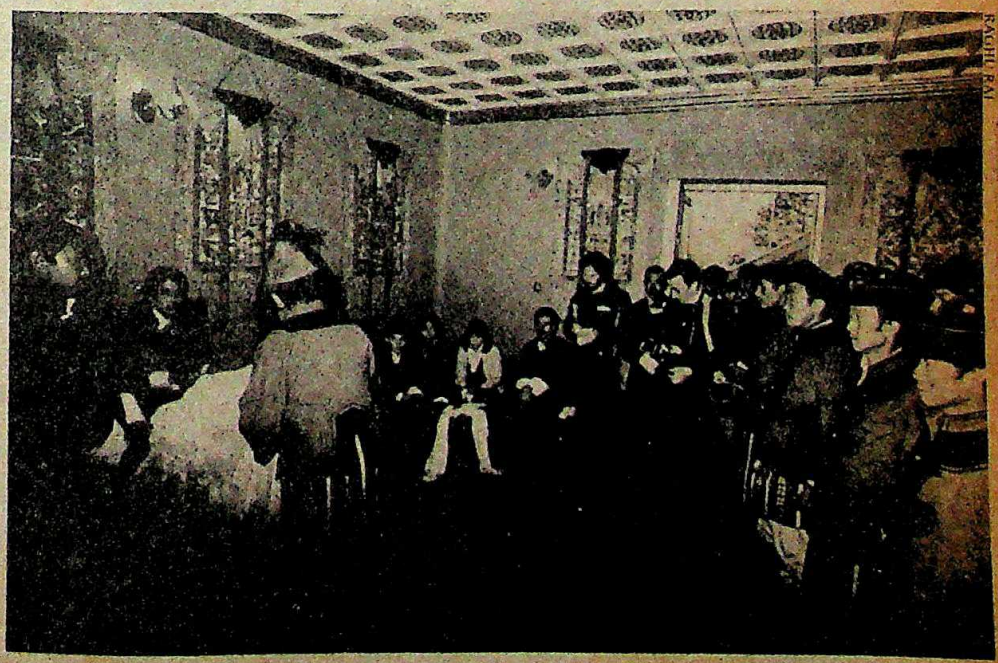
...efore the cremation, Gangtok ...uzzing with rumours that he ...crowned" immediately after the ...ceremony. According to sources, ...ceremonies had already taken ...the first on February 7, a week ...hogyal's body was flown back ...York, and the second on ...the day before the cremation. ...on the morning of the funeral, a ...member of the palace staff had made a point of informing journalists covering the event that the new Chogyal would be acknowledged by the people at 3 p.m.

Traditional Acclaim: Against that background, it is fairly obvious that Wangchuk was not as surprised, as is being made out, when he returned to the palace from the cremation to find hundreds of people gathered in the palace grounds. Ushered inside the palace drawing room, Wangchuk seated himself and one by one the people waiting outside, including 10 MLAs, were conducted inside where they presented Wangchuk with the traditional scarves, thereby acclaiming him as the 13th consecrated Chogyal of Sikkim.

The ceremony was unmistakably provocative and left nobody in any doubt that it represented homage being paid to a new king. Outside the royal palace, prominent lamas from various monasteries huddled together like ageing choirboys chanting benedictions and prayers for the success of the new "monarch". Though dignified and deliberately low-key, the "investiture" ceremony took on ugly undertones when high-spirited students caught up in the drama of the moment, marched around the palace grounds singing the banned Sikkimese national anthem and yelling "Long live the Chogyal". For a spontaneous act of defiance, the monarchists could not have chosen a better emotional moment. But viewed objectively, it was an act that was as foolhardy as it was provocative. According to royal custom, the official "coronation" of the new Chogyal is supposed to take place exactly a year from now.

But considering the strategic importance of Sikkim and the fact that it has been a state of the Indian Union since 1975, it is

Crowds of Sikkimese wait outside the palace to 'consecrate' the new Chogyal: well-timed emotional outburst



RAGHU RAI

Wangchuk receiving the traditional scarves in the illegal ceremony: tribute to a symbol

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

hardly likely that the Indian Government will stand by and watch that happen. It is equally obvious that the Indian Government was aware that the investiture ceremony was going to take place and even though it was unconstitutional, decided not to interfere. For one, with emotions running high owing to the cremation, any attempt to stop the ceremony would have surely triggered off violence and reopened old wounds.

By playing the "coronation" down and accepting it as a spontaneous, innocent reaction to the sorrow at the death of the former Chogyal, the state Government was convinced it was doing the right thing. More important, however, is the fact that even if the new Chogyal was announced, it matters little in political terms. In Sikkim's fragmented politics, Wangchuk wields as much power as a village headman. "He is a sort of vague symbol of unity among the hard core Lepcha and Bhutia minorities in the state, nothing more," says a political observer.

Secular Education: In fact, it was painfully obvious that Wangchuk was really basking in reflected glory and the tribute being paid was more in the memory of his dead father than any personal charisma of the son. Most of Wangchuk's 29 years have been spent abroad, mainly in England where he attended Harrow as a schoolboy. His later education was deliberately diverted into areas that had very little to do with the rites of royalty. Instead of Emily Post. Wangchuk was absorbing Peter Drucker while boning up for his Master of Business Administration, obviously with a view to managing the family's diverse business interests which include cardamom plantations, real estate, hotels and business partnerships abroad.

Wangchuk, in fact, was pretty much of a stranger to his own country and only returned four years ago to Gangtok to join his father. In that time, he has been maintaining a low profile and largely leading a cloistered life in the palace, rarely venturing out. Against that backdrop and Wangchuk's limited personal contact with the people, it is evident that the sudden rush of nationalistic blood on the part of those who invested him with an unofficial crown was in reality a salute to a symbol rather than the man. "They (the Sikkimese) are really a simple and superstitious people. The trouble is they are too easily led astray by the politicians in the state who are as crooked as any of their breed elsewhere," says Bhuvanesh Kumari.

Family Curse: But if Wangchuk was being used to feather other nests, there was ample exploitation available in the naivete of the populace. It is widely believed, for instance, that there is a curse on the house of Namgyal and only Namgyals with physical imperfections can rule the former kingdom. Wangchuk's grandfather, Sir Tashi

WANGCHUK NAMGYAL

"The Annexation Was Illega

WITH the death of Mewang Palden Thondup Namgyal the question now arises whether it is an end of a dynasty which represented inherited power, wealth and government. Not so, as far as the Namgyal House is concerned. For them the controversy brews on. Surprisingly, the former Chogyal's eldest son, Tenzing Topgyal Wangchuk Sisum Namgyal, states quite determinedly that monarchial rule and independence from India are what the people of Sikkim and therefore, he, want. Despite a British education, Wangchuk's perspective is far from progressive and he echoes much of his father's views; if not his dead elder brother's, who reportedly said to an Indian police officer: "We will stick to you like a leech and draw blood."

In spite of being in mourning, the handsome, soft-spoken Wangchuk agreed to give INDIA TODAY'S *Correspondent* MADHU TREHAN *an exclusive interview in his Palace in Gangtok. He took time out in between receiving his "subjects" who have now acknowledged him as the new Chogyal. Wangchuk was visibly moved and a touch relieved at the acceptance his people showed him. It had not been c whether the Indian influence had cha the people's attitude or that they mig afraid to declare their allegiance.*

On February 19, about 1,200 sons streamed in from 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. bowing and touching their heads times in front of their new Chogyal. matter how poor or ragged they were, placed before him white scarves worth each. When his father's sister presented scarf, he bowed and folded his hands return. With his brother and sisters, th was a glimmer of familial understanding their eyes met. The people's recep was important to Wangchuk and a poured in, he patiently sat on his "thro to receive them. The uncertainty and evident at the funeral were soon repl with a quiet confidence and assurance eased himself into his new "position".

Clearly new at giving interv Wangchuk chose to keep his Br brother-in-law, Simon Abraham, at side. Abraham, who is in advertising strikingly naive, persisted in intruding Trehan's conversation with Wangch Excerpts from the interview:

Wangchuk: the man who would be king

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Q. Do you think that the death of your father indicates an end of an era?

A. No, I don't think so. So long as there is truth and justice that era will not end.

Q. Have you now proclaimed yourself the new Chogyal?

A. It is not for me to proclaim myself the new Chogyal. It is for the people to accept and acknowledge me as the new Chogyal and you can see for yourself the support I have been shown by the people.

Q. Do you believe in the Divine Right to rule?

A. The Divine Right does not originate in the Buddhist doctrine. We do have the custom of automatic succession but on the death of the Chogyal, the heir apparent becomes the new Chogyal. Yes, by definition the monarchy is not elective but it is democratic. It is what the people want.

You have the system in Great Britain with the royal family functioning as figureheads and your own particular democratic Constitution stems from the British Constitution. You have a president who is not elected by the people.

Q. What work do you plan to do related to the development of Sikkim?

A. We are precluded from any participation in the governing of Sikkim. We have been restricted from all political activity. Nor are we allowed to join the administration. Factually, the annexation of Sikkim by India was not legal. You can see from the response we have had in the last few days how the people support us. Since 1975, people have not been allowed to visit the palace.

This surge of support that you see now was always there. The Indian government spread the rumour that the Chogyal was autocratic and not liked by the people. They said 97 per cent of the people of Sikkim voted for the annexation to India. If all these people are coming in to show their support now, why did the 97 per cent disappear? Where have they gone?

Q. But if the late Chogyal had the support of the people how could the Indian Army have walked in so easily?

A. Yes, it did. I'm glad you acknowledge the presence of the Indian army and how it did. Our people are simple people—they are even afraid to walk in the streets in Gangtok. How could they fight the Indian army?

Q. In what way do you want the situation changed in relation to India?

A. The Indian Government's stance is hypocritical. We are not being able to function. The function of the monarchy is to reflect the will of the people. The Government of a country reflects the sophistication of the people. Democracy does not come easily to many Third World countries. The concept of voting and canvassing is new to our people because they are still very simple.

Q. What do you think triggered off the situation that led to the so-called annexation of Sikkim?

A. There must have been a misrepresentation of policies of the late Chogyal by Government of India agencies. The late Chogyal offered to abdicate in a personal letter to Mrs Gandhi, stating it was not that he wanted to continue as Chogyal but Sikkim should remain independent. But there was no reply from Mrs. Gandhi.

Of course, the age of despotic, repressive rule is over. The monarchy today has to be responsive, intelligent and highly principled.

The Indian Government's stance is hypocritical. We are unable to function. The function of the monarchy is to reflect the will of the people.

Q. If, as you say they do, the people here look to you as their leader, is it not for you to think of ways to accomplish what you think is their wish?

A. We are a small country. We have no representation in any international body. We have no vote. There is little that can be done. There was dialogue between India and Sikkim before the annexation. We have taken initiatives but have got no response from the Indian Government.

Q. What do you think the late Chogyal could have done differently in his negotiations with the Indian Government?

A. Not much. He always hoped for a change in the Indian attitude. He made it very clear that he had no reservations about his own person or his family. He did make it clear that the return of the monarchy was not of prime importance. The independence of Sikkim was important.

He did not suffer all this pressure and humiliation for his personal gain. No one was allowed to see him since 1975. No one was allowed near the palace. It was a local state Government ban and it was lifted in 1979 because I think it became an embarrassment for people to see that the public was not allowed in.

Q. With your British education, can we hope for a more modern perspective? Do you plan to adhere to the same policies as your father?

A. My rule will not be any different.

Q. Do you want independence for Sikkim?

A. If that's what the people want.

Q. How do you propose to accomplish that?

A. India professes to be the greatest democracy in the world. If India does something against those principles, she loses a great deal. India has a lot to gain by Sikkimese independence. She has increasingly put herself forward as a leader of the Third World. India calls herself a non-aligned country. The annexation very much undermines that position. According to the treaty, India is obliged to protect us, not annex us.

Q. It seems India has little to gain by initiating talks with you, whereas you have everything to gain if you take the first step.

A. No, India has not gained anything by annexing Sikkim. We gave the Indian Government every facility as agreed upon in the Indo-Sikkim treaty. India has now alienated and antagonised the people of Sikkim. It used to be a friendly population. I am not against taking an initiative if the opportunity arises.

Q. What kind of opportunity are you waiting for?

A. I think that explains itself. The Indian Government's attitude has been constant and they have said that the people of Sikkim hated the Chogyal. That, as you see, is not true.

Q. What do you think of Morarji Desai's statement about Sikkim?

A. He said the manner in which Sikkim was annexed was wrong. But then, he went on to say there was nothing he could do about it. That is a totally hypocritical statement.

Q. How would you describe your father?

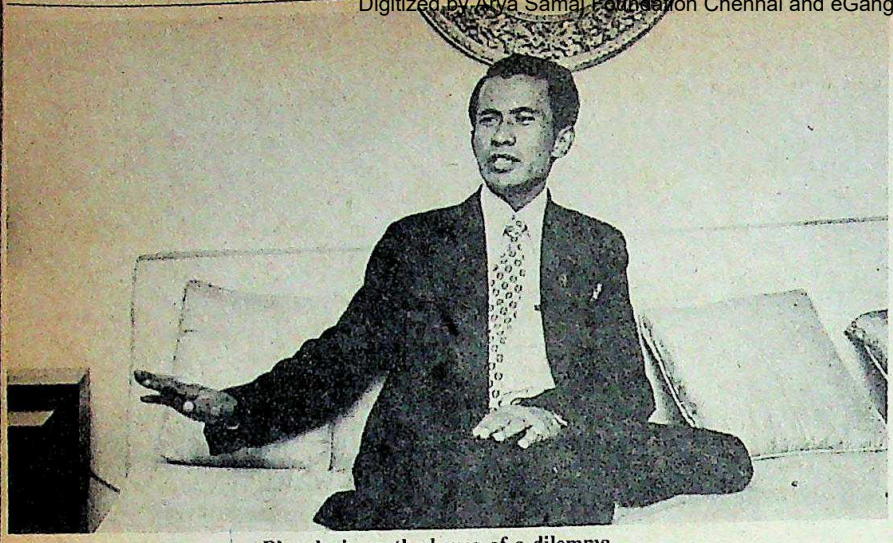
A. He was a very loving father. He was as a person, very gentle, very firm, with very strong principles. He lived always for Sikkim.

Q. What do you think the late Chogyal will be remembered for?

A. By his own people who knew him, including people in India, he would be known for his love and devotion to Sikkim in every respect—never compromising the trust and aspirations of the people, despite all the pressure and humiliation he faced.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



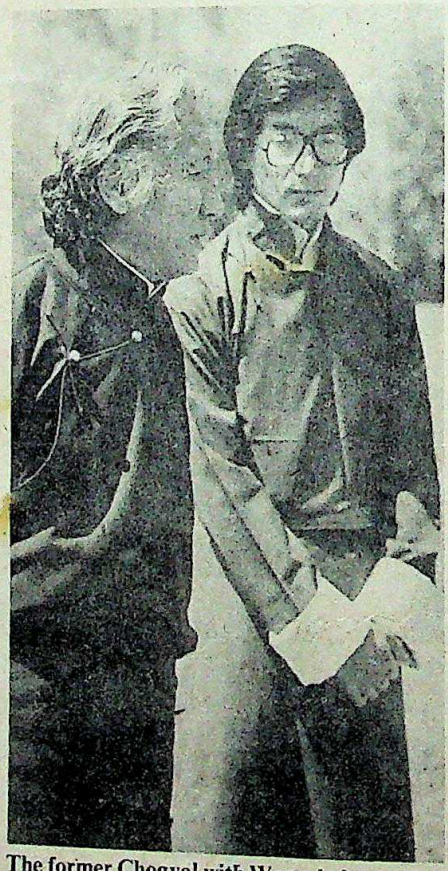
Bhandari: on the horns of a dilemma

Namgyal, was nearly blind in one eye. The last Chogyal, Palden Thondup, had a speech impediment. In fact, there is a startling similarity in the father and son situation.

P.T. Namgyal, the former Chogyal, was the second in line of succession and inherited the throne due to the death of his elder brother, who was physically perfect, in a plane crash in 1941. Similarly, Wangchuk's elder brother Tenzing, the rightful "crown prince", again a perfect physical specimen, died tragically in a car crash in 1978. Significantly, Wangchuk has a physical defect in that he wears glasses. That alone was enough to ensure that the superstitious minds of the local population were easily manipulated by vested interests.

Despite his provocative and defiant statements to the press (*see interview*), Wangchuk was evidently being used as a pawn by certain elements in the state, probably without his knowledge. On one side were the monarchists, who, though few in number, have lost no opportunity in raking up the issue of India's so-called "annexation" of Sikkim in 1975. To them, Wangchuk's investiture was a heaven-sent opportunity to resurrect their ranking grievances and place the Indian Government in an embarrassing position.

There was also covert pressure on Wangchuk from a second front—political elements opposed to Sikkim's present chief minister, the dapper and controversial Nar Bahadur Bhandari, 36. By creating trouble and tension in the state at what was a highly charged moment, they hoped and in some measure, succeeded in undermining Bhandari's position by raising doubts about his part in the "conspiracy". As it is, Bhandari's political views have been inconsistent. He was firmly opposed to the merger of Sikkim with India and was originally considered pro-Chogyal and pro-Nepal.



The former Chogyal with Wangchuk: reopening old wounds

As recently as December 1979, Bhandari told INDIA TODAY in an interview that his party (the Sikkim Janata Parishad) was opposed to the merger and insisted vehemently that "Sikkim is for Sikkimese". After the 1980 elections, Bhandari orchestrated his own little merger, of his party with the Congress(I) and crossed the political fence with no visible moral qualms. Now, his political opponents are accusing him of being pro-Chogyal once again and ... investiture of Wangchuk as a handy ... was Bhandari who persuaded the ... fork out the Rs 20 lakh spent for ... Chogyal's funeral and this makes hi... vulnerable to such accusations.

As far as the first pressure gro... monarchists, are concerned, the eff... their manipulations is transient and ... week had already receded into th... ground. In fact, they have negl... port for the kind of popular move... would like to spearhead. A vast major... the local population, of whom over ... cent are immigrants from Nepal, are ... apolitical. Even if Wangchuk or the m... chists are taking advantage of the su... tightening of political and emotional re... by talking of an independent Sikkim ... restoration of the monarchy, the rhetoric ... hardly go beyond that.

Archaic Dream: For one, there ... approximately 40,000 Indian troops ... rently stationed in Sikkim. For another ... are unlikely to get help from any ... political parties. Even those elements ... posed to Bhandari are convinced th... monarchy system in Sikkim today ... archaic and unworkable dream. "We ... certain sympathy for Wangchuk beca... his father's death, but in our opinion ... archy is a childish concept in today's ... text," says R.C. Poudyal, president ... Sikkim Congress(R) party which has ... in the 31-member Assembly.

For Bhandari to support the ... openly would be nothing short of suic... owes his allegiance to the Congress(I) ... Command. But though his party com... 23 out of the 31 Assembly seats, eff... unseat him have gathered strength in ... months. It was significant that six MLAs ... of the 10 who "recognised" the new Ch... in a special petition belonged to his ... party and it is obvious that Bhandari ... opposition even from within the party.

An articulate man who has risen ... an ordinary teaching job in a school ... chief minister's post and its attr... perks—like one of the three Mercedes ... Sikkim (the other two belong to Gov... Homi Talyarkhan and the former Chog... family)—he is a controversial figure ... political future currently hangs in ... ance. In a recent petition to Pre... Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister ... Gandhi, leaders of Sikkim's Opposition ... rty, the Congress(R), listed an 11-p... cumentation of alleged corruption ... lated charges against Bhandari. "He ... confident that he makes no attem... conceal his blatant misuse of power," ... Poudyal.

Sensitive Issue: Bhandari's curr... blem, however, is how exactly he sh...

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Cooke; motivated allegations

six rebels who acknowledged as the new Chogyal. If he goes easy he could be accused of being anti- pro-Chogyal. If he takes action, alienate a large section of the who would be easily convinced indifferent to the institution of the who was a religious head as well as king. Bhandari had originally he was considering bringing charges against the rebels but obser- that the Centre will prevent him ing out his threat. The obvious that public opinion would be by their arrest.

week, however, there were al- that the messy affair was quietly under the carpet through some stage horse-trading. According from Gangtok, the six Congress (I) signed the petition have with- support to the Chogyal and that it was done in a moment of Similarly, Wangchuk, after his thusiasm, has withdrawn back into possibly regrets the entire affair Even the Centre, according to decided to ignore the matter and low-key as possible.

Handicap: Wangchuk, on his hardly like to live out the rest of his father did after 1975, or, ant, repeat the mistakes that his which led to the merger of India and the abolition of the Though a man of considerable ligence and personal charm, the gyal's main handicap was his stance to change with the ti- refused to give adequate repre- the majority Nepali community the Lepchas and Bhutias. He maintain personal contact with and when the final crunch came, ned him in favour of a merger. was that his speech impediment embarrassed him far more than people believed," says Bhuvanesh Kumari, "eventually it got so bad that he virtually stopped speaking and people mistook that for indifference."

Sikkim's history has been an unfortunate series of convoluted events and though its eventual merger with India was inevitable, it was clearly the late Chogyal who accelerated the process. Originally a British protectorate, Sikkim first entered the Indian embrace when it became a member of the Indian Chamber of Princes which included India's erstwhile princely states. In 1947, when the other princely states signed instruments of accession and merged with the dominion of India, Sikkim refused to accede to India's demands that it do the same. It was only three years later, in 1950,

Even if Wangchuk or the monarchists are taking advantage of the sudden tightening of political and emotional reflexes by talking of an independent Sikkim and restoration of the monarchy, the rhetoric can hardly go beyond that.

that Sikkim recognised the advantages and under the Indo-Sikkim Treaty signed that year between the Chogyal, Sir Tashi Namgyal and the Indian Government, recognised itself as a protectorate of India.

Under the agreement, Sikkim's defence, external affairs and communication were to be looked after by India but the kingdom would enjoy autonomy with regard to its "internal affairs". The Chogyal, however,

Dorji: controversial role

continued to steer a dangerous course and his second wife, Hope Cooke, an American socialite, added to the crisis with motivated allegations being freely aired that she was connected to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The Indian Government, however, was more concerned with the Chogyal's relations with the Chinese and set out to stir Sikkim's political cauldron.

Campaign: They were helped considerably in their efforts by the then chief minister, Kazi Lhendhup Dorji, who considered the Chogyal a power-mad despot and launched a campaign against the Chogyal which culminated in bloody demonstrations in 1972 and 1973. In desperation, the Chogyal was forced to ask the Indian Government for help to control the law and order situation under the May 8, 1973, agreement. The agreement called for a "more democratic constitution" and elections on the basis of one-man-one-vote were introduced.

Though the Chogyal bitterly opposed India's moves, it was obvious even then that the die was cast. In April 1975, for what are still hazy reasons, the Indian army surrounded the Chogyal's palace in Gangtok and placed him under house arrest, eventually sealing him off effectively from the rest of the population. A day later, the Sikkim Assembly spearheaded by chief minister Dorji abolished the institution of the Chogyal and declared Sikkim a constitutional unit of India.

In the referendum held five days later, an overwhelming vote approving the merger sealed the Chogyal's fate and a week after the referendum, Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union. With the Chogyal's death last month, the wheel has come full circle and it is now his son who is reopening old wounds and flexing his comparatively puny political muscles. But if past events are any indication, it will cause merely surface ripples on Sikkim's placid face.

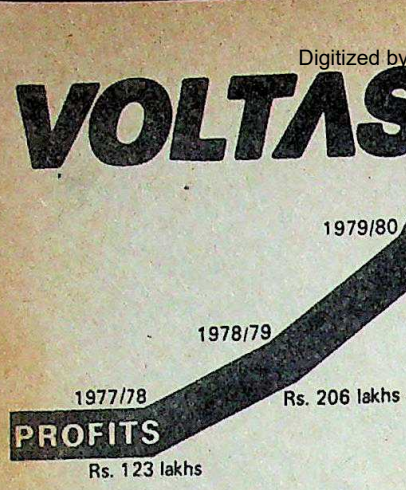
—DILIP BOBB

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

VOLTAS Profits double for third year in succ

Company poised fo sustain says Chairman



Mr Akbar Hydari

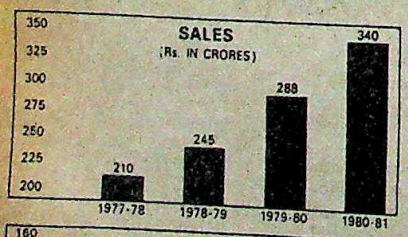
In his Statement to the Shareholders, Mr. Akbar Hydari, Chairman, highlights the major gains made by Voltas during the year 1980-81.

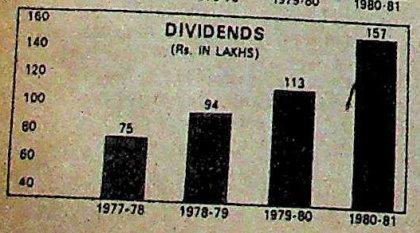
For the third year in succession, pretax profits doubled, enabling the Board to recommend a dividend of 20% (18% for the previous year). This higher dividend is also payable on the one-for-four bonus issue made during the year.

Also, the Company has transferred to reserves a larger sum than ever before, and increased its sales to a record level of Rs. 340 crores.

LONG-TERM STRATEGY PAYS OFF

"In my Statement to you last year," Mr. Hydari says, "I dwelt at some length on the 'Strategy for the Future' which we had evolved ... leading us to pursue a significantly altered course and to undertake new activities ... (as well as on) our efforts to use more efficiently our human, technical and financial resources. Progress in these matters has brought about our better performance."

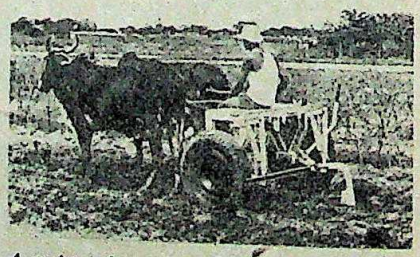




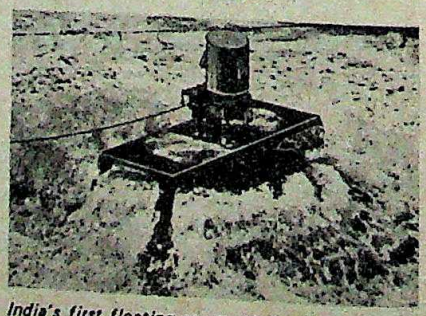
SOCIALLY PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITIES

While expressing satisfaction at the Company's increased profitability, Mr. Hydari goes on to point out that profits can arise from a variety of causes: some planned, others merely fortuitous; from activities that benefit society, or from short-term opportunities.

"It is not merely profits which we have sought as our primary goal," he says. "In addition to aiming at higher profit levels, we have by and large sought to engage ourselves increasingly in industrial and commercial activities which are socially purposeful."

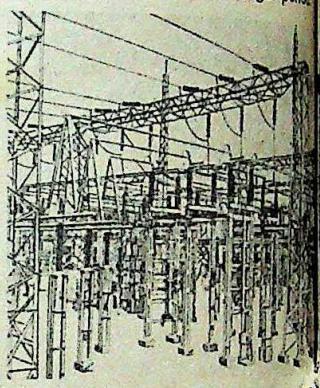


A variety of attachments adapts this animal-drawn 'tractor' for a number of agricultural operations. An Agricart, it doubles as a conventional bullock cart when required.



India's first floating aerator. Voltas is now expanding its range of pollution control equipment.

"We have in our strategy," he explains, "sought to combine activities which can be immediately rewarding, including accelerated growth of our long-established operations, with others which we realise will be commercially successful only after a somewhat longer period."



This switchyard, for a super Thermal Power Station, was put up as a complete turnkey installation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VOLTAS LONG-TERM STRATEGY

- Providing inputs and services for higher farm output
- Enlargement and modernisation of the Company's manufacturing base
- Greater emphasis on turnkey projects
- Technology for combating environmental pollution
- Wider range of high quality, low cost consumer products
- Increased involvement in export markets
- Focus on appropriate technology
- Adapt corporate structure to future needs

As part of this overall strategy, Mr. Hydari, "we have time and again rejected business propositions and missed opportunities which, while they may have been profitable, did not fit into our long-term strategy."

In the context of socially purposeful activities, Mr Hydari also speaks of special satisfaction derived by the Company from its commitment to

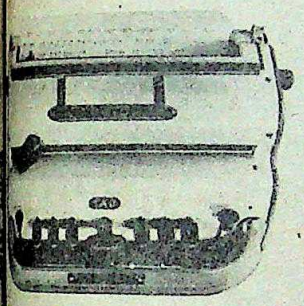
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

uccession

tained growth,

of the handicapped and the



first braille typewriter. This compact, machine was developed and launched year by Voltas.

IND LAID FOR AINED GROWTH

e of the major causes of concern past was the Company's inability st adequately in the health and ation of its own manufacturing ors. This, in turn, led to high t costs and diminished competi- ength.

Hydari expresses satisfaction at that, during the last two years, pany has been able to start ing its reserves. This will not only urgently needed replace- capital assets, but will also resources for diversification and on.

gnant organization," Mr. Hydari ould not only damage the long ests of shareholders, but it reduce our ability to meet the aspirations of our employees ed living standards, apart from our desire to create progressi- avenues for productive employ- to establish new activities and

ing about the Company's new expansion and diversification, says: "Some of these, like the ture of hydraulic truck cranes, be in the process of implement- while others are a long way from ranging from products nearing marketing stage to ideas which embryonic."

means of ensuring success on this front, he points out that "we continue to give special attention to our Research and Development capabilities as well as to the sharpening of our marketing skills.'

Hydraulic Truck Crane—soon to be made in India by Voltas in technical collaboration with P & H Harnischfeger Corporation, U. S. A.

NEW MANAGEMENT STYLE TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS

"In 1977, when I became Chairman of this great Company," recalls Mr Hydari, "I did so not only because I had abiding faith in the future of Voltas but also because I was persuaded that I could contribute in some measure to the rehabilitation of the organisation which was passing through a difficult period... To see Voltas rise again since then, as it has done steadily with increased profitability and with greater involvement in meaningful activities, has been for me a most rewarding experience."

Giving the credit for the Company's revival to its "indefatigable and brilliant Managing Director" and his team, Mr. Hydari says: "Now that the multi-pronged strategy evolved for the Company has taken root and has even begun to bear fruit, we are all set for a new phase of development."

This, he says, is what led the Managing Director, Mr. A.H. Tobaccowala, to decide that a different style of management was needed, "to culminate in a genuinely corporate self - sustaining organization."

In the new structure, Voltas will become a Board - managed corporation. Operating management will be in the hands of a group of very senior executives, headed by the President, Mr. R.C. Sarin.

A vital part of the new management style, says Mr. Hydari, is "an atmosphere of internal cooperation and real harmony," because no matter how well conceived a strategy and well intentioned a leadership the organization has, "we cannot thrive and prosper unless our employees are made aware of and accept the Company's goals, and realise that their expectations and objectives are not at all in conflict with those of the organization for which they work."

Concluding his Statement, Mr Hydari goes on to say: "This then seems to me the appropriate time to yield the Chair to Mr. Tobaccowala not so much as a reward for his outstanding services but as an added assurance that the Management will receive the guidance of someone whose knowledge of the intricacies of Voltas is unrivalled. The Board has accepted my recommendation that Mr. Tobaccowala should assume the Chairmanship from 1st September 1982".

On a personal note, he adds: "Watching the Voltas story unfold since I became a Director in August 1964 has been fascinating, and I look forward to further chapters with the greatest interest."

VOLTAS LIMITED

DIVISIONS
Agro-Industrial Products
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration
Appliances
Chemicals
Electrical
Industrial Machinery & Accessories
Machine Tool and Materials Handling
Mining and Construction Equipment
Pharmaceuticals and Consumer Products
Project Engineering
Textile Machinery

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held at Patkar Hall, Bombay 400 020, on February 10, 1982 at 3.30 pm.

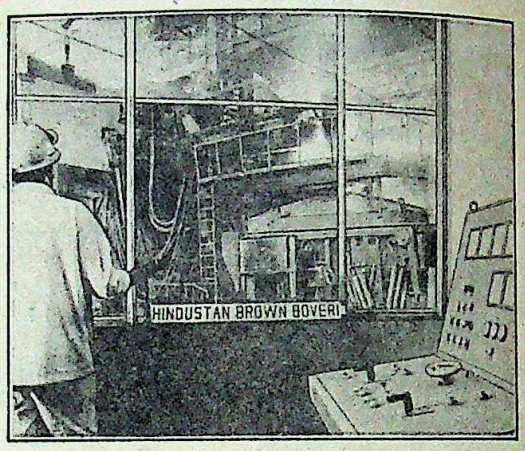
VL PAD 8202

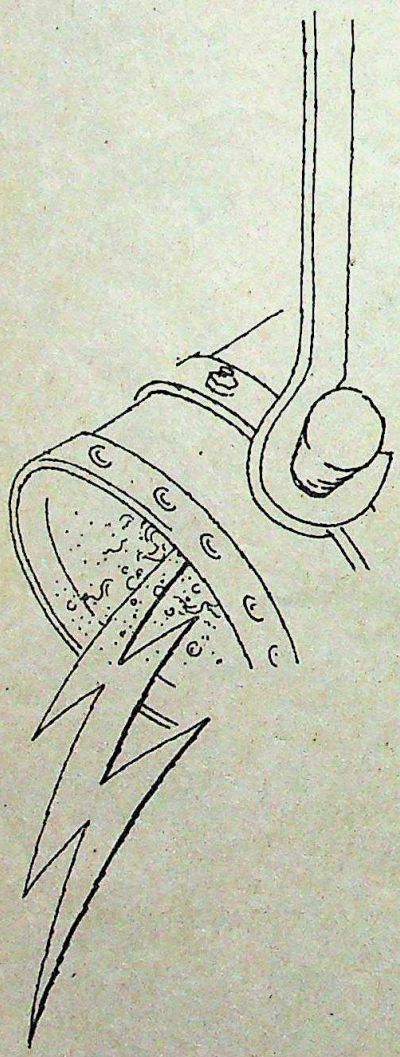
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The things we do with power...

We harness it... to meet vital industries' metal needs.





Heating and melting systems from HBB.

We have proved our mettle — by helping foundries and steel plants to melt, heat and mould metals and alloy steel.

Our melting and heating systems are covered by the system approach. Installations are custom-built, erected and commissioned for complete problem solution and total reliability.

We not only pioneered the country's largest arc and induction melting furnaces and billet heaters, but have been active in other areas as well. Such as EHV and HV transmission and distribution systems, sophisticated electronics and a comprehensive range of dependable motors. All backed by the proven know-how of our collaborators, BBC Brown Boveri, acknowledged all over the world for the last 90 years.

Today, our R&D Centre is actively pursuing solar energy as an alternative energy source — making a valuable contribution to our tradition of progress.

BROWN BOVERI **HINDUSTAN BROWN BOVERI**

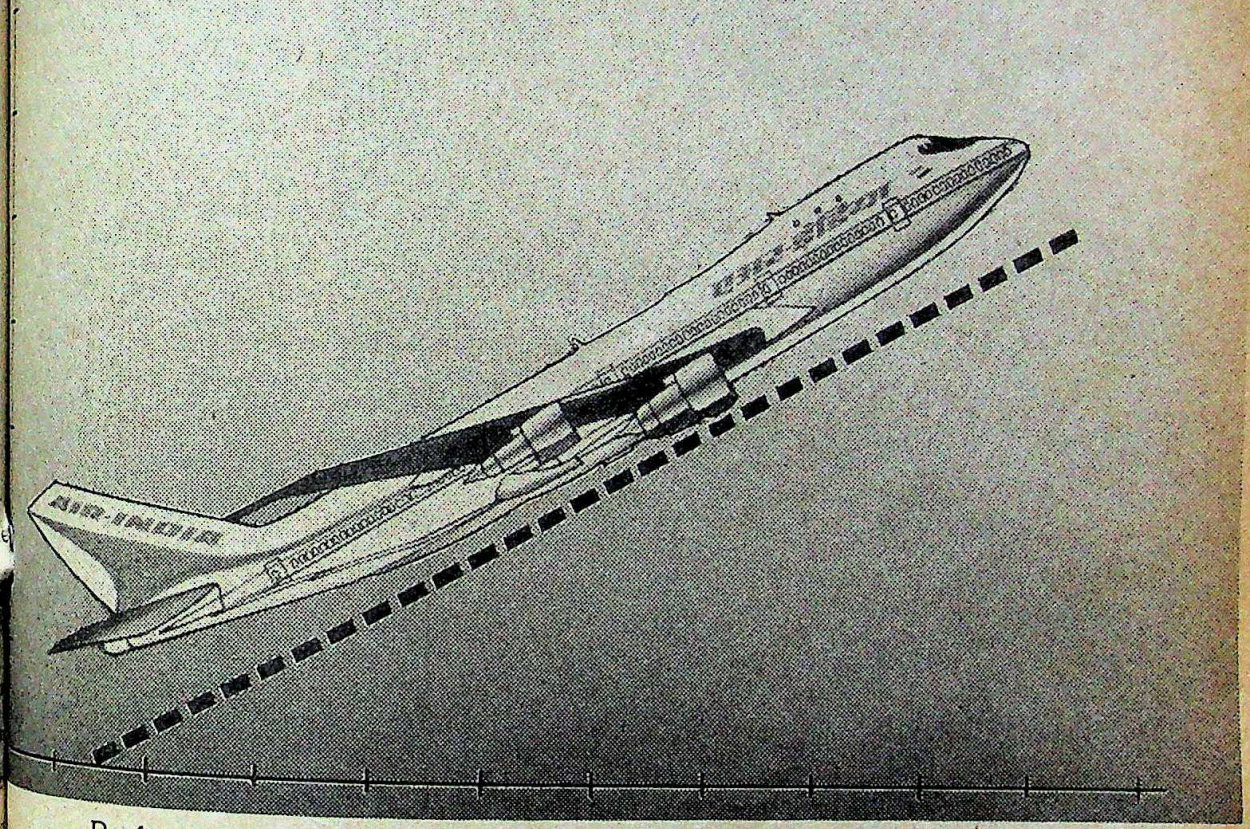
HBB—making the most of energy, with high technology systems

maa(n)HBB

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

While most airlines are in the red, Air-India is making a profit this year.



Profit is sweet music to our ears. But it means much more: it means that Air-India has succeeded in defying a global airline crisis and emerged triumphant.

It was no easy task and it meant a lot of shoulders to the wheel. Innovative ideas were implemented: to save fuel, optimise fleet utilisation and plan cost-efficient routes. Efficiency measures were stepped up at every stage of operation.

All this, without compromising the high standards of Air-India's service to the passenger.

Our efforts have borne fruit. This is a moment of satisfaction but not complacency. For the good work must go on.

The flag must fly higher.

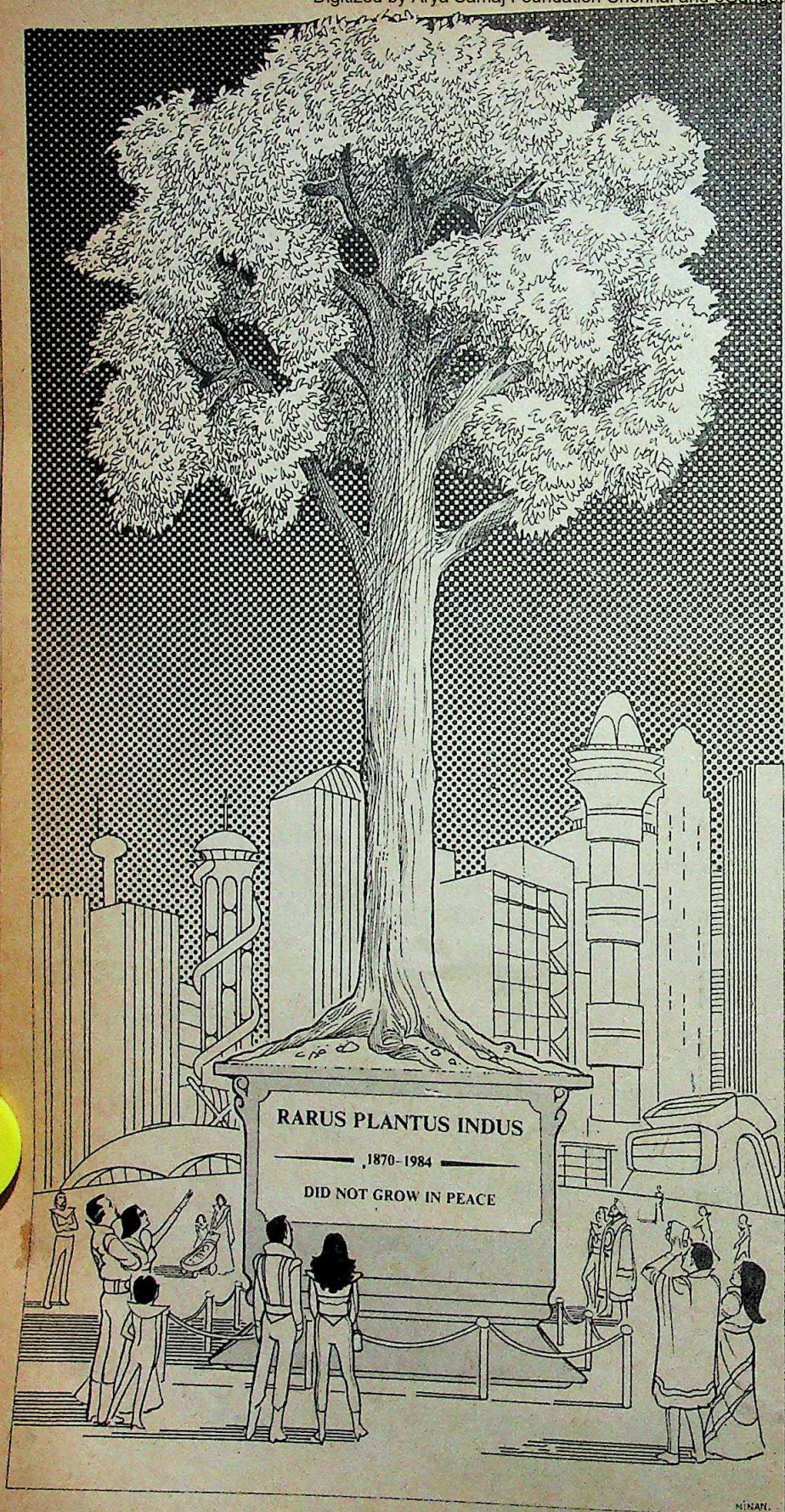
Official Carrier
Games, Delhi 1982

एअर-इंडिया
AIR-INDIA
The flag is flying high

HTB-AIR-7800 R

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



NEW Delhi, March 20[illegible] the forty-fourth floor [illegible] apartment complex, in Room [illegible] six-year-old Preeti sat on a plas[illegible] watching a television programme. T[illegible] around her was made entirely of [illegible] doors, windows, beds, chairs. Preeti's [illegible] bent over a pot of stew on a solar [illegible] which cactii curry bubbled: their dai[illegible] boiled, fried or raw.

The geography lesson had [illegible] television. There were very few scho[illegible] and teaching was mostly done on te[illegible] Only the affluent could send their chil[illegible] school: a note-book cost Rs 60 and [illegible] book, made from precious yellow pape[illegible] than Rs 200. On the screen the teac[illegible] explaining the physical features o[illegible] According to him, the country was di[illegible] three types of terrain: barren hills and [illegible] tains, huge swamps and vast stre[illegible] desert. The biggest swamp in the north [illegible] Indo-Gangetic Swamp and in the so[illegible] Cauvery Swamp. While the Himala[illegible] very high "rocky" mountains mark[illegible] steep ravines and gullies, the Vindh[illegible] the Western Ghats were huge sand[illegible] dotted occasionally by cactii. India [illegible] called a tropical desert swamp.

Twenty years ago, said the teach[illegible] was filled with lovely green forests, th[illegible] est of fruits and the healthiest of p[illegible] all the forests had been cut down a[illegible] had crept over the fields. Preeti was [illegible] disbelievingly at the television so her [illegible] decided that she would take her to the [illegible] nearby where they displayed apples [illegible] and other fruits. But the visit would [illegible] be next week because Preeti was su[illegible] take her monthly bath: there was no [illegible] taking her out to be covered with d[illegible]

Moreover, a sandstorm seem[illegible] building up. Preeti's mother looked [illegible] window. Delhi looked like a concre[illegible] Trees which once shaded the aven[illegible] things of the past and only an endl[illegible] high-rise buildings was visible. Now [illegible] where Preeti stayed, Baldev Singh [illegible] family watched the approaching [illegible] fearfully from their ramshackle h[illegible] Singh had brought his family to [illegible] shelter after the giant Gangetic Swam[illegible] lowed up his fertile land years ago.

In fact all the farmers had migra[illegible] city as their fields had long since [illegible] barren. Now they lived in millions of [illegible] had cropped up on the outskirts [illegible] While those in the high-rise buil[illegible] safer, the hut dwellers were under th[illegible] threat of being swamped by sandst[illegible] frequently and regularly swept thro[illegible] or of being drowned in the occasio[illegible] Delhi had become a congested and [illegible] with a population of 20 million. [illegible] same for all the other cities in In[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

under Blunder

ALYPTIC as the prece- scenario may appear, threat is frighteningly Deforestation's re- ntless march is stea- the country bare of its forest behind barren man made de- majestic coniferous forests of to the deciduous belt of the the tropical evergreen canopy ern Ghats, the story is tragi- indiscriminate destruction of eventually turn India into hospitable wasteland.

ngy office in the bowels of in New Delhi, Narain the bespectacled inspector- ests, peers gloomily at a pile ing the damage done by so far. "Experts recognise stages in the march of man; nated by forests, civilisation ests and civilisation dominat- says, "our country is now an acute phase of the third ilisation dominating forests destroying them and destroy- process. This is not an empty

t, in fact, is far more. The ment's Forest Department estimates that within the last three decades, 4.5 million hectares of forests or an area the size of Tamil Nadu, have vanished, leaving behind barren land. The national forest policy of 1952 envisaged the country's forest cover being raised from 23 per cent to 33 per cent of the total land area. Three decades later, it has been reduced to an ecologically mind-boggling 10 per cent. Every year, lush green forests the size of New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta combined are being devastated with criminal abandon, leaving behind the seeds of a future disaster that is Orwellian in its magnitude.

Currently, only five out of India's 22 states (Himachal, Orissa, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh and Assam) come anywhere near the desirable one-third land area under forest cover. Further, most states exist in the bliss of ignorance. Orissa, for instance, stoutly insists that 43.6 per cent of its land area is forested while satellite pictures taken six years ago clearly show that the actual figure is an ecologically insufficient 30.1 per cent. Other states are no less culpable:

► Himachal Pradesh's forest area is a mere 19 per cent compared to the official claim of 39.1 per cent with the giant deodars in the famed Kulu valley having become virtually extinct. An estimated Rs 50 crore worth of trees each year are the victims of illegal felling by contractors who smuggle the precious timber to the ravenous wood industries of the plains.

► In Uttar Pradesh, satellite pictures show the towering Himalayas stripped bare of their thick coniferous cover to a height of almost 2,800 metres—the limit of year-round human habitation.

► Madhya Pradesh, which boasts of the largest forest belt in the country (16.6 million hectares) has lost more than two million hectares of teak, sal and bamboo forests; the largest amount of forest cover lost by any single state.

► In Assam, another forest-rich state, only 23.03 per cent of reserve forests have survived the combined onslaught of 380 forest-based industries including 40 plywood factories and 10 paper mills. Official statistics, however, still blissfully maintain that 39.2 per cent of the area is under forest cover.

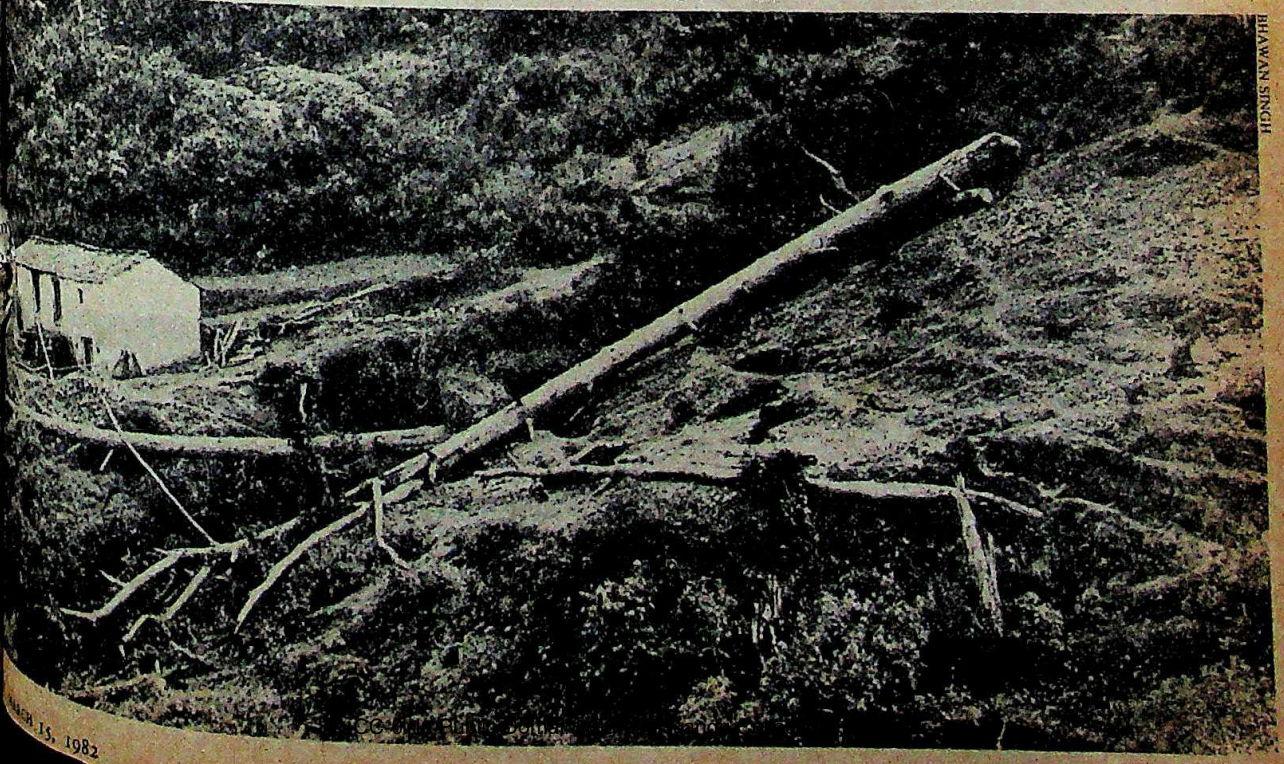
► In Karnataka, the mangrove forests along the west coast have all but disappeared, the scrub forests of the Deccan plateau denuded and the evergreen forests reduced to a paltry 5 per cent from the original 20 per cent.

► Maharashtra projects a sorrier picture with vast areas, particularly in Ratnagari district, having been laid bare of forest cover.

► West Bengal has lost 3.2 lakh hectares of its forest in the past 30 years.

The brutal rape of India's forests has raised the curtain on a man-made ecological catastrophe of unprecedented magnitude which, in its ultimate effect, could threaten life more climatically than the combined fury of all natural disasters. The destruction of forests is relentlessly transforming all moun-

A felled tree lies on a hillside: amazing massacre



BHAWAN SINGH

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

tains and hills into uncontrollable barren landslide zones. It threatens to convert the country's fertile river basins into unproductive swamps. It is pulling the deadening desert zones over green agricultural lands. It is incessantly adding to the unending flood of rural migrants to overcrowded towns and urban conglomerates. It is making maneaters out of tigers and rogues out of elephants. It is fast threatening to take India to an unenviable era where not only food will be scarce but there will not be fuel to cook it. A sombre Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi told foresters in Dehra Dun last month: "If we care for our future we must save our forests."

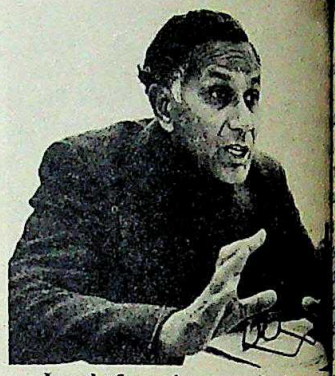
Balance Destroyed: In more specific terms, the galloping destruction of the country's forests has succeeded in overturning the delicate ecological balance between soil and vegetation, ushering in attendant dangers (*see box*). The thick canopy of overgrowth in tropical forests act as rainbreakers, reducing the damage to the topsoil. With deforestation, the rich topsoil is washed away by torrential rain, leaving barren land and a high rate of siltation in river beds. For instance, owing to the denudation in the north-eastern hills of Arunachal Pradesh, the bed of the Brahmaputra river has risen by as much as 14 feet, increasing the danger of floods.

B.B. Vohra, chairman of the National Committee for Environment Planning (NCEP) a body that advises the Government on environmental policies, estimates that every year, 6,000 million tonnes of topsoil equivalent in nutrients to twice the annual production of fertiliser, is washed away, resulting in a loss of around Rs 1,000 crore. It has reduced 7 per cent of the country's cultivable land to barrenness or an area capable of producing half the country's annual foodgrain requirement. Two years ago, Vohra assessed that it would cost at least Rs 50,000 crore—half the entire public sector outlay in the Sixth Plan—to put the country's land and forests back in order.

The grim statistics march through countless reports and surveys like the swathes of bare land left behind by deforestation. The Birla-funded Economic and Scientific Research Foundation estimates that out of a total of 306 million hectares of cultivable land, 145 million hectares or 45 per cent of the land area is seriously threatened with erosion and is desperately in need of soil and water conservation measures, as is at least a quarter of the entire forest area in the country. Soil erosion and high siltation in river beds have jeopardised no less than 39 major river valley projects which generate more than half the country's power requirements and irrigate one-quarter of its total food crops. Says well-known zoologist Satish Chandran of Trivandrum: "The entire ecological system is disintegrating. Some of the areas look like Hiroshima after the blast."

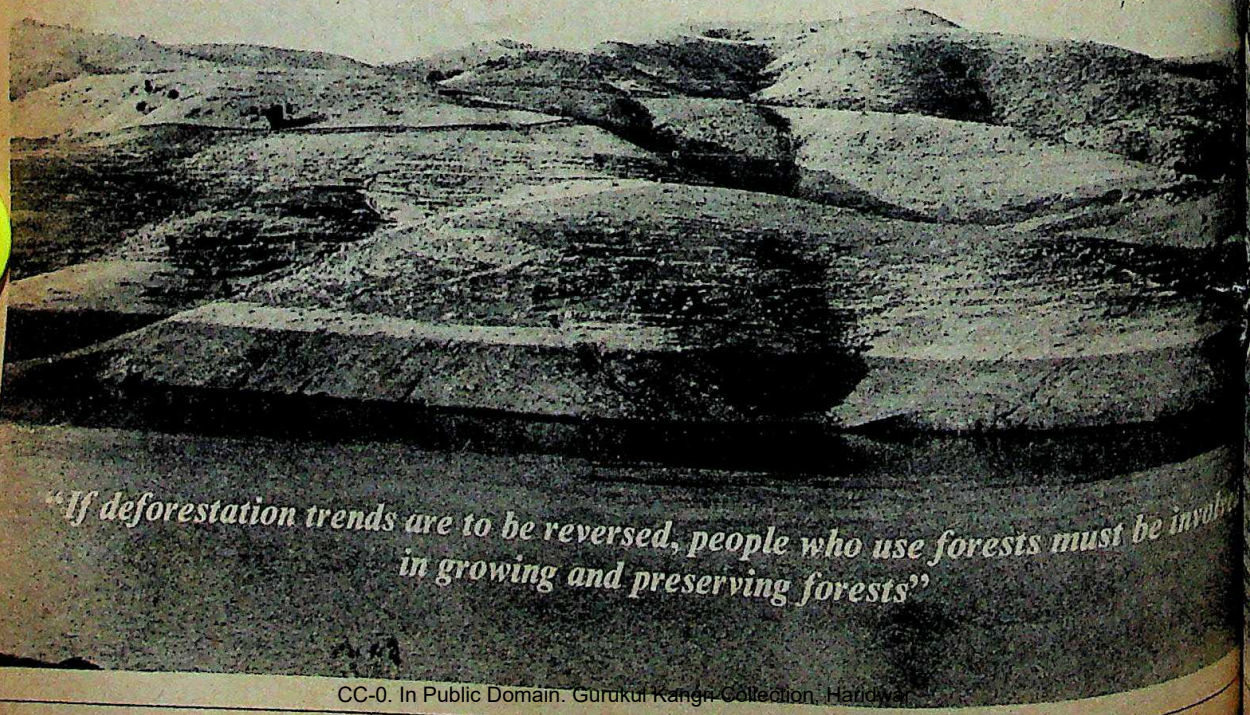
The National Commission on Floods estimates that the area vulnerable to has doubled from 20 million hectare million hectares. Last year, a tot states experienced devastating flo which 1,181 people and 58,000 head o perished. The total annual loss due t averages out at an estimated Rs 80

Floods: Siltation in river b reached disastrous proportion Brahmaputra bed has risen by 14 f



Jayal: forseeing an ecological di

Jhelum in Kashmir has overflowed in in 13 years out of 20 and the probab floods in Kashmir valley was found t high as 70 per cent. In Bhak Ramganga reservoirs the rate of s was estimated to be one and a half t assumed rate. "At the explosive sedimentation there will hardly Himalayan reservoir left and the w



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

power system in the Indo-
ain will be jeopardised," warns
L. Shah, emeritus scientist of the
Laboratory of Hill Agri-
ora.

heading for an ecological disas-
Nalni Jayal, joint secretary,
of Environment (DOE). The DOE
mple of the Government agen-
with the problems of defore-
the DOE was formed two years
hailed optimistically as the
's trouble-shooting agency en-
the task of ending mindless
But so far it has done precious
ials like Jayal admit, and is still
of "organising itself". The
incredibly, has so far been given
reference and is currently show-
being slowly strangled by the
noose. A state forest official,
about the DOE's contribution to
quipped derisively: "Haven't
They're busy studying defore-
Antarctica."

is not the only agency at which
gers are being pointed. The
been largely dispensing advice
Istens to. Says one ecologist:
has no eyes to see and no
k. It concentrates on dishing
that nobody wants to eat."
Forest Research Institute in
the country's premier insti-
ly claims that its most signi-

RAGHU RAI

Felled logs lie in the forest: alarming massacre

ficant achievement has been forestry product research, an area that directly benefits industry, the indirect cause of deforestation. In fact, K.M. Tewari, its grey-haired president, admits candidly that the institute has not made a single study on the total impact of deforestation. Most ecologists and conservationists unanimously agree that the Central Government agencies are predominantly populated by people living in ecological ivory towers, who readily admit to the plethora of problems but seem to provide little or no answers.

Bungling: The next rung of the ecological ladder, the state forest departments, have done more bungling than jungling. According to ecologists, the forest departments have laid the basic foundations of deforestation by hiring contractors indiscriminatingly to exploit forest resources. Once the foothold was secured, the contractors indulged in an orgy of forest destruction, with the forest department actively conniving in the illegal felling, which has now grown to alarming proportions. Even a large percentage of reserve forests which are labelled as "virgin forests" by the department, have been raped systematically by unscrupulous contractors with a share of the "profits" going to bribery-prone forest officials. In Uttar Pradesh at least a quarter of its rich forest area has been lost by illegal felling and state Forest Minister Nirbhay Naraian Singh admits that even today illegal felling is rampant in the Nainital district. In the Himalayan belt, contractors hired to tap resin have been over-exploiting the trees, while forest guards look the other way, leading to the death of thousands of mature trees.

The merchants' role played by the forest departments has come under severe criticism from ecologists. Said one of them: "The forest department concentrates on the price tags of species. They behave like middlemen. Middlemen are susceptible to pressures and cuts. Basically all foresters are becoming agriculturists and they may as well hand it

TREES

Nature's Bounty

roots of trees act like a sponge,
rainwater and releasing the
controlled manner, ensuring a
ow to the river. The roots also
oil and the humus. The dense
the foliage breaks the force of
of rainstorms and allows the
fall as gentle drops to the

ed hills cause floods, because
vegetation means an excessive
water to the plains below. In
the other hand, there is an
age of water because the
storage system has not been
charged and this often leads
And with nothing to hold it in
precious top-soil which takes
form is washed down render-
hillsides barren and causing
silt up. Landslides become a
ive.

◈ Trees also shelter and feed many animals and birds. They help to purify the atmosphere by absorbing carbon dioxide and converting it into oxygen. It is estimated that one tree produces as much oxygen as is needed by 200 people in the same period. Trees also reduce noise pollution in cities and check the heat build up in the atmosphere by preventing heat from radiating into it from bare surfaces.

◈ The greenery is also known to provide protection for the eyes. A study conducted in Bombay revealed that on a hot afternoon asphalt reflects 45 per cent of the incident light while foliage reflects only 9 per cent.

◈ To sum up, forests help in no small measure to manage the environment. From which the saying: forests precede civilisation and deserts follow.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

over to sardars who would do a better job of it."

The contractor system has other invisible evils as well. Contractors rarely hire local tribals who inhabit the forests but instead bring in work gangs from outside. This not only isolates the tribals but allows the work gangs to intrude into the forests. Currently, tribals in Madhya Pradesh are being hired by contractors to collect sal seeds. They are paid Rs 50 a quintal while the contractors sell it for Rs 250 a quintal. They pay the Government a royalty of Rs 30 a quintal and pocket the rest.

Says Madhav Gadgil, eminent ecologist from the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore: "The entire problem is that there are three segments of people dealing with forests: the local population, government and the industries, all three of whom have no personal stake in it at all. The local population is not bothered about preserving forests because they earn more if they steal the wood instead of working for low wages. The industry is interested only in immediate profits. The bureaucracy has neither responsibility nor accountability. An officer never spends more than two years in a particular area. As a result nobody sheds any tears when forests are destroyed."

IN 1971, after the national commission on agriculture urged forest departments to be more "productive", a total of 18 states established forest development corporations to develop monoculture plantations for commercial use. Typically, instead of locating the plantations in areas of spare cover, the corporations have been busy clearing dense forests to make way for the plantations and showing the timber sold as profits. In the Markhanda area of Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, existing forests have been registered as "miscellaneous" and deliberately destroyed to make way for eucalyptus trees. Out of 1.4 lakh trees planted, only 40 survive today.

RAJ CHENGAPPA

Gadgil: "nobody sheds any tears"

Only recently has the Central Government issued instructions to state governments to stop clear-felling of forests and locate the plantations on already deforested land.

Much of the problem, however, stems from the fact that forests were a state subject till 1976 when it was transferred to the concurrent list under the 42nd Amendment.

As a result, while the Central Gover laid down the national forest policy, was more pontifical than specific, the have largely paid contemptuous heed Centre's directives and proceeded cimate forests almost at will. In the hydel project area in Karnataka, fo stance, entire forests have been subm and the people displaced by the projec given alternative plots in Ramn where another forest belt was destr rehabilitate the people.

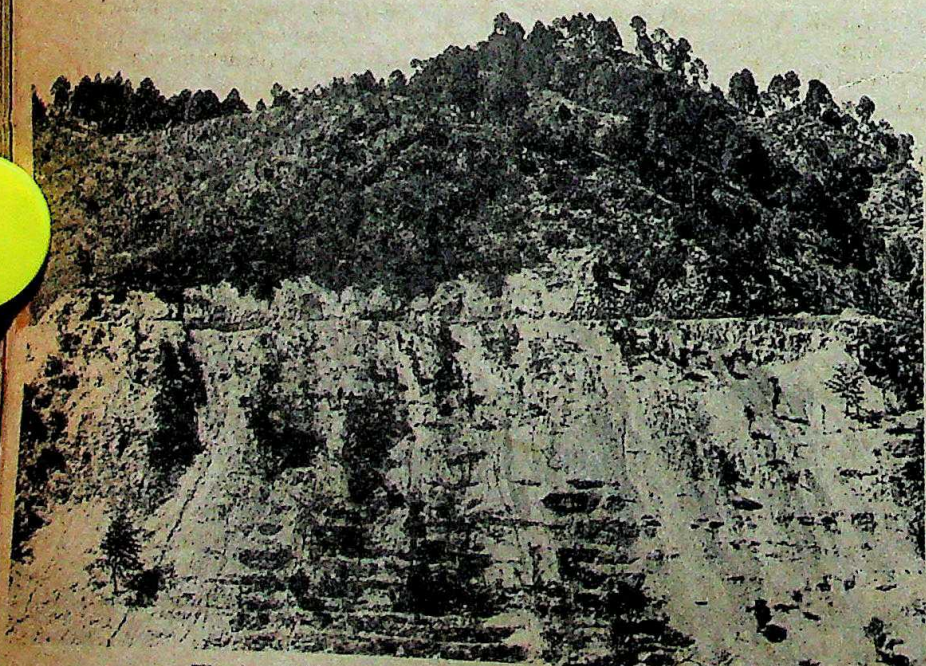
This kind of bureaucratic bungl dabbling causing irreversible loss co to plague the country. Till recently th benefit analysis done to study the via a river valley project never took cog of the ecological damage. In the Hi pylons were rammed into the ground thought of the landslides they would As a result, in the hill districts of Pradesh vast stretches of fertile land been covered by rubble dislodged pylons to the valleys below.

The forest department takes behind the most obvious reason for d station: population increase. Bac points out that while India has 2 per of the earth's land area and 1 per cent productive forests the country has cent of the world's human populatio 10 per cent of its cattle population. W annual population rise of 23 million forests the size of Rajasthan have encroached upon for cultivation. Ex browsing and grazing have thinned too. The country's live stock popula 400 million estimatedly graze on 11 p of the total forest area,

Scarcities: Meanwhile, fuel wo industrial wood are in short supply b of the failure of the forest depart preserve existing forests or re-stock India's forests are currently only provide 20 million cubic metres out 165 million cubic metres of firewo quired by the country's rural populati FAO (Food and Agricultural Orga expert has estimated that by the tur century, India will be able to gro food but will not have enough fiewo cook it.

Industrial wood faces the same problem. Of the total demand of 26 tonnes, forests could only provide 11 tonnes. By the end of the centu demand is likely to be around 65 tonnes. "We may not even have wood to manufacture paper or furn the next 20 years," warns a forest

To combat the fuel and fodde the Government is now flourishing forestry scheme as the panacea f ailment that afflicts Indian forest scheme envisages the growing of



The devastating effects of erosion: aftermath of neglect

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

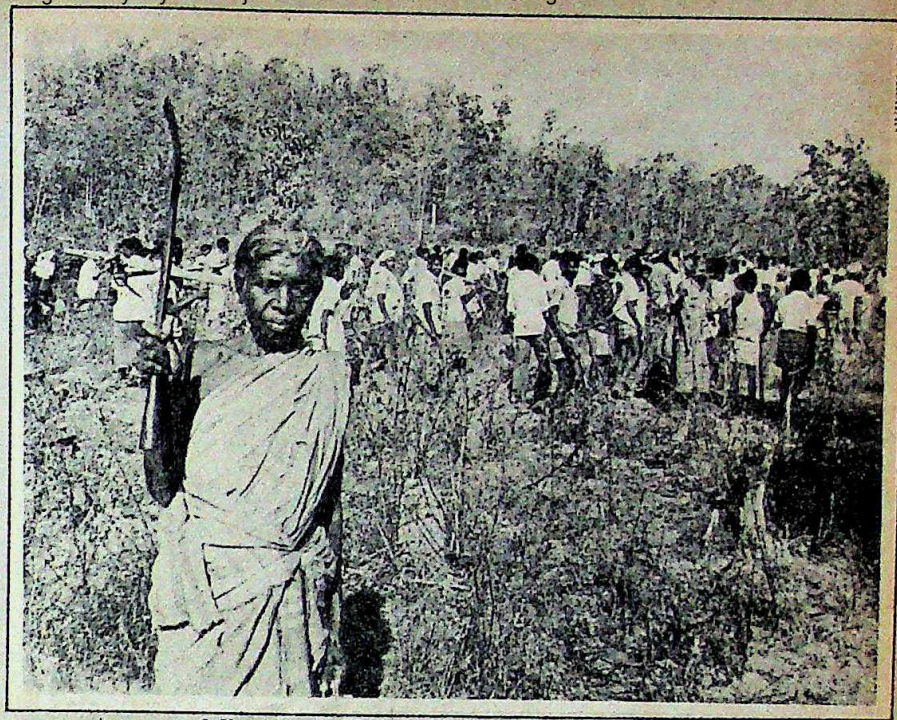
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Double-edged sword

the wake of the reckless defore-
two unique but violently
popular movements have bub-
le in the Chamouli and Tehri
of Uttar Pradesh the now famous
volunteers are out to save trees
them, in the Singhbhum district
tribals have organised them-
into a "Jungle Katao" movement
been felling trees in protest.
The Chipko movement was formed
ic circumstances in Gopeshwar,
esque headquarters of Chamouli,
from New Delhi. In 1979 when
Uttar Pradesh Government auc-
ash trees to an Allahabad sports
turer they alloted the same forest
where just a month ago a request by
al people to cut the wood was
down by it.

ggered by the Government's ac-
villagers decided on a unique
when the contractor came to fell
the villagers gathered around and
the trees. Thus Chipko, which
ng in Hindi, was born. The
was co-ordinated by a
ya organisation called the
Gram Swarajya Sangh headed
ged Chandi Prasad Bhatt.

ile initially it began for economic
the movements took an ecologi-
after the bearded Sundarlal
a, a Gandhian living in neigh-
Tehri, took active interest in
a band of enthusiasts he set out
mous Kashmir to Kohima trek
reports exposed the reckless



K.M. KISHAN

A group of Jharkhand villagers on a tree-cutting expedition: tribal fury

deforestation that was taking place in the Himalayas.

Increased Awareness: Wherever Bahuguna tramped he educated people about the need to preserve trees and the dangers that would befall them if they did not. The sustained agitation by Chipko volunteers forced the Uttar Pradesh to ban felling of trees in hill areas. Said Bahuguna: "Our movement is not just for saving the hills: it is for the survival of mankind."

In Chamouli, curiously it is the women who are the main force of the Chipko movement. The burden of gathering firewood falls on them and every year the search takes longer. Said 65-year-old Paravati Devi, her face lined with toil and age: "It takes me at least the whole day to collect firewood. We must preserve our trees." Not only this, the village now seems to have an increased awareness that trees prevent landslides and floods. Last year the villagers started their afforestation programme and have so far planted 3 lakh seedlings on village commons. They also hold eco-development camps to educate the people from the surrounding villages about the need of forest preservation.

Destructive Anger: But in Bihar the reverse is taking place. The Jungle Katao movement began in Singhbhum in 1977 when the Bihar Forest Development Corporation decided to replace the natural sal forests with the highly priced teak. The tribals depended on sal not only for food but also for agricultural implements, as well as employment. After repeated requests to the Government had failed, the tribals, under the banner of Jharkhand, an age-old Marxist-led movement for the establishment of a separate tribal state, began agitation.

They raided tree nurseries, destroyed saplings and forest buildings. About 25 people have been killed in regular clashes with the police so far but nothing has been resolved. Meanwhile the Jharkhand leaders continue to use the sal-teakwood issue to stir the fury of the tribals. Said A.K. Roy, a Marxist MP from Bihar: "Now sal means Jharkhand, saguwan (teak) means Bihar."

Bahuguna (left) and Bhatt: creating concern

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

village woodlots, wasteland and degraded forests. One hundred districts have so far been selected to raise firewood plantations over an area of 2.6 lakh hectares. An estimated 580 million seedlings will be distributed to villagers. Meanwhile, 12 states have already launched their own social forestry schemes with the financial aid of the World Bank and the Swedish Government. Judging by current performances, the scheme will prove a dismal failure unless it is overseen adequately and strict controls imposed.

According to a study done by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, Kolar district in Karnataka offers an excellent example of misguided enthusiasm in the social forestry concept. In this district, farmers have replaced food crops with eucalyptus plantations to sell to textile mills in the state. The result is that food production has dropped dramatically. Neither is eucalyptus suitable for firewood or fodder. Most ecologists dismiss social forestry as a "numbers game" in which meaningless statistics are bandied about with no relevance to the problem.

Sundarlal Bahuguna, leader of the Chipko Andolan, a movement to save trees, reads a dire conspiracy in the social forest programme of the Government whom he accuses of encouraging common-culture species to meet the rayon and wood needs of developed countries. Queries the bearded Bahuguna: "Are we going to use our land for the short-term exploitation of a few affluent countries or are we going to make our country self-sufficient in food and clothing?"

Neither is the Centre unaware of the problem. The Government has under proposal the All India Forest Act but even this has been the target of criticism by ecologists. Their main fear is that it serves to give immense power to the states by widening the definition of forests to include any land so notified by the forest department. It also proposes to increase the imprisonment term for offenders from six months to three years and fines from Rs 500 to Rs 5,000, and empower forest officers or police to arrest without magisterial order, any person against whom there is reasonable suspicion of violating the act. But this, ecologists feel, will only succeed in increasing corruption in the department. Says Nair: "The bill will provide an army of guards to protect forests. But you cannot preserve forests with bayonets. People have to preserve forests."

Tribals' Protest: Ironically, that is precisely what is happening. Angered by governmental indifference and the ruthless exploitation of forests, anti-deforestation movements, mainly among tribals, has been making a significant impact on the forestry scene. In Chamouli and Tehri districts, the famous Chipko movement which employs the technique of clinging to trees to save them from

You cannot preserve forests with bayonets. People have to preserve forests

Chipko volunteers hug a tree

indiscriminate axes, has been rapidly gaining in strength and support. Apart from having saved thousands of trees, they have forced the Uttar Pradesh Government to ban the felling of trees above 3,800 feet (*see box*).

In the Chotanagpur area of Bihar, tribals have been waging a three-year-old battle to prevent commercial teak from replacing sal forests. Bastar tribals have had equal success with preventing a pine plantation which would have replaced their sal forests. Ecological movements like Seva the Silent Valley movement in Kerala, the Bedthi agitation in Karnataka and the Bhoomi Seva movement in Maharashtra have made their own contribution.

The Silent Valley, a five mil[illegible] old virgin tropical forest, would [illegible] destroyed if the Kerala Governm[illegible] gone ahead and built the Rs 72 c[illegible] droelectric project. But faced wit[illegible] tained agitation by ecologists which [illegible] worldwide support, the Governm[illegible] forced to appoint an expert com[illegible] review the viability of the project. [illegible] Silent Valley still hangs in the b[illegible] the rest of India's forests.

Meanwhile, the increasing ali[illegible] the tribals in these areas is sowing [illegible] seeds of discontent and many experts [illegible] predict open revolt in some areas. S[illegible] known journalist B.G. Verghese: "[illegible] let tribals become partners in for[illegible] duction and not merely dismiss th[illegible] compensations. They are in an [illegible] mood and movements like Jhark[illegible] not secessionist movements but [illegible] pression of anger and frustration. O[illegible] should be tribals and development [illegible] tribals or development."

The consensus emerging amo[illegible] ogists and more sensitive element[illegible] Government is that instead of hand[illegible] the responsibility of afforestation [illegible] servation entirely to the forest de[illegible] the local population, including th[illegible] should be largely involved in future [illegible] schemes. Instead of handing over ta[illegible] forest resources to contractors or [illegible] forest development corporations th[illegible] around these forests should be em[illegible] do it so that they would more re[illegible] serve their forests when their [illegible] depends on it. For afforestation pro[illegible] the vast stretches of degraded fores[illegible] venue land lying fallow should be [illegible] over to local population for gro[illegible] with the help of government fin[illegible] reaping a share of its yeild. Not only [illegible] guard these trees from indiscrimina[illegible] but ensure that these survive the w[illegible] weather. Said an ecologist opin[illegible] "By these measures we may not be a[illegible] back our original forests but at le[illegible] be able to halt further devastatio[illegible] forests."

Some semblance of a start h[illegible] made in Orissa and Gujarat wher[illegible] being trained in advanced meth[illegible] culture and being paid wages dur[illegible] ing. After the training, they are giv[illegible] plant trees and the eventual produc[illegible] to them. But these states are only [illegible] glimmers of light in an area of al[illegible] darkness. The main fear, says an e[illegible] that the country could easily tur[illegible] vast desert before the real impact [illegible] station dawns on the people and [illegible] makers.

—RAJ CHENGAPPA with bure[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Once in a while,
the world stops
and takes notice.

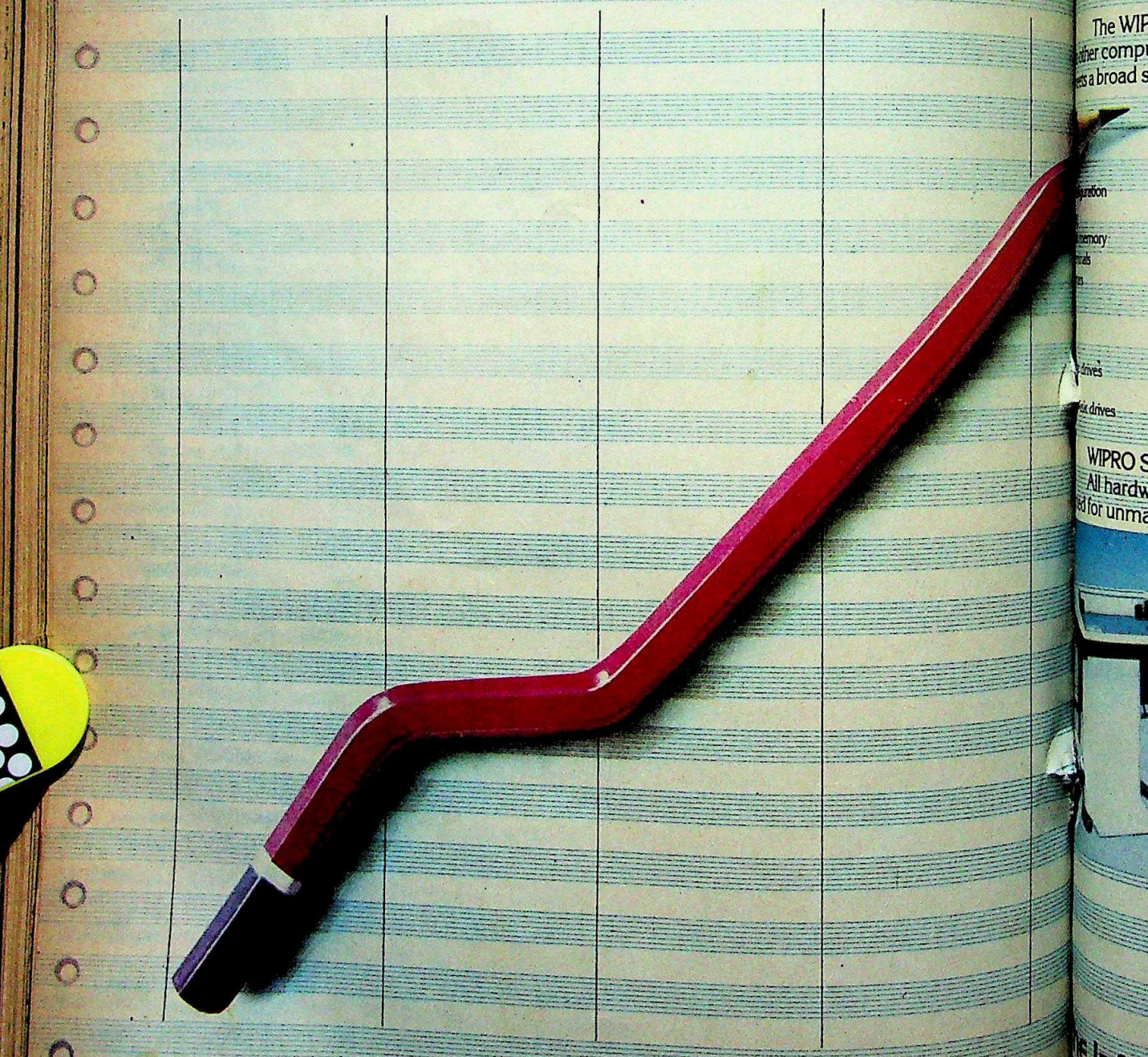
Fashion fabrics by Piramal.

Piramal Mills
Maheshwari Mills

CC-0. In Public

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The one computer designed to grow with you, whatever the rate of your company's growth.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

That's upgradability. The difference that works for you. In WIPRO Series 86.

The WIPRO Series 86 offers features that other computer in its range can match. It covers a broad spectrum of applications and covers a wide range of configurations to be in step with your company's growth pattern:

	Minimum	Maximum
	1	Multiple
memory	96 Kilobytes	1 Megabyte
rals	1	17
	1	17 (in any combination of 150 CPS matrix, 300 LPM line printers and 600 LPM line printers.
drives	1	4 (upto 6.4 Megabytes)
ck drives		4 (upto 1200 Megabytes)

WIPRO Series 86 grows with you

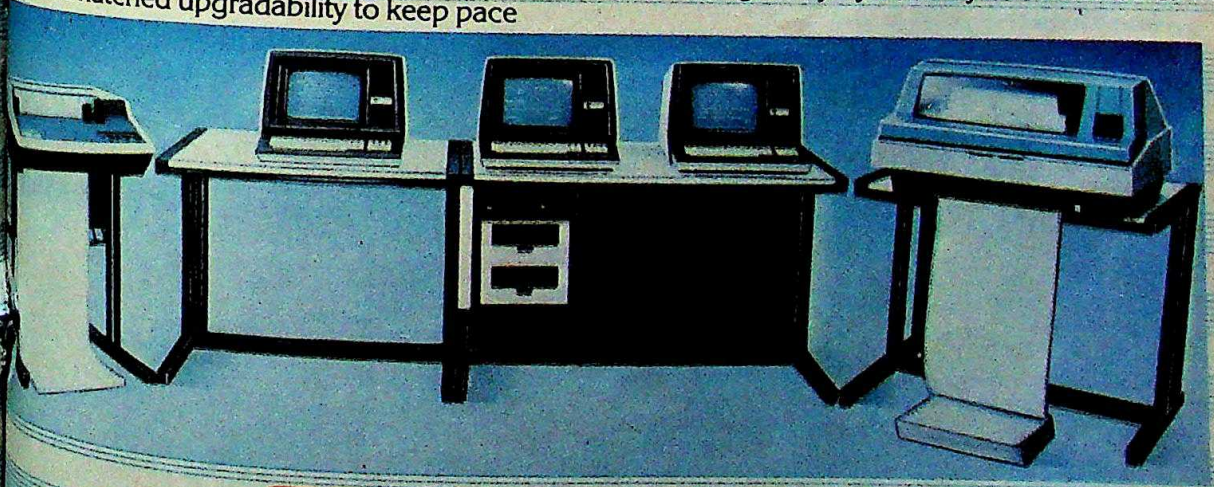
All hardware and software features are designed for unmatched upgradability to keep pace with the growing information needs of your organisation. From a one terminal system handling the normal data processing functions of a small business the WIPRO Series 86 can grow to suit the needs of medium and large organisations.

All these features have convinced discerning buyers to decide on WIPRO Series 86 computer systems.

WIPRO — an emerging force in computers

WIPRO Series 86 computer systems are designed, manufactured and marketed by WIPRO Products Limited, a company with sales of over Rs.50 crores. Managed by a professional team, WIPRO has a proven track record of growth. With resources and commitment to bring you the best in computers. Backed by total systems support.

Come, discover the latest in computer technology. We can put a WIPRO System to work for you. Doing today's job, ready for tomorrow's.



WIPRO SERIES 86

Information Systems for today and tomorrow.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

WIPRO Information Technology Division. — 45 Dickenson Road, Bangalore 560 042 Tel: 568048

In award-winning performances, the supporting role is played by Cali-hide.

cali–hide®
Luxury synthetic upholstery.

The widest range of colours, textures and prices. An unretouched reproduction of Cali-hide.
No other seating upholstery so completely matches you.

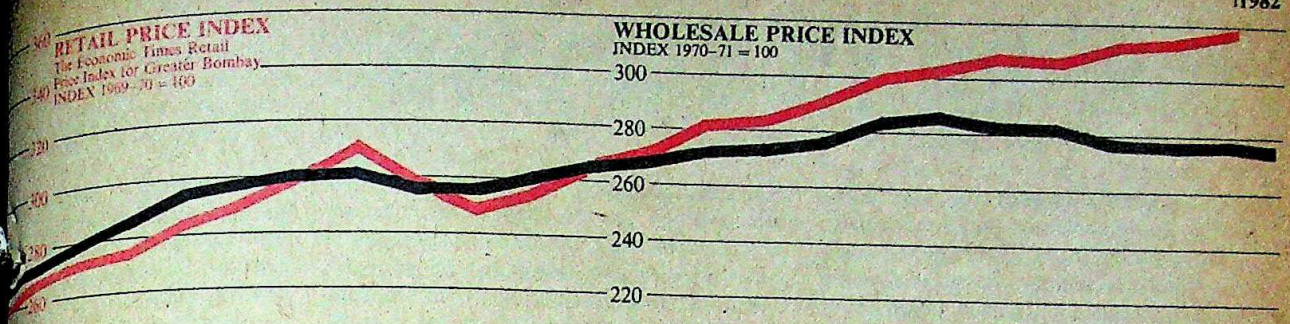
Cali-hide from Calico.

calico

Rediffusion

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



...D CLAIMS

...T official claims about the falling rate of inflation—the ...l inflation rate as measured from point to point move... wholesale price index is said to have declined from 14.8 ... January 1981 to 6.9 per cent in January 1982—the ... price index shows no signs of abating. The *Economic* ...l price index for Greater Bombay, which Bombay-based ...es tend to use as an indicator of living costs, has moved ... the year by 18.3 per cent as against 17.7 per cent during ... year and 18.6 per cent in 1979. The biggest jump was in ... food articles which moved up by 23 per cent during the ... retail price index has steadily moved up by 55 per cent ...ch 1979.

... THE BIG HOUSES

...RASHTRA Chief Minister Babasaheb Bhosale is ...ing hard for two big projects despite the reported pull... money from the state following Antulay's ouster. ...s asked SICOM (State Industrial and Investment ...n of Maharashtra) to prepare plans for a 100 per cent ...ated alumina plant near Ratnagiri and a sponge iron ... Vadavli in Colaba district based on Bombay High gas. ..., which are likely to be in the joint sector, are expected ...35 crore. Among the parties bidding for the sponge iron ... Tatas and Bajaj (Mukand Iron).

... COAL INTO OIL

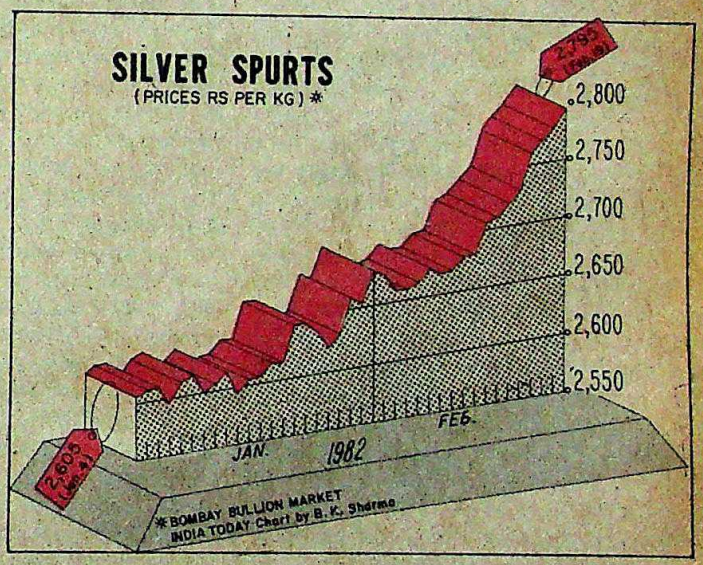
...NTED by a firm 'no' from the Centre, the West Bengal ...nment is going ahead with plans for a mammoth Rs ... synthetic crude oil plant using Raniganj coal. The ...pected to produce 1,500 tonnes a day of fuel grade ... and 14 million cubic feet a day of pipeline gas in the first ...ic crude oil will be produced in the second stage. The ... turned down by the Centre on grounds of high capital ...sh techno-economic survey has now been prepared ...w Delhi for reconsideration. The project was hawked ...vate capital participation but none of the big houses ... interested.

...CAN INTEREST

... American steel corporation, US Steel, has shown ... in the modernization of public sector steel plants. ... Durgapur. Its Canadian subsidiary, Metchem, which ...d in the Kudremukh project, has already initiated ... talks in this regard. There are indications that ...ernment aid as well as commercial bank credit would ...ilable. A consortium of British steel industry had earlier prepared a report placing the cost of modernization around Rs 900 crore but it has apparently lost interest after it won the contract for the new steel plant at Paradip.

SILVER MOVES UP

SILVER has turned bullish in the bullion market and indications are that the trend may continue for some time. Prices have risen by over Rs 100 a kg—from Rs 2,665 a kg to Rs 2,770 a kg in the first three weeks of February—and are expected to touch Rs 3,000 a kg by mid-March. According to market sources, international silver



prices seem to be moving upwards on account of the uneasy political situation in the Middle East coupled with continuing high interest rates in the US. The onset of the marriage season in Maharashtra and Gujarat has also helped push up prices.

TESTING THE WATERS

BIG business houses are taking to shipping like ducks to water. Birlas already have two full-fledged shipping companies—India Steam and Ratnakar—but another Birla company, Century Spinning, has decided to test the waters. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell from Bombay is also joining the queue with two ships. By the end of the year there may be a dozen new companies going into shipping, though the ocean freight market is still depressed and unlikely to look up until next year. Apart from shipping, a new popular line seems to be offshore oil contracts in collaboration with foreign oil companies. Goenkas were first in the field and will soon be joined by Tatas, Delhi Mills and Mahindra & Mahindra. The first two are plunging into shipping also.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BUDGET SURVEY

Fiddling To Survive

THIS is the time of the year when statisticians—and statistics—are in full bloom. While Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee must be wondering what should go into his first budget his minions in the ministry must be juggling with masses of figures that may or may not end up in the year's economic survey. The survey is the ministry's best seller—8,300 copies were printed last year—but it makes very dull bedtime reading, and a good deal of what it says—or tries to say—is in any case already known, often down to the last decimal point.

Decimal points be damned, Winston Churchill's father is reported to have said, but a true bureaucrat would be lost without them. So, apparently would be the politicians who rattle them off at the slightest excuse. Was the country's economy better off during the Janata regime or under the Congress(I)? The economic survey will not say much on this—it is a staid document couched in the most inoffensive bureaucratese—but reading between the lines and, of course through the jungle of decimal points, one can try and get at the truth or at least come close to it.

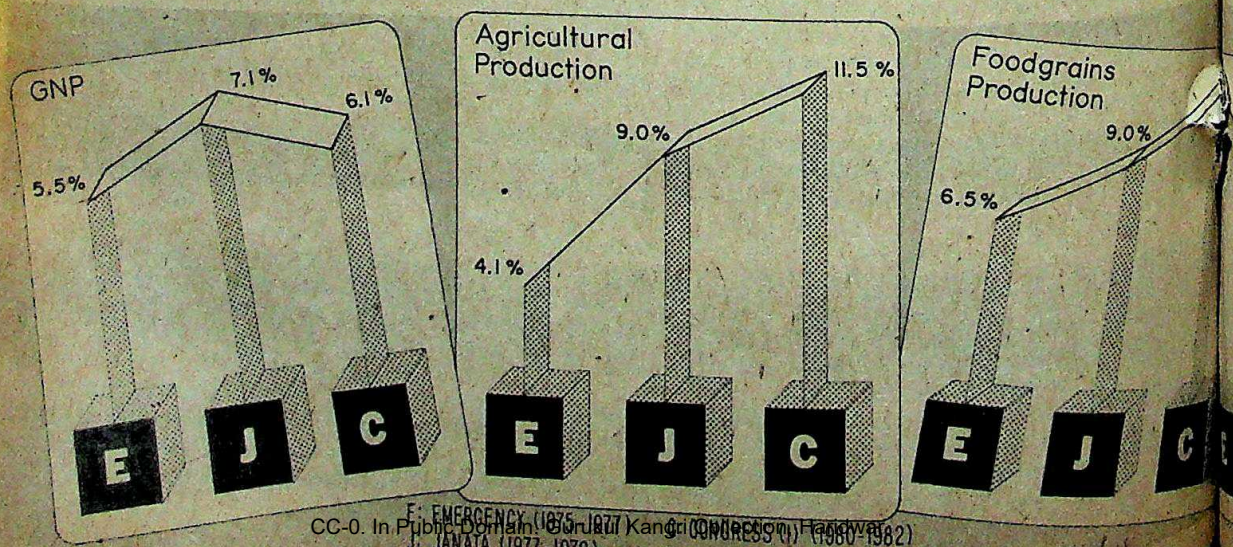
The worst year, on all accounts, was 1979-80, which was a sort of Janata-cum-Charan Singh-cum-Indira Gandhi year and was a total mess. Every economic indicator that year, from Gross National Product (GNP) to agricultural production, foodgrains and industrial output and foreign exchange reserves was negative. It was, in more senses than one, a negative year all round. The GNP went down by 4.5 per cent, agricultural production by 15.5 per cent, foodgrains by 17.5 per cent, industrial output by 1.4 per cent and foreign exchange reserves by 1.1 per cent. Among the few things that went up were, of course, prices, and the wholesale price index surged forward by 21.4 per cent, a near-record for the decade. It is significant that Charan Singh who was very much in the saddle as finance minister or prime minister during the year, has refused to enter the controversy, although he is very handy with decimal points even at meetings of kisans who would not recognise one if they stumbled on it.

Status Quo: The figures for the two years of the Emergency (E–2), two years of the Janata (J–2) and two years of Congress(I) (C–2) are not all that different, except in the case of foreign exchange reserves. The GNP growth rate was slightly less than average during E–2, above average during J–2 and close to average during C–2. Agricultural output was substantially less than average during E–2, slightly better during J–2 and much better during C–2. The same was the case with foodgrains production. As regards industrial growth rate, it was better than average during E–2, and less than average in J–2 as well as C–2.

On the price front, the variations are much more marked. The price rise during E–2 and J–2 was the lowest—around 2.5 per cent a year—and despite all the jugglery with figures of inflation, the fact remains that prices have gone up on an average of 10 per cent a year during C–2. The same is the case with foreign exchange reserves. Starting from a very low base, the reserves went up by over 100 per cent a year during E–2—the flood of remittances from Indians working abroad was just beginning—then came down to less than 50 per cent a year in J–2 and was negative (minus 20 per cent a year) during C–2. The reserves reached a peak at the end of J–2 and started coming down during the Charan Singh interregnum.

The fact remains that minor variations apart, there is not much to write home about in respect of either regime, Janata or Congress(I). Neither Janata—whose tenure was too short-lived—nor Congress(I) was able to make much of a breakthrough on the front. In fact, there is a general feeling that things still continue to be in a rut. The whatever little has happened or is happening is not because of, but despite, the Government. Private industry representatives may be making their usual pre-budget trips to New Delhi seeking this concession or that in taxes and other measures, but many of them seem to be increasingly conscious that New Delhi has ceased to be the engine of growth it used to be in the 1950s and 1960s and has either far more on its plate than it can handle or is too insecure to deal with its powers. The net result is stagnation—and the kind of run-of-the-mill figures of growth or what goes under the name of growth that the last seven years have thrown up.

Will Pranab Mukherjee's budget make much of a difference? Considering the last half-a-dozen budgets have made much of a dent in the bovine speed at which the economy seems to have moved, there is no reason why this year's budget should be an exception. Some reliefs will be given, some will be withdrawn—as all finance ministers do—leaving the basic economic apparatus in much the same state as



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...is supply-siders and Britain its ... and they do keep things on the ... bureaucrats are far too careful ... extreme positions and wind up ... of the road, the grey area ... by a forbidding forest of decimal

Standards: One reason ... don't really affect the ... substantial way is that the ... payer—whether he is a salaried ... or a one-man business or ... has found ways of getting round ... It is not generally realised ... net after-tax incomes of nearly ... have been steadily coming ... the years and are much ... half in many cases—than they ... years ago. But the average tax- ... lives much better than he did 20 ... years better clothes, sends his ... better and more expensive ... his holidays in better hotels ... more money in banks than ever ... on earth does he manage that? ... case of individual assessees, ... are salaried persons. There ... such assessees in 1960-61 and ... after tax was Rs 679 crore, ... average taxpayer a net income of ... year. In 1978-79, the latest year ... such figures are available, their ... up to 1,567,700 and net income ... crore. This brought their average ... 14,589 a year. This may look ... increase, but not if inflation ...

... 1960-61 and 1978-79, the con- ... index went up from 100 to 330; ... assessee should have had a net ... Rs 27,089 just to maintain his ... standard of living. How does he do ... is out of pocket by at least Rs ... ally, there has been an increase ... in per capita incomes in real ... 1960-61 and the average tax-payer must be trying his best to keep up with the general improvement in standards if not improve upon them. On this count, he should have an average income of Rs 35,216 which is about two-and-a-half times what he actually has. Since there is no tangible evidence of any substantial fall-off in his living standards, where does the balance come from?

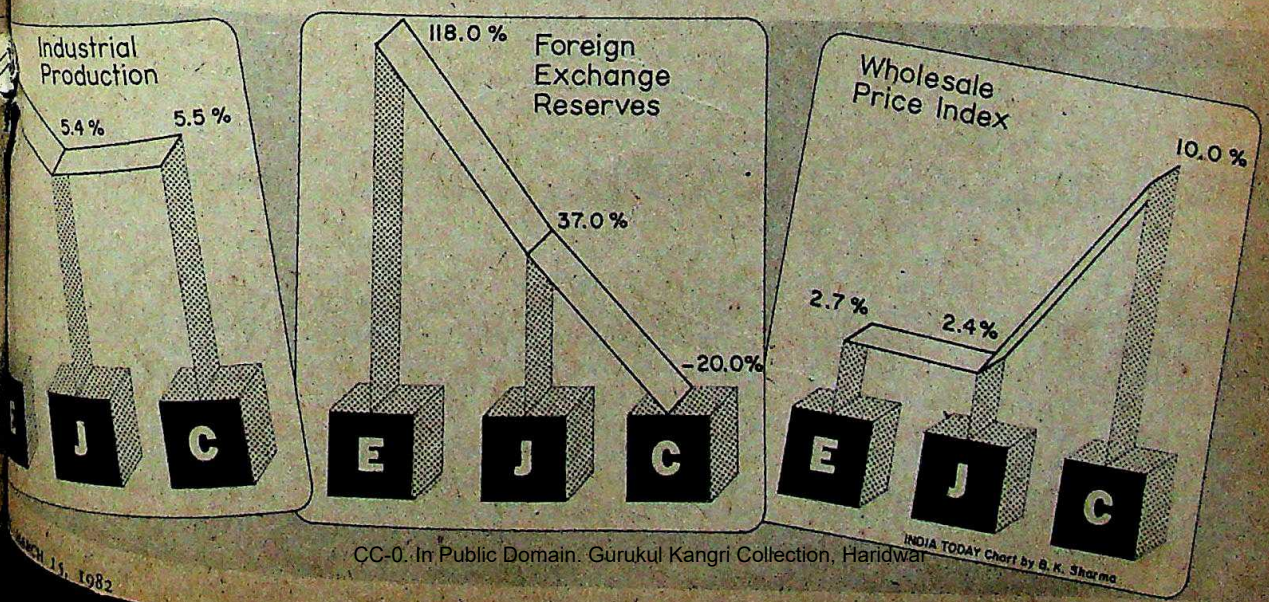
The gap is even more intriguing in the case of registered firms. There were 15,400 such firms in 1960-61 and their net income after tax was Rs 123.4 crore. By 1978-79, the number had increased to 274,100 and net income to Rs 1,176 crore. The income per firm has actually come down from Rs 80,129 in 1960-61 to Rs 42,893 in 1978-79. To keep with inflation, the income should be Rs 265,000 which is more than 6 times the actual income. Since there is no evidence that the partners of registered firms are living in penury, there must be some way they make up the vast difference between what they earn and what they should earn.

Difficult Survival: If all the assessees are taken—excluding private and public limited companies which fall in a separate category—the average net income was Rs 9,614 in 1960-61 and Rs 18,773 in 1978-79. Making allowance for inflation, the latter figure should be Rs 31,728, and Rs 41,247 to keep pace with the slight increase in per capita income since 1960-61. The difference of Rs 22,474 is obviously made up through tax loopholes and through black money. The volume of black money works out at Rs 5,081 crore on a gross income of Rs 4,245 crore, that is, more than a correspondence of one to one. The figures are notional—for the actual state of affairs may be much more complicated than these simple figures indicate—but the fact remains that given the peculiar structure of the tax system it is virtually impossible to keep one's head above water, let alone swim, without a considerable amount of fiddling on the side.

The number of people who pay taxes is very small—the total number of assessees in 1978-79 was 1,932,000 or less than 2 million—but they constitute the most creative elements in the society and are actually the people who run the society—its factories and mills, schools and colleges, government offices and railways, power stations and banks. These are the people who draw up five-year plans worth thousands of crores of rupees, negotiate financial deals, sign pacts with foreign governments, plan new projects and products, make marketing decisions, take risks on new business, fix prices, run stock exchanges and look after what may be called the country's economic and industrial establishment. Yet they find that for one reason or another, their own real incomes are falling by anything between 4 and 5 per cent per year (according to K.V. Ravindranath in a recent article in *The Economic Times*). Should one really expect these people to run the nation's economic establishment while their personal incomes are under pressure and falling apart? Can one expect a cook to starve while running a five-star kitchen?

Neither the economic survey nor the budget will touch upon this aspect because these exercises are cast in what are known as 'macro' terms, that is, dealing mainly with the overall economic situation, rather than the parts which make it up. A rise in GNP should trickle down to the most lowly placed individual or family so that they share in the general prosperity. In India, it does not seem to trickle down even to the middle layers. It is because of this that the economy meanders along—a few percentage points up one year, a few more down the next—with every fiddler trying to make the most of it. Pranab Mukherjee may be wondering what should go into his budget but he might do better if he first decides what should go out, for the lighter the budget, the nimbler the economy.

—JAY DUBASHI



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NATIONALISED BANKS

Jobs For The Boys

GOING by the ruling party's philosophy of governance, nationalisation often becomes synonymous with Congressisation, and the public sector turns into a pork-barrel of political patronage. The nationalised banks are no longer an exception to the rule. As the boards of directors of 14 of the country's 22 nationalised banks were reconstituted recently, a select clutch of politicians has been able to shepherd into the 112-member board rooms a substantial number of their own friends and relatives. It set into motion the process of bringing under political control the Rs 14,000-crore lending operation of the nationalised banks.

The directors—eight to each bank—are appointed by the Union Finance Ministry after 'consultation' with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The earlier directors' fixed tenure of three years had ended in November 1980, but they could not be replaced for over a year as recommendations piled in from all quarters, including the high-ups of the ruling party. The tangle was finally resolved in January this year when the former finance minister, R. Venkataraman, days before taking his new charge as the defence minister, concluded the final list but left it to successor Pranab Mukherjee to announce the new directors' names through a gazette notification.

The directors are paid Rs 200, as well as travel and daily allowances for each of the monthly meetings of the board. The banks' rules lay down that all commercial loans of Rs 50 lakh and above have to be cleared by the board. In such cases, the chairman of the bank only enjoys a recommending authority; the actual sanction comes from the directors.

Commercial loans, however, do not quite account for the bulk of the nationalised banks' operations. In each rupee distributed in loans by the banks, commercial loans represent 18 paise while loans to the priority sector as well as to the other specified sectors represent the remaining 82 per cent. Said a banking division official: "All policy decisions concerning loans to the specified sectors must by law be referred to the directors. The real authority lies with them."

Pressure Groups: The new list of directors is the result of the ministry's year-long effort to square the circle by accommodating nominees of each pressure group within the ruling party. In the bargain, it is but natural that the list has almost completely left out the professionals, such as public finance experts, eminent social workers, bankers, agronomists and administrators. Their places were taken in no small number by small time Congress(I) workers, 'fixers' for elections, ministers' relatives and downright minions of party bigwigs—all in the garb of representing depositors', farmers', artisans' or industrial interests. Some examples:

◈ **Ravi Krishna Datta** has been appointed to the board of directors of the Central Bank of India on the ground that he is an 'agriculturist' representing the interest of farmers. In fact, however, Datta is a prominent Congress(I) worker of the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh and a close associate of Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

◈ **V. Ganapati Sthapati,** who was inducted into the board of the Central Bank of India as a representative of artisans' interest, is merely an office superintendent at the Government College of Architecture and Sculpture at Mamallapuram in Tamil Nadu and is in no way connected with folk art or artisans.

◈ **Gaya Prasad Shukla,** who was taken on the board of the Bank of India as a representative of the farmers, was an election worker for Congress(I) MP Arun Nehru at his parliamentary constituency of Rae Bareli in Uttar Pradesh. Shukla is a veteran Congress(I) worker and had helped the family out in many electoral battles in their pocket borough of Rae Bareli as one time president of the zila parishad (district council).

◈ **C.L. Dudhia** was chosen as a director of Canara Bank on the ground that he is a 'social worker'. In reality, he is an office assistant at the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee(I) office on Vitthalbhai Patel Road in Bombay—and even lives there.

◈ **Megha Patil,** who was appointed a director of the Bank of Maharashtra is a journalist who was accredited on behalf of a paper owned by the Dubai magnate, Abdul Rahim Galadari (see INDIA TODAY, October 31, 1981), and is also known to be friendly with former chief minister of Maharashtra A.R. Antulay.

◈ **Surinder Singh Virdhi,** professedly a 'technical consultant' at Chandigarh, who became a director of Punjab and Sind Bank, has a more important qualification which the gazette notification does not mention: he is the son-in-law of Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh.

◈ **Surinderjit Singh Kuku,** taken on the board of the New Bank of India ostensibly to represent depositors' interests, is the vice-president of the Bhatinda District Congress(I) and a close lieutenant of Union home minister.

◈ **H.N. Trivedi,** the 'social worker' director of the New Bank of India is a leader of the Bombay unit of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), the union wing of the Congress(I), and an ally of Antulay's.

◈ **Ghulam Rasool Kar,** a newly-appointed director of Allahabad Bank, is a bearer of the Jammu and Kashmir Congress Committee(I) and wears the mantle of a 'political sufferer' as he was humiliated by the ruling Conference.

◈ **Sheikh Anwar Ali,** director of

Commercial Bank, is a flourishing businessman who is an All India Congress Committee-I (AICC-I) member, and in the parliamentary election in 1980 Congress(I) candidate.

◈ **Bidyut Bose,** another newly-appointed director of United Commercial Bank, is a Calcutta Congress(I) leader who was defeated in the 1980 polls.

◈ **Stya Paul,** another director of the bank, is a brother of Swraj Paul and a leader of the hotel, real estate and industrial sectors who are well-known admirers of Indira Gandhi and the Congress(I).

◈ **Rattan Kaul,** who will sit on the board of Punjab National Bank, is a cousin of Minister of State for Social Welfare Sheila Kaul.

◈ **Jamuna Solanki,** who joined the board of directors of Punjab and Sind

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

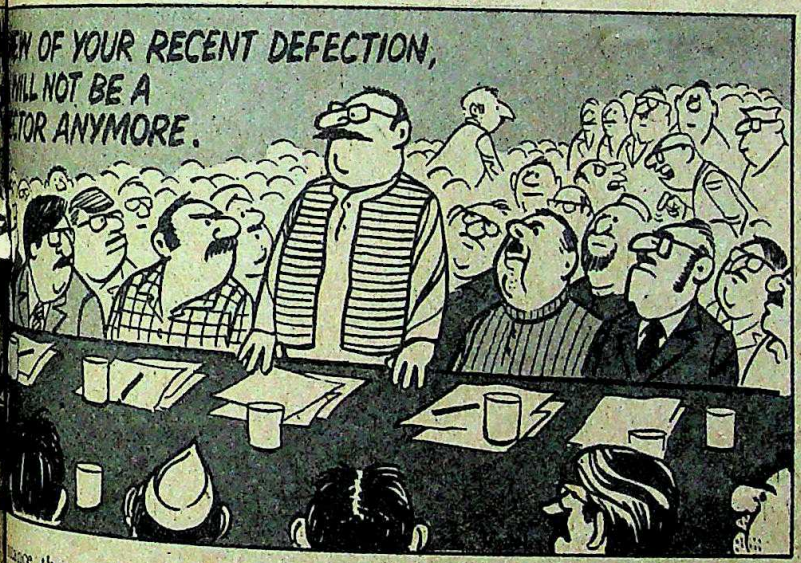
ress MLA from Rajasthan and general secretary of the Caste and Scheduled Tribe cell of

Mehta, a newly-appointed dir- Bank of Baroda, is a member of Pradesh Congress Committee(I) General secretary to the 20-point ation committee of the Delhi during the Emergency.

Diminution: The selection of is made according to the pro- the Nationalised Banks and Miscellaneous Pro- Scheme, and leaves room for of one member of each category ists as well as agriculturists, and academicians to the board However, the tactic employed ce Ministry this time was to political workers as belonging other category. But, even then, rked diminution in the ranks of members.

admitted that barring two names, those of Stya Paul (the third of the four Paul brothers) and Sanjay Dalmia, a Delhi industrialist, none of the people on its panel was appointed a director. The other panels too met with a similar fate.

HOWEVER, far from being a casual expression of the Congress(I)'s grab-all mentality, the packing of the nationalised banks boards clearly pointed to the pivotal role the bank loans are meant to play in the party's future strategy. Immediately before the announcement of the new list of directors, the former deputy minister for finance, Maganbhai Barot (who was later thrown out of the council of ministers), said in Parliament that the banks would give loans at a negligible interest rate of 4 per cent to 600 poor families each year in each of the country's 5,000 blocks during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme of differential interest rate loans, meant for sub-poverty line population, would thus encompass 15 million families in the five years of the Sixth Plan.



ance, the number of chartered which was 17 in the earlier down to 12 this time. There icians on the previous boa- ter now has come down to just other point in history were f the ruling party appointed

position of the boards clearly ect of the representation of bodies. Still, the Finance through all the motions that by the convention governing ents when it asked the of Indian Chambers of Industry (FICCI), the various of small-scale industries and to recommend names. FICCI, not wish to be drawn into but one of its officials

The catch-22 lies in the procedure of identification of the families that will receive the benefit of the differential interest rate loans. At the Youth Congress(I) rally in Bangalore last year, Barot said that the ruling party's youth organisation would be "actively involved" in the identification process, a step almost entirely designed to distribute public money for winning political support. However, an official in the banking division of the Finance Ministry explained: "Identification of the needy families for the differential interest rate scheme will be done entirely by the banks themselves through committees appointed by the boards of directors." Thus the directors will wield financial clout unparalleled in recent history.

Controversial Loans: Even before the new directors took over, the nationalised banks' lending operations had become a subject of intense public controversy. In the recent case over the Calcutta-based Sanchaita Investments (see INDIA TODAY, February 28) at the Supreme Court, it was revealed that the staggering amount of Rs 28 crore, operated in a false account, was squirrelled away from one branch of Syndicate Bank to another without any action by the bank authorities.

Parliament's winter session last year saw angry members complaining about irregularities in loan advances by Punjab and Sind Bank. Some of the startling revelations made by the members included facts such as: the bank had given huge loans to an export house which never exported anything except a few consignments of "mice and other rodents"; the domestic servant employed by the bank's chairman got a loan of Rs 6 lakh; a private trust in which the chairman is the chief trustee received a major loan from the bank. Following such disclosures, the RBI had to order an enquiry.

Even Venkataraman admitted last year that banking frauds were on the rise and more and more debts were being written off as "bad". The service and the level of application of the staff were also questionable. In 1980, the 22 nationalised banks paid overtime bills amounting to Rs 29.49 crore against Rs 6.96 crore paid in 1976. There were persistent reports that the regulations imposed by the RBI on the banks for detailed appraisal of loan proposals and overdraft limits were not being adhered to. Even the end-use of loans was not being properly monitored.

Power Brokers: The deposits with the nationalised banks have now gone up to over Rs 20,000 crore from a meagre Rs 4,646 crore at the time of the first wave of nationalisation of banks in 1969. The banks are entitled to lend 70 per cent of their deposits to the public. At that rate, nearly Rs 14,000 crore is now available with the banks for their lending operations, out of which Rs 8,000 crore is marked for the 'priority sector', such as agriculturists, small-scale industrialists, small road transport operators and self-employed persons.

While the newly-appointed directors will have a major say in the disbursement of industrial loans in the non-priority sector, the loans in the priority sector will be almost entirely decided by them. While the Finance Ministry will decide the volume of credit to flow into the individual sectors, the directors will sit in judgment over individual applications, recommend writing-off of debts, set limits to overdrafts, and will emerge as the patron saints to the new recipients of the banks' largesse. They will virtually emerge as the new economic power brokers.

—SUMIT MITRA and PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ITDC

Stalling Tactics

IT takes less than an hour for 120 cars to roll out of Nissan Motor Company's Tochigi plant 100 km north of Tokyo. But the Union Tourism Ministry, after 17 months of parley and negotiation, has not been able to finalise the purchase of more than 100 imported cars meant for the Asian Games. Last fortnight, the ministry decided to once again throw open the choice between one of the three models in the running—one American and two Japanese. The reason for the delay: competitive pressure from local representatives of some car-makers, and dogged rivalry between the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and the ministry headed by Anant Prashad Sharma.

The latest move in this game was made on February 13, when the Department of Tourism rejected an ITDC proposal to buy 65 Mercedes cars worth Rs 2.5 crore, to augment the capital's luxury taxi fleet for the Asian Games. Instead, it appointed a three-member team headed by Dr B. Venkataraman, secretary (tourism), which included K.K. Srivastava, director-general of tourism, and S.K. Mishra, chairman, ITDC. The team was asked to come up with an attractive proposal.

This is nothing new for ITDC; ever since the project for the acquisition of imported cars was initiated in October 1980, the corporation's proposals have been rejected one after the other. Ministry officials cite technical and administrative reasons for the delay, but it is clearly pressure by the representatives of Nissan and Toyota which is responsible for the indecision. Admits an ITDC official: "We are only the despatch clerks. The okays come from elsewhere."

Conflicting Proposals: The green signal to import the cars was first given to ITDC in 1978 when the Asian Games programme surfaced, but it didn't get moving until the summer of 1980 when work on the Asiad project got underway in earnest. After arming itself with the necessary government approval, ITDC invited quotations from all over the world for 150 cars. Seven leading car manufacturers—among them Volvo, Citroen, Nissan, General Motors and Toyota—responded. ITDC appointed a three-member committee to scrutinise the proposals and pick the best. After carrying out the requisite techno-commercial evaluation, the committee recommended in its report submitted on October 30, 1980 that "we should opt for a Datsun Bluebird car for our requirements of imported cars".

Toyota, however, wasn't content to simply opt out of the running for what could be a prestige contract. For reasons that are still unclear the Tourism Ministry's proposal apparently went beyond this recommendation. Srivastava wrote to the finance committee of the Steering Committee for Asian Games (SCAG) that "quotations for the import of cars have been invited by ITDC from different car manufacturers in Japan, Germany, UK and France. After inspection of the cars and detailed discussions with local representatives, it has been decided to import Toyota and Datsun makes of cars".

The SCAG then went one better: in acceding to the proposal, it permitted ITDC to order the Toyota—which hadn't even been chosen. Not only that, it went on to specify the number of cars (118) to be added to the ITDC fleet of 156 deluxe cars for foreign tourists. The switch was all the more surprising as the 2,190 cc Toyota Crown was being offered for Rs 58,780 and 54,420 for the 1,900 cc. Datsun Bluebird.

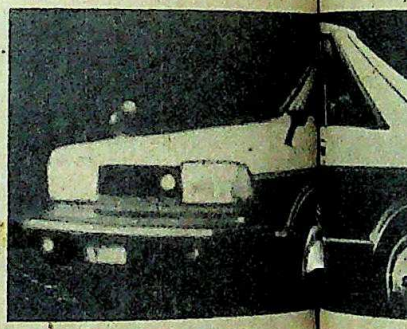
New Report: Finding its view... ITDC decided to review the entire i... this led to serious complications: ... new officials to its transport div... asked them to investigate the ma... come up with a new proposal. The ... were, at the same time, asked to ... offers open pending a final decision. ... same time, Mishra despatched a team ... officials to West Germany, France ... Japan for technical and commercial ...

The team visited Volkswagen, Daimler-Benz, Isuzu, Nissan and Toyota ... mitted on January 4, 1982 a report ... recommended the import of 9... Bluebird and 28 Mercedes 200... According to an ITDC official, the D... the nod because the corporation ... over Rs 20 lakh; the car also ... stantial savings in fuel consumption ... most interesting twist both Japanese ... acturers suddenly reduced their ... drastically—Datsun to Rs 38,... Toyota to Rs 43,300 for its ... Standard Sedan model, smaller ... Crown.

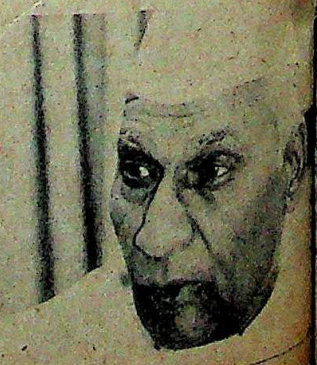
As ITDC seemed determined ... Datsun, the Toyota lobby moved ... high-gear sales offensive with ... tations to the prime minister, the ... tourism minister and Congress(I) ... Byford Ltd, the Delhi-based ... Toyota, charged that the suggestion ... Datsun was patently wrong. ... Director Bhupender Sahni wrote ... Congress(I) MP that the Bluebird ...

Mishra (left) and the Datsun Bluebird: proposals rejected

Bhawan Singh



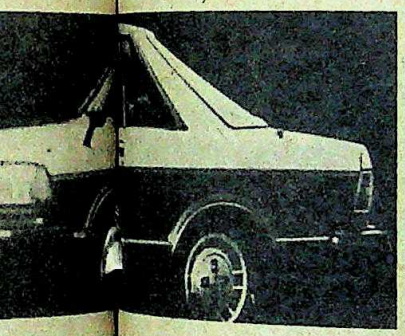
Sharma (right) and the Toyota: pressure



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Toyota Crown
or Rs 58,780
0cc. Datsun
inding its view
iew the entire
omplications. It
transport
estigate the ma
proposal. The
ime, asked
g a final decis
despatched a
Germany, Fr
and commercial
d Volkswagen,
n and Toyota
4, 1982 a rep
import of 9
Mercedes 200
c official, the D
corporation
the car also
fuel consumpt
st both Japanese



reduced
to Rs 38
,300 for its
odel, smaller

ed determined
a lobby move
fensive with
he minister,
and Congress
Delhi-based
t the suggest
tly wrong.
er Sahni wro
t the Bluebird

TODAY, MA

compared to the Toyota Crown
Indian Diesel. He also accused ITDC
non-technical people to select
gation later denied by the corpo-
ously, Sahni himself sent quo-
the Standard model but referred
ical specifications of a deluxe
ly enough, the ITDC team which
Toyota works asked the company
make specific changes in the
consideration—a query which,
ly in view of the inconsequen-
the order, elicited some astonish-
a polite 'no'.

Tactics: Other curious things
ted. For instance, ITDC sent
ery its recommendations to buy
January 4. Only two days later,
y 6, came a telex message from
cing its asking price by over Rs
w, the ministry changed its tack
of rejecting the suggestion out-
sending complaints against
TDC for its comment. This, as an

, was "indirect pressure" to buy

sponded with the suggestion
ld be allowed to buy 65
tead of the Japanese makes,
ding External Affairs Ministry
that only Mercedes cars be
the Commonwealth conference.
umied by this move, the min-
feebly when two officials from
e director-general for technical
vouched for Toyota's super-
r, both officials refused to give
in writing.

eaucratic ping-pong can be
h a totting up of the stakes.
vernment has decided to issue
e import of 200 cars to private
ITDC's eventual choice could
others. With an average com-
Rs 8,000 per car (including
al, for an enterprising agent, is
kh at the start and could lead
income of over Rs 5 lakh. No
that in this commercial mar-
Asian Games themselves are
to second place.

—PRABHU CHAWLA

Galadari with Anjiah at Hyderabad's Nizam Club: money is no problem

FERTILISER

An Offer From The Gulf

THE giant Nagarjuna fertiliser complex commissioned by the Andhra Pradesh Government and stalled for the last five years may get off the drawing board at last if a deal with the Galadaris—the Dubai-based billionaire investors—goes through. After visiting the site along with his consultants in January, Abdul Latif Galadari indicated his willingness to invest in the project if the current limit on non-resident investment—40 per cent of equity shares—is relaxed upward to 51 per cent, which would ensure him management rights.

The foundation-stone (now missing) for the plant of Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited (NFCL) was laid on July 7, 1977 by President Sanjiva Reddy. At that time the project cost was estimated at Rs 232 crore; today the cost is placed around Rs 500 crore and increasing at a rate of Rs 6 crore every month. The Andhra Pradesh Government has already spent Rs 7 crore to acquire the land and build infrastructural facilities such as railway sidings and an administrative office. Naturally the state Government is eager to get the plant, which will produce 1500 tonnes of urea per day, set up and working but, given the state's terms and conditions, it has been difficult to find investors.

The original co-promoter Shaw Wallace withdrew following differences over the distribution of the products. Official sources say Shaw Wallace was not willing to invest more than Rs 2 crore but demanded the major share of the product distribution and control over the management. Shaw Wallace maintains that it demanded only between 40 and 50 per cent. A political twist is added to the failed Shaw Wallace deal with the allegation that the then chief minister M. Chenna Reddy wanted distribution rights given to a company floated by his son.

Pre-conditions: After Shaw Wallace withdrew, a Birla company, Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (ZACL), stepped in with two pre-conditions: a 12 per cent tax-free interest on the equity investment and the work to be assigned on a fixed time and price basis to a reputed international contractor. The Birlas also approached the International Finance Corporation in Washington for its participation in NFCL. Estimates then worked out the cost of the project at Rs 460 crore of which Rs 92 crore was meant to be equity capital with the state Government pitching in 20 per cent, Zuari 30 per cent and the other half of the share capital coming through public share issue. The Birlas also asked for modification of the retention price formula to attract sizeable private investment but the Central Government did not agree and Zuari pulled out.

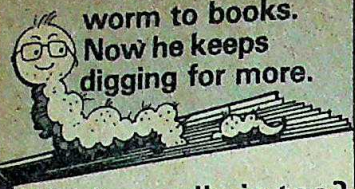
Said a government official: "The crux of the tortuous delays has been who should corner how much of the rights of distributing the fertiliser." That does not seem to be at issue in the negotiations with Galadari; the only hitch in their case is how much investment the Union Government is willing to allow. Addressing Gulf investors last year former finance minister R. Venkataraman emphasised the Government's intention to limit investment to 40 per cent. Now with Pranab Mukherjee in charge of the Finance Ministry the Galadaris are no doubt hoping that he will be more accommodating. Andhra Pradesh Government sources told INDIA TODAY that Galadari suggested he be allowed 51 per cent investment in equity and he will marshal loan capital through a consortium of West Asian banks.

Meanwhile Madras Fertilisers, Gujarat Fertilisers and Southern Petro Chemicals Industries Corporation are waiting in the wings as possible collaborators in case the Galadari deal falls through.

—AMARNATH K. MENON in Hyderabad

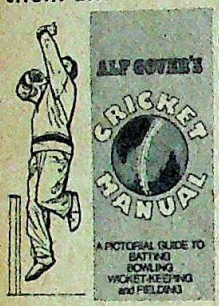
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



JAICO brought this worm to books. Now he keeps digging for more.

Won't you dig in too?
History or politics, finance or management, shikar or crime, health or wealth, sex or spice, JAICO has them all.



ALF GOVER'S CRICKET MANUAL
Illustrated by Geoff Jones
J-504
Rs. 30.00

SUPER SEX
Edited by Max Brodnick
J-470
Rs. 10.00

DO I HAVE A GIRL FOR YOU!
Bill Wenzel
J-471 Rs. 10.00

PANCHATANTRA
Translated from Sanskrit
by Arthur W. Ryder
Rs. 14.00 J-3

HELP!
First aid for everyday emergencies
Norman Bezzant A.G.R. Bone, E.C. Dawson, Catherine Stretton,
J-459
Rs. 12.00

Jaico Publishing House
121, M.G. Road Bombay 400 023

YES, I would like to dig into the following books. Please rush them to me by V.P.P. (tick the title required). I promise to pay the price on delivery. Postage will be charged extra.
☐ J-504 ☐ J-459 ☐ J-470
☐ J-471 ☐ J-3
Name.....
Address.....
.....

HUNDREDS HAVE SECURED BETTER JOBS THROUGH

DIMS JOB ORIENTED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

MANAGEMENT COURSES
- MANAGEMENT & INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION
- MARKETING-PERSONNEL-PRODUCTION
- BOOK KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY
- EXPORT MANAGEMENT
- PURCHASING STORE KEEPING & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
- HOTEL MANAGEMENT
- TRAVEL, TOURISM & TICKETING
- JOURNALISM & PUBLIC RELATIONS
- LABOUR LAWS & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
- TAXATION
- MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE
- SALES REPRESENTATIVE
- OFFICE MANAGEMENT
- DIPLOMA IN SECRETARIAL PRACTICE
- SHORT HAND/TYPING

LANGUAGE COURSES
SPECIAL ENGLISH FOR:—
- DOCTORS & MEDICAL STUDENTS
- ENGINEERS & ENGINEERING STUDENTS
- MANAGERS
- HOTEL PERSONNEL
- BAR & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES
- JOURNALISM
- TOURISM
- INTERNATIONAL TRADE

EFFECTIVE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION
EFFECTIVE BUSINESS REPORT WRITING
RAPID READING

ENGLISH	FRENCH
GERMAN	JAPANESE
ARABIC	SPANISH

COMPETITIONS NO PASS NO FEE

CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (I.A.S.)	CLERK GRADE EXAM.
INDIAN FOREST SERVICE	IIT/JEE
BANK PROB. OFFICERS EXAM.	MBBS/PMT
R.B.I. OFFICERS EXAM	NDA/IMA
L.I.C. OFFICERS EXAM	N. T. S. E
ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAM	CA ENT EXAM
INCOME TAX INSPECTOR EXAM	MBA/IIM/GMAT
EXCISE INSPECTOR EXAM	AMIE

HOBBY COURSES
- DIPLOMA IN BEAUTICIAN
- DIPLOMA IN INTERIOR DECORATION
- OIL PAINTING
- DESSERTS MAKING
- CROCHET MAKING TECHNIQUES
- HOME CANNING PRESERVING-FREEZING
- BONSAI ART
- SOFT TOYS & DOLLS MAKING
- BREADS, PASTRIES, PIES & TARTS MAKING
- CREATIVE CANDLE MAKING
- FURNITURE MAKING
- NEEDLEPOINT TECHNIQUES & PROJECTS
- GOURD CRAFT-GROWING, DESIGNING, DECORATING-HARDSHELLED GOURDS
- CHINESE & FRENCH COOKING

TECHNICAL COURSES
- RADIO, T.V. TECHNOLOGY & ELECTRONICS
- REFRIGERATION & AIR CONDITIONING
- AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING
- ELECTRICIAN
- ELECTRIC MOTOR WINDING
- TAILORING, CUTTING & DRESS DESIGNING
- PHOTOGRAPHY

COMPUTER COURSES
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING
- BASIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING
- AUTOCODER PROGRAMMING
- COBOL PROGRAMMING
- FORTRAN IV PROGRAMMING

Director Lalit M. Khungar *B.Sc., A.N.S.I., M.B.A., (P.G.D.M., I.I.M.C.)*

JOBS ARRANGED

STARTING 8th April

DELHI INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT & SERVICES

301, Akashdeep Bldg.
Barakhamba Road,
NEW DELHI-110001
Tel : 45018, 42989.

2nd Floor Opp.
Khadi Gramudyog
263 Dr. D. N. Road,
BOMBAY-400001 Tel.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

...ing High In Kerala

...omobile industry in Kerala is ...ing ahead with increasing sales. ... of Hindustan Motors' (HM) ...r for the year 1981-82 is expec-...1,750, the highest in India. Says ..., sales manager of Marikar ...India's leading dealers in ...tors: "Even with a tight credit ...cars are selling like hot cakes in ...

...credit squeeze and the waning ...m have spurred competition in ...between HM and its lone rival ...the makers of Premier Padmini. ...s trying to make inroads into ...such has been a HM monopoly ...n February 1, Premier started air-...new Padminis by Airbus from ...Trivandrum. Premier will now be ...Kerala market with their cars ...of four cars a day by the Airbus. ...Jyotindra M. Vakil, ...or deputy general manager, ...INDIA TODAY: "Our waiting ...a for 30 months. Now we will ...es to anybody who can pay in ...ge in 30 days." Ten days after ...ent T.V.S. and Sons Limited, ...of Premier in Kerala, had 115 ...a queue.

...to Vakil the cars will be ...showroom condition at no extra ...customer can have the satisfac-...g home with a zero mileage a ...the arrival of the Airbus from ...the cars used to be driven ...Trivandrum. Besides avoiding the wear and tear, a good sum can be saved on fuel expenses and insurance. Premier will be giving their cars to anybody with a tourist permit in 14 days' time. Premier Automobiles is also planning to try out their new model in Kerala by the year end.

HM is still trying to recover from this dramatic coup staged by Premier. The sales of Ambassador cars have dropped after the airlifting of Padminis began. Said Habeeb Marikar, the managing director of Marikar Motors: "Premier can never affect our market, we are basically the family car. I agree that our cars can't be bought off the shelf today due to the credit squeeze." He also made it clear that Premier can never compete with them in the tourist taxi trade because people in Kerala prefer big roomy cars. Out of the 3,365 luxury tourist taxis in Kerala, 3,320 are Ambassadors.

Padminis being unloaded at Trivandrum: stealing a march

Pressure: Marikar is also planning to airlift HM cars from Calcutta. A Premier executive pointed out that there are no Airbus services from Calcutta. It is also alleged that Premier is putting pressure on the state Government to purchase their cars instead of Ambassadors for government use.

The car wars have helped Indian Airlines the most. Says T.M. Venkataraman, Indian Airlines marketing manager at Madras: "Our cargo traffic to Trivandrum has registered a 100 per cent increase with the airlifting of Padminis." Venkataraman says that the airline, in order to encourage airlifting of cars, has given a bulk discount of 55 per cent on the normal cargo rate. From Bombay to Trivandrum it costs only Rs 3,000 to airlift a Padmini car which would cost about Rs 2,900 by road. Ambassadors, he says, find it difficult to fit into the pallete of the Airbus as it is a larger car.

Premier is determined to beat HM's all-India record of selling 1,912 Ambassadors in Kerala during 1978-79. In the peak period of the Gulf boom, Premier was never able to sell more than 650 cars a year due to their erratic supply. With the advent of the car wars in Kerala, the automobile industry is in for some exciting times.

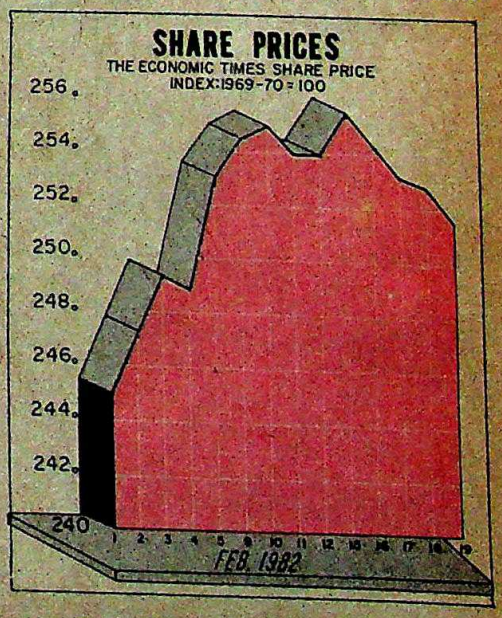
—SREEDHAR PILLAI

THE MARKETS

Steady Going

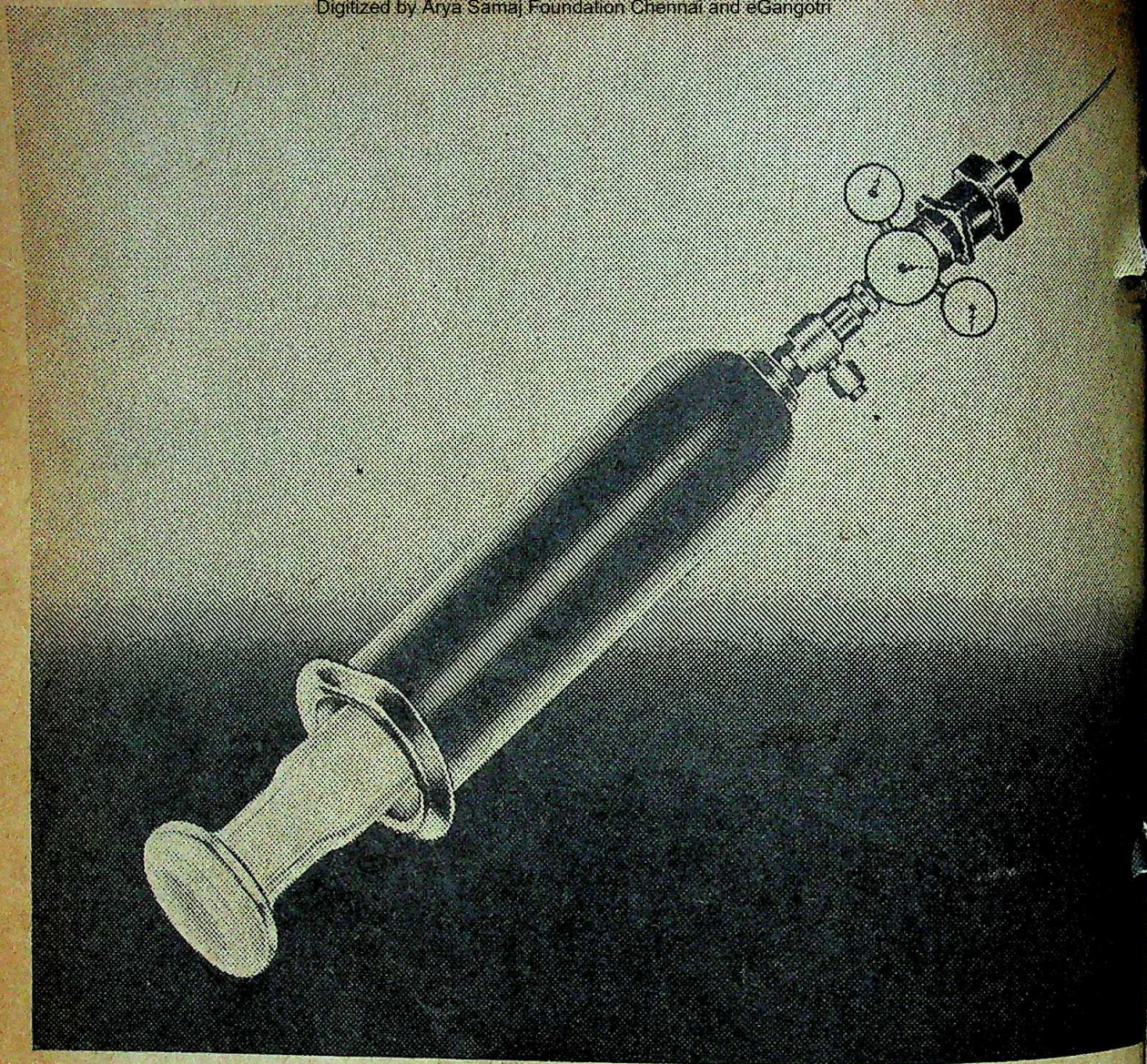
THE share market has been cautious—a little too cautious perhaps—throughout the past fortnight, with most scrips either marking time or moving both ways, swayed this way or that, by speculative rumours. There is the usual pre-budget anxiety about the shape of things to come egged on perhaps by the large number of persons who have seen the new finance minister and whose goings and comings in the North Block have added further to the rumour mill. Not that these rumours should be taken too seriously: it does not matter much in the long run if the company tax is reduced from 60 to 55 per cent or the wealth tax limit raised by 25 per cent. But in the short run—and the share market is swayed more by short-run factors—such things can make a lot of difference.

Will, for instance, the deficit be too large? If it is pegged around Rs 1,000 crore, the market will pick up substantially because of the built-in inflation element. A reasonably moderate inflation is good for stocks, for it peps up corporate working and improves the bottom line. If the deficit



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Our special booster dose for national health

"Life-saving Oxygen" — the next time you hear this phrase, you'll know that Asiatic Oxygen is somewhere behind it. For over two decades now, Asiatic Oxygen has been supplying optimum purity medical Oxygen to the nation — complete with sophisticated Oxygen therapy equipment and accessories like Oxygen flowmeters, spanner keys, humidifiers and cylinder carrying trolleys — all products stamped and approved by the National Test House.

Yes, Asiatic Oxygen has a lot to contribute to national health — and not just in terms of human life.

A range as wide as India's needs

Whether it is for fertilizer plants, steel plants, mining operations, space research and atomic energy, the aviation industry or the railways — Asiatic Oxygen has a complete range of gases, welding equipment and accessories to meet the specialised requirements of a variety of industries.

Self-reliance through self-sufficiency

Continually innovating and diversifying, Asiatic Oxygen has successfully implemented import substitutions that have not only saved considerable foreign exchange, but have led to be customer orientation and satisfaction. A philosophy th Asiatic Oxygen firmly be

Asiatic Oxygen

8, B B D Bagh (East) Calc

More than oxyg a vital catalyst

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ACTIVE STOCKS

	Close 17.2.82	Change on Fortnight
Ambalal Sarabhai	17.75	−0.25
Associated Cement	311.00	35.00
Atlas Copco	56.50	9.00
Bajaj Auto	1,425.00	50.00
Ballarpur	49.00	1.00
Baroda Rayon	410.00	−10.50
Bharat Gears	39.00	1.25
Birla Jute	32.40	1.00
Blow Plast	60.00	2.00
Bombay Dyeing	74.00	4.00
Brooke Bond	21.50	0.40
Calcutta Electric	17.80	0.40
Century Spinning	989.50	38.50
Chemicals & Fibres	23.40	0.20
Chloride India	44.10	0.70
Colgate	149.00	13.00
Crescent Dyes	14.40	0.15
Delhi Cloth Mills	40.25	0.56
Dunlop	21.00	0.75
East India Hotels	18.25	1.38
Elcon	35.00	−2.00
Escorts	48.37	1.00
Food Specialities	38.75	−0.75
Garware Nylon	45.00	2.00
General Electric	28.75	−0.20
Guest Keen Williams	36.30	1.40
Gujarat Fertilizer	520.00	27.00
Hindustan Aluminium	48.50	−0.40
Hindustan Lever	55.00	3.50
Hindustan Motors	29.08	−0.92
Hoechst Dyes	28.00	1.5
Indian Aluminium	22.30	−0.10
Indian Cable	24.50	0.25
Indian Dyestuff	200.00	nil
Indian Explosives	25.25	−0.75
Indian Hotels	96.00	8.50
Indian Organic	33.00	1.75
Indian Oxygen	34.80	0.30
Ingersoll-Rand	142.00	6.00
Jain Exchange	37.00	3.00
JCC	24.20	0.20
Jayshree Tea	35.00	nil
J.K. Synthetics	66.90	2.65
Kesoram	52.10	1.90
Kinetic Engineering	140.00	6.00
Kothari (Madras)	27.00	−2.50
Larsen & Toubro	53.25	−0.75
Madura Coats	15.65	−0.05
Mahindra & Mahindra	56.00	nil
Metal Box	14.90	−0.35
Mukand Iron	30.50	nil
National Organic	191.00	−1.00
Nicfon	41.50	2.00
Orient Paper	48.10	0.60
Peico Electronics	29.60	0.10
Pounds India	69.00	4.50
Premier Auto	338.00	−16.00
Ranbaxy	28.12	−1.25
Raymond	56.00	1.00
Rockfitt & Colman	21.00	nil
Reliance	126.25	2.75
Shaw Wallace	26.75	−0.25
Shriram Fibres	46.50	3.00
Shree Synthetics	31.50	0.75
Siemens	63.00	2.50
SKF	15.70	1.85
Tata Chemicals	57.00	2.50
Tata Steel	353.50	9.50
Tisco	721.00	31.00
Titaghur	63.50	−1.50
Union Carbide	26.80	−0.65
Usha Martin Black	33.50	0.50
Voltas	245.00	−2.00
Zuari Agro	25.25	0.65

exceeds Rs 2,000 crore which seems unlikely unless something has gone awry with calculations, the market might slump in the long run, for too high a rate of inflation will almost certainly invite tough government controls on prices and profits, which is the last thing companies would ask for.

It is unlikely, however, that Pranab Mukherjee will put a spanner in the works just when things are looking up. According to a study by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, investment plans in the private sector are running at a level roughly 50 per cent higher than last year and, surprise of surprises, more than a third of the investment is going into the textile industry. Nearly every business house has announced big plans for expansion and the Government is unlikely to stop them in their tracks and give the corporate sector a big jolt.

Differing Effects: The fact, however, remains that whatever new incentives are announced they may not affect all companies in the same way. For instance, there is talk of partial decontrol of cement which may be unrelated to the budget but is expected to have a tremendous impact on cement company shares. Since nearly every business house has one or two cement plants either under construction or up its sleeve, the decontrol scheme, when it comes, should affect many shares bullishly, including, of course, Century Rayon, which nearly touched 1,000 last week and might cross the figure after the budget.

A number of bonus issues are also in the pipeline. Tata Engineering has been in the queue for some time and its application is said to have been cleared or is about to be cleared by New Delhi. Another company worth watching is Guest Keen Williams which topped 37 last month and which may have some goodies for its shareholders. Surprisingly, quite a good number of Calcutta-based companies are doing pretty well, including Ballarpur (which is planning a large sugar-cum-paper complex in Punjab), Indian Explosives (which has come out of the woods after a bad year) and Kesoram whose scrip crossed 50 and may touch 60 after the budget. Usha Martin Black has also done well but it is a little too early to say whether one should think in terms of a bonus from that source.

Come to think of it, the stock market has really come a long way in the last four years, despite Charan Singh and other calamities. Shares of Hindustan Lever, Kirloskar Oil, Hindustan Aluminium and Ranbaxy have doubled while those of Tata Engineering, Mahindra & Mahindra and Kothari (Madras) have more than trebled. Who says the shareholders have been taken for a ride?

WORLD VALUE OF RUPEE

Country	Unit and Currency		TT Selling Rates (Rs)	TT Buying Rates (Rs)
Australia	AS $	1	10.0305	9.9266
Austria	As Sch	100	56.1122	55.4338
Bahrain	Dinar	1	25.9548	24.7766
Bangladesh	Taka	100	44.8274	44.5063
Canada	Can $	1	7.6488	7.5682
Egypt	Egp £	1	11.3513	11.2700
France	Fr Frc	1	1.5459	1.5280
Hong Kong	Hk $	1	1.5808	1.5683
Indonesia	Rupiah	100	1.4502	1.4398
Iran	Rial	100	11.4650	11.3829
Italy	It Lira	100	0.7353	0.7284
Japan	Jap Yen	100	3.9911	3.9376
Kenya	K Shilling	1	0.8861	0.8798
Kuwait	Dinar	1	32.9537	32.7177
Malaysia	Ml $	1	4.0093	3.9664
Mauritius	Rupee	1	0.8861	0.8798
Nepal	Rupee	1	0.7124	0.7073
Netherlands	D Glde	1	3.5811	3.5401
Pakistan	Rupee	1	0.9003	0.8939
Singapore	Sing $	1	4.4028	4.3553
Spain	Sp Pt	100	9.1975	9.1125
Sri Lanka	Rupee	1	0.4566	0.4533
Sweden	Sw Kr	1	1.6171	1.5998
Switzerland	Sw Frc	1	4.9314	4.8772
Tanzania	Th Sch	1	1.1277	1.1196
Thailand	Baht	100	41.00	40.00
UK	£	1	17.1984	17.0459
USA	US $	1	9.2950	9.1650
UAE	Dihram	1	2.5587	2.5404
USSR	Rouble	1	12.8973	12.8049
W. Germany	DM	1	3.9333	3.8895

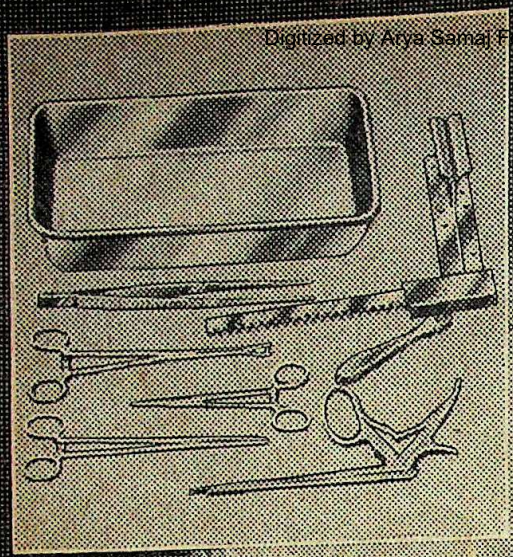
These rates were supplied by the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. New Delhi and quoted between the banks on February 22, 1982.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

	Latest	Change on month
PRICES		
ET Commodity Price Index, Feb 17 (1969–70 = 100)	242.2	−2.3
Cereals	231.6	−0.1
Chemicals	274.3	−5.7
Cotton	226.1	−13.00
Industrial Fibres	181.7	−6.6
Sugar	253.5	−5.4
Textile Yarn	223.0	−1.2
Vegetable Oils	279.2	−8.3
Gold, standard, Feb 17 (Rs per 10 gm)	1,755.00	20.00
Silver, Feb 17 (Rs per kg)	2,705.00	40.00
SHARES		
RBI Index, Jan 16 (1969–70 = 100)	196.6	3.5
Aluminium	77.9	−0.8
Cement	174.1	25.6
Fertilisers	202.6	2.9
Paper	231.6	−2.9
Plantations	199.0	−0.4
Shipping	265.4	−16.4
Transport Equipment	314.8	13.6
MONEY		(per cent)
Money Supply, Jan 8		2.0
Bank Deposits		3.0
Foreign Exchange Assets		−9.9

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Stainless steel surgical instruments (inset) require very high purity and cleanliness. VISL's new VOD Plant helps in making high purity stainless steels—with extra low carbon content.

Stainless Steel

VISL is the largest manufacturer of stainless steel in the country today. And with the commissioning of the VOD Plant—the first of its kind in India—VISL pioneers the use of secondary steel making techniques which result in the manufacture of high purity stainless steels with extra low carbon content.

VISL's range include grades of AISI specifications like 302, 304, 316 in the Austenitic series and AISI 401, 412, 420 in the Martensitic series. The extra low carbon stainless steels produced through the VOD like 304L have excellent deep drawing properties. Strict quality control at each stage of the manufacturing process ensures optimum metallurgical and mechanical properties for the finished product.

Stainless steel is supplied from the factory in the form of flats as wide as 300mm, rounds as low as 8mm in diameter and billets.

A range of stainless steels for applications ranging from utensils to razor blades and nuclear plants are manufactured to international specifications at VISL. Write in for detailed technical literature on our range.

VISL

Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel
Bhadravathi
(A Public Sector Undertaking)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

KONG HOLDS FAST

NG Kong, the tiny British colony of roughly 5.5 million ple had a total merchandise trade of Rs 41,600 crore, a 24 increase over 1980. Exports (including re-exports) totalled crore and imports Rs 22,600 crore, leaving a trade deficit 00 crore which was slightly higher than last year. Despite a e of growth, the performance was a relatively strong one r of the recession in Europe and the US where Hong or markets are located. Hong Kong's top five trading were, in order, United States, Japan, China, Britain and re. Garments and clothing accessories were by far the most t export items followed by toys, photo and optical goods, hes. India's total foreign trade is expected to be around Rs crore in 1981-82.

OR THE RUSSIANS

Soviet Union bought all but about 12 per cent of the ral gas Afghanistan produced from last March to er and the sale provided nearly a third of Afghanistan's income, according to a diplomatic source. The total of gas produced was 1,171 million cubic feet of which about n cubic feet went to Afghan power stations and fertiliser and the rest was piped north to the Soviet Union. Moscow 95 crore for the gas. Moscow has also signed a trade for 1982 in Kabul under which it will import, apart from gas, chemical fertiliser, cotton, wool carpets, skins and d dried fruits from Afghanistan.

DEN EAGLE'

United States government may not return to the gold ard but as a sop to the supply-siders who have been h a return the US Treasury may mint a new gold coin to American Eagle' at a small mark-up over the gold price. It e legal tender but will be more attractive than the d. Canadian maple or the British sovereign because it emption from capital gains and sales taxes. These are the ndations of the Federal Gold Commission set up by Reagan under the chairmanship of Treasury Secretary Reagan.

USHES AHEAD

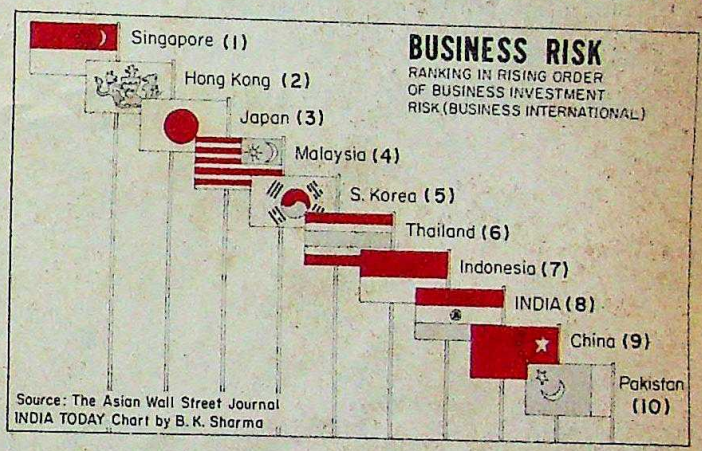
TE the war with Iran, Iraq is pushing ahead with its ious development programme and total spending on ts in the current five-year programme is placed at Rs crore, almost equal to India's total national income in on the list of priorities is housing development, followed rtation and communication improvement and modernie agro-industrial sector. The programme calls for the of 150,000 dwelling units by 1985, as part of a long- build 3.5 million units between now and the end of There are also a number of railway and road projects eline—most of which will be open to international —including the construction of a new central station in capable of handling 120 trains a day.

G INTO BRITAIN

N, the Japanese car maker, is about to go ahead with its to set up its biggest overseas plant in Britain. Most associated with the move are said to have been largely Nissan believes that it should be able to receive grants covering 40 per cent of the Rs 800 crore it will cost to establish what will become Britain's biggest single car-making unit. Nissan is aiming to build up from scratch a capacity of 450,000 cars a year on its 800-acre site. This would mean eating into the market share of others, including the state-owned British Leyland. The Nissan plant in Britain may well be modelled on its new factory at Tochigi, north of Tokyo, which has this kind of capacity. The British Government is keen to hold the Japanese company to its original commitment of using 80 per cent locally manufactured components.

GOOD BETS IN ASIA

MOST Asian countries score well in the latest political risk analyses prepared by three leading US research firms for foreign investors. Singapore is ranked even higher than Switzerland and the United States in one company's ratings and India ranks near the bottom. According to one company, India is number three from the bottom, ahead of only China and Pakistan in the political risk stakes. The three research firms are Business International (whose chairman, Orville Freeman was in New Delhi last month



leading his country's delegation to the Indo-US Business Council. (INDIA TODAY, Feb 16–28, 1982), Frost & Sullivan and BERI. Business International expects a serious payments crunch in India over the next five years. While remittances from Indian workers in the Middle East have helped narrow the payments gap, this source of hard currency is expected to diminish as major Gulf construction projects wind up in five years, the report says. And with China competing for the World Bank's concessionary lending and the US slashing its foreign-aid transfers, India could be strapped for developed foreign exchange. Hence the low rating.

THE CHINESE BONANZA

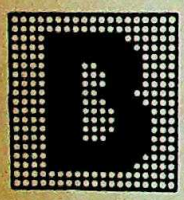
CHINA'S oil reserves may be as vast as Saudi Arabia's, according to a petroleum expert of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. The expert told an international petroleum conference in Singapore recently that although it was now recognised that China probably had a very large petroleum resource base, its precise size was not known as little exploration work had been done so far relative to the size of the country. Using Indo-US proven reserve concept, China's oil reserves are currently placed at around 40 billion barrels onshore and as many offshore. When adequate exploratory work had been done, particularly in the vast sedimentary basins of western China, the resource base might turn out to be comparable with that of Saudi Arabia, a country with the second largest reserves in the world. The largest is said to be the Soviet Union.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS has stood the test of time for over 121 years in India.

For over 121 years Banque Nationale De Paris (BNP) has established in Indian and International business a unique tradition of trust, efficiency and friendly service. People in 77 countries look upon it as a pillar of financial strength and stability.



BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Head Office: 16, Boulevard Des Italiens.
75009 Paris. Tel. No. 244, 45, 46. Telex: 280605.

BOMBAY
French Bank Building, Homji Street,
Fort. Tel. No. 255943
Telex Nos. 011-2341, 011-5157.

342, Kalbadevi Road.

CALCUTTA
Stephen House, 4-A, Badal Benoy,
Dinesh Bagh East. Tel. No. 239841.
Telex No. 021-7353

Posta Bazar,
4, Kali Krishna Tagore Street.

Park Circus, 60, Beck Bagan Row.

NEW DELHI
Representative Office:
Surya Kiran, 19 Kasturba Gandhi Marg
Tel. No. 352656. Telex No. 031-3919

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ENJOY AIRLANKA TRISTAR SERVICE TO LONDON.

Take our Boeing services from Madras any Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday; or from Trivandrum any Thursday or Saturday; or for same-day connections over Colombo with our Tristar flights to London. If you prefer a stopover in Sri Lanka before taking our Tristar service to London, we offer flights from Madras (on Wednesday, Friday) and from Trichy every Tuesday and Saturday.

AIRLANKA
A taste of Paradise

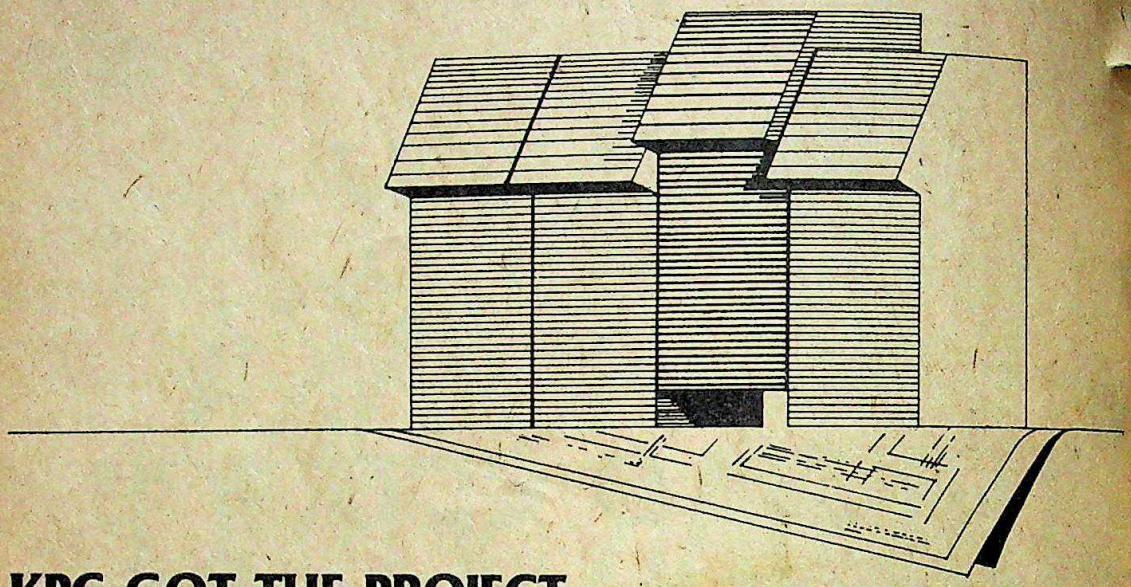
Call your Travel Agent, Air Lanka or our General Sales Agents
Bombay: Air Lanka, phone 223288, 223299, 223599
Madras: Air Lanka, Connemara Hotel, phone 86315, 87432
Trichy: Air Lanka, phone 28844, 27952
Bangalore: Global Travels, phone 565091
Trivandrum: Global Travels, phone 66575, 63267
Delhi: STIC Travels, Hotel Imperial, phone 344789, 344965, 345938

AL131.B81.119

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

IPCL BARODA NEEDED AN INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION PLANT MADE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.



KPC GOT THE PROJECT. BECAUSE KPC HAS ALWAYS WORKED TO THE MOST DEMANDING STANDARDS.

The IPCL feeder plant project was won by KPC against stiff global competition on the technological merits of its design. It comprised, among other things, twenty-three single-stage and two-stage reciprocating 12 cylinder compressors supplying refrigeration utilities for synthesis of petroleum derivatives. The entire plant was made to stringent requirements, including design, manufacture, erection and commissioning. The equipment matched API, ASME and TEMA standards. Other similar jobs completed by KPC are:

IDPL, Hyderabad.
HOC, Rasayani.
Bayer (India) Limited, Thana.
National Fertilizers, Panipat, Bhatinda.
Gujarat Alkali & Chemicals Limited, Baroda.

Some reasons why the projects keep coming to KPC are:

First, the wide range and variety of KPC equipment makes it possible for it to offer the project what it needs.

Second, KPC offers sophisticated products manufactured at its own modern factory at Pune. The technological know-how for these has been developed over the years through a series of tie-ups with renowned foreign firms.

Third, KPC is fully equipped for consultation in all spheres from preparation of project, initial designing, budgeting and manufacture, to installation and commissioning of the project.

All this is, of course, backed by a very prompt and efficient after sales service.

KPC has become a name to reckon with in three major Indian industries — pneumatic equipment, notably air compressors and rock drills; air-conditioning and refrigeration machinery; and transmission equipment.

Through technical collaborations with reputed foreign firms, and no less through the ceaseless activity of its Research and Development division. KPC has become a leading manufacturer with a range of products which have found sizable markets in different parts of the world. KPC's project division is busy providing comprehensive turnkey services for complete plants in all the three industries.

Every KPC project bears testimony to the confidence reputed companies have in KPC.

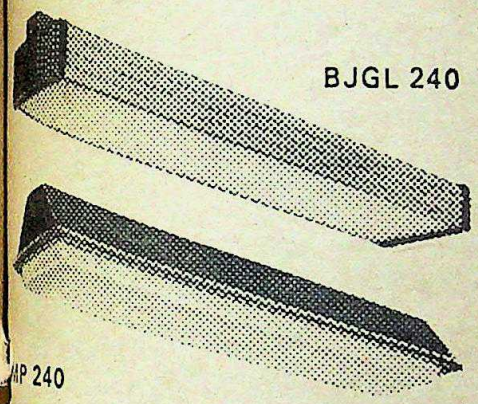
KIRLOSKAR PNEUMATIC CO. LTD
Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune 411 013

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Since light needs to be harnessed,
Bajaj offers a comprehensive range
to suit every need.

DECORATIVE

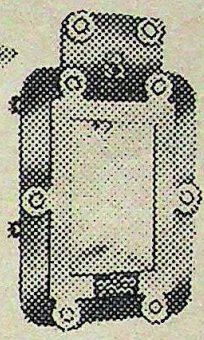
BJMP 420



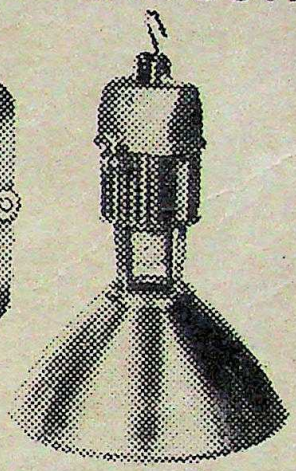
BJGL 240

MP 240

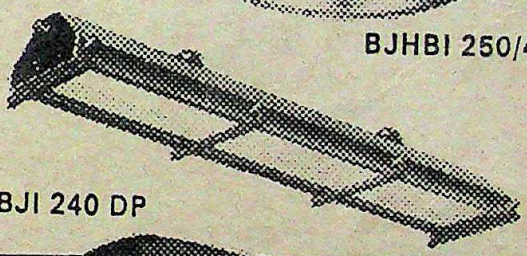
INDUSTRIAL



BJFP 150

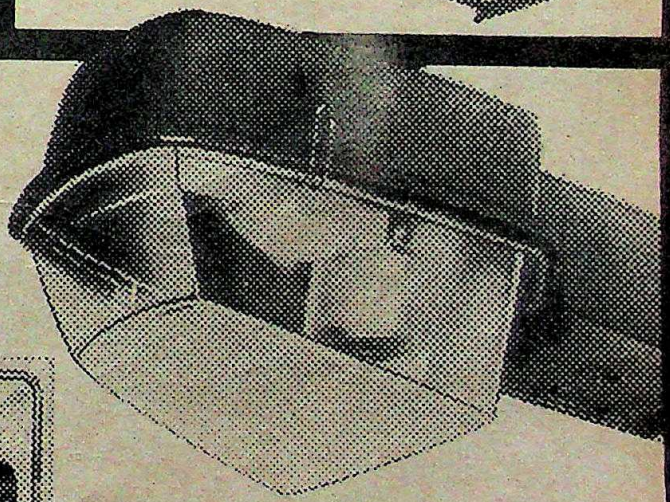


BJHBI 250/400

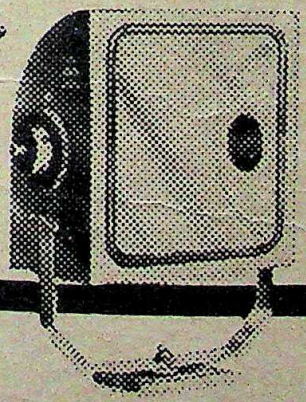


BJI 240 DP

BJEF 12/16/18



BJPTI 80/125



BJEF 22

BJMIP 80/125

STREET LIGHT

bajaj LUMINAIRES

The lighting people
since 1938.

bajaj

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SURYA

Sun Changes Its Spots

NOT since Brutus has there been such a stab in such a back. No wonder Indira Gandhi was so "absolutely livid" and her daughter-in-law Maneka so studiously low-key. The culprit: Maneka's mother Amteshwar Anand, who last fortnight fetched Mrs Gandhi a resounding snub by selling her chintzy, down-at-heel magazine *Surya India* and its Hindi counterpart to two prominent members of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Dr Jinendra Kumar Jain and Sardar S.C. Angre. The Congress(I)'s raucous mouthpiece had bitten the hand that fed it—and the plaster was finally peeling off the ruling family's imperious facade.

"It was designed to embarrass the prime minister," fumed an insider at 1 Safdarjung Road, "out of sheer spite. Why else would Mrs Anand choose to sell to Mrs Gandhi's political opponents?"

It was also clear that the glamorous and hard-bitten publisher had rid herself of an enterprise that had lately been wallowing in red ink. Once a symbol of its owner's proximity to the power centre, the magazine had, after Sanjay's death, been consigned to the doghouse. Matters were not helped when Anand tried to propel daughter Maneka into political orbit in the post-Sanjay period, and both were firmly put in their places. In January last year, Maneka switched to the role of 'consulting editor' and eventually cut herself off completely five months later.

Convenient Vehicle: Throughout its life under the stewardship of Anand, *Surya* had more than once embroiled itself in controversy. It was launched with fanfare in October 1976. While it served as a convenient vehicle for Maneka's headstrong brand of journalism, its economic survival was ensured by advertisers eager to exhibit their loyalty to the Gandhi family. Mrs Gandhi's defeat in March 1977 was a serious blow to *Surya*, but the mother-and-daughter team doggedly continued to publish the magazine.

The contacts that political power brought helped feed in a steady stream of reporting that could at best be called scurrilous. In June 1978, for instance, the magazine carried a nasty little item on lawyer Rani Jethmalani in its gossip column. In October of that year, *Surya* carried the gory details of the Suresh Ram-Sushma escapade—with reproductions of Polaroid prints of the couple's antics. Two months later, in a report titled 'CIA Agents in India', *Surya* unabashedly named 25 senior journalists alleged to be on the intelligence agency's payroll. Protracted legal battles with Jethmalani and journalist Prithvis Chakravarty eventually ended with the magazine having to apologise for its brashness.

Even the fiercest critic of the magazine concedes that it exhibited an unusual gutsy aggressiveness during the Janata period. All this, however, ended with Sanjay's death and the eclipse of his lieutenants, and the magazine's stock plummeted with that of its owners. Advertisers who had returned in strength to its pages after the Congress(I)'s election victory in January 1980 mysteriously disappeared—many of them reneging on contracts and leaving large bills unpaid—and circulation nosedived to a measly 14,000 according to insiders, although Anand claims that it was close to 40,000 when she sold it. As production and editing went into ragged decline and the editorial language took on a distinctly pidgin style, Anand began to look around for buyers. She told INDIA TODAY that the decision had been [illegible] her by her doctor and auditor [illegible] explanation, even though Anand [illegible] chronic asthma.

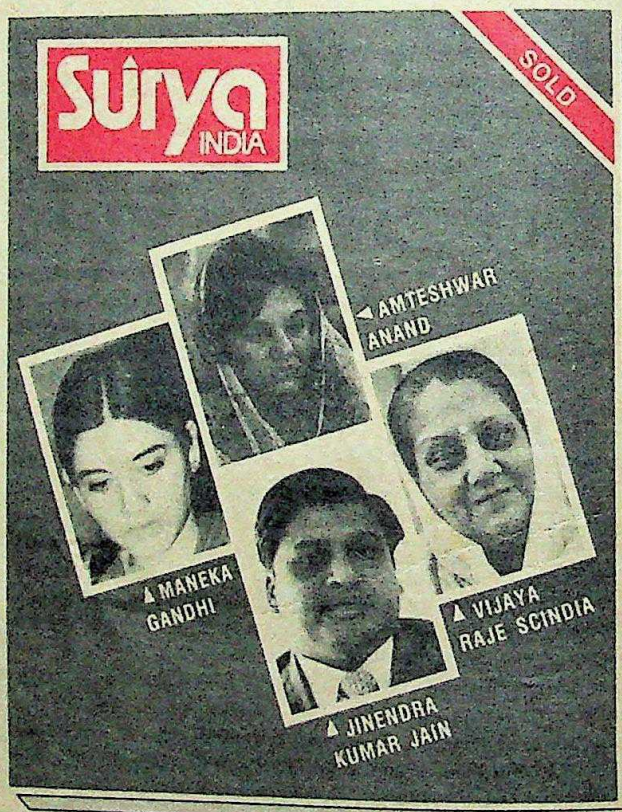
Financial details of the sale [illegible] closely guarded, with both sides [illegible] a stiff silence, but sources in the [illegible] said that Anand had had to sell [illegible] Although the magazine's parent [illegible] Youngmen Printers and Publishers [illegible] been set up with an authorised [illegible] 50,000 shares of Rs 10 each, its [illegible] show that Anand and her partner [illegible] Dhody were allotted 1,250 shares [illegible] the magazine was launched. Curiously [illegible] magazine never filed its financial [illegible] 1977, when it made a profit of Rs [illegible] and failed to register itself with the [illegible] Eastern Newspapers Society. Nor did it bother to have [illegible] tion figures verified by [illegible] Bureau of Circulation [illegible]

New Owners: [illegible] new owners of the magazine [illegible] interesting background. [illegible] 36, is a practising surgeon [illegible] in a matter of eight [illegible] claims, he has built up [illegible] sive clientele of "top [illegible] industrialists, politicians [illegible] nalists". His 15-bed [illegible] in the South Extension [illegible] equipped with "some [illegible] modern medical instruments [illegible] country", and visitors [illegible] with piped-in *bhajans* [illegible] address system.

But the podgy [illegible] other duties. In 1977, he [illegible] Subramaniam Swamy [illegible] of the Deen Dayal [illegible] Institute in Delhi. He [illegible] member of the BJP's [illegible] utive, and personal [illegible] Nanaji Deshmukh, the [illegible] chairman. As secretary [illegible] executive head of [illegible] projects—which include [illegible] dayalpuram' rehabilitation [illegible] gramme in Andhra [illegible] flood-ravaged Krishna [illegible] massive integrated development [illegible] Gonda in Uttar Pradesh, [illegible] launched projects for 'rural development' [illegible] Orissa's Sundergarh district [illegible] Singhbhum district.

Jain reinforces his rags-to-[illegible] by claiming an unusual affinity [illegible] Dal Chairman, Charan Singh [illegible] Baraut town, which is Charan [illegible] too," he says. Obviously [illegible] achievements, he claims that [illegible] youngest president of the [illegible] Association, and began practice [illegible] of Rs 800 and a 'borrowed [illegible]

Friends of Anand, however [illegible]



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

decision had been
or and auditor
though Anand
details of the sale
with both sides
ut sources in the
had had to sell
agazine's parent
nters and Publ
h an authorised
Rs 10 each, its
nd and her part
otted 1,250 shares
as launched, Cu
illed its financial
ade a profit of Rs
ster itself with the
spapers Society
d it bother to have
gures verified by
of Circulation
ew Owners:
wners of the mag
ting background
practising surgeon
matter of eight
he has built up
ientele of "top
rialists, politicians
". His 15-bed
South Extension
ed with "some
n medical instrument
y", and visitors
iped-in *bhajanwa*
ss system.
ut the podgy
duties. In 1977, he
maniam Swamy
e Deen Dayal
te in Delhi. He
er of the BJP's
and personal
i Deshmukh.
han. As secretary
ive head of
ts—which include
uram' rehabilitation
ne in Andhra
ravaged Kristna
ted development
tar Pradesh,
cts for 'rural dev
ergarh district
trict.
rces his rags-to-
unusual affinity
Charan Singh.
which is Charan
. Obviously
he claims that
dent of the
d began practice
'borrowed stet
Anand, however

aware of the "political implications" of the sale, and that the decision taken by Jain (who also happens to be a physician) and the auditors. Newspaper reports said that the paper had been sold for Rs 10 lakh, the amount changed is less than Rs 1 lakh, while the liabilities amount to Rs 2 lakh and there is "an army" of creditors.

Another shareholder in the new setup is the portly Sardar S.C. Angre, who is the BJP vice-president and secretary to the BJP vice-president Vijaya Raje Scindia. Rajmata of Gwalior, Angre was a member of the Rajya Sabha between 1968 and 1974, and is a close friend of Jain's on the BJP's national executive. Jain has often been involved in politics in Gwalior, and is alleged to be instrumental in bringing the Rajmata over to the BJP and driving a wedge between her and her son Madhavrao Scindia.

Jain says that his auditors were at work on the *Surya*'s financial mess. He adds that the magazine was in bad shape, and that a few advertisers owed it money. He insists that *Surya* will not be tied to any political party, but be a "general news periodical". Says he: "I am bothered about the problems of the paper, but we have asked her to continue operating with us until the takeover is completed." Significantly, the new owners, in a press statement issued by them after the takeover, noted "the role played by *Surya* in influencing political events in the past."

However, Jain's claim that he had sold the magazine lock, stock and barrel seemed to be not entirely true. TODAY has learnt that the deal was initiated by Vijaya Raje's daughter, Vasundhara Raje, who happens to be a friend of Maneka's, and at whose marriage to Sanjay Varun Gandhi's last was celebrated. There is therefore a possibility, say insiders, that Anand may not hold some *Surya* stock, that he was merely bailing her out of a crisis, and that Anand may be a front for the scene. This is lent credence by the fact that the sale deed contains an important clause: the new owners will not substantially change the magazine's "present form".

Since Maneka ostensibly disassociated from *Surya* last year, she has not taken interest in the affairs of the paper, once mouthed causes dear to her husband Sanjay. In fact, during the Janata days, *Surya* stook in the wake of the Youth Congress, and played a role in the return of the Congress. She was left completely in charge of her mother which is hardly surprising that she should have acquiesced to the passing of the magazine into the hands of those Sanjay loathed most fiercely: the BJP and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

Yet, one close friend insists that Maneka is, in fact, anxious to steer clear of the deal, for fear that Mrs Gandhi might be provoked into banishing her altogether from 1 Safdarjung Road. As the prime minister's intimates silently watched her towering rage, there was consternation in ruling party ranks—and unbounded speculation on the possible repercussions of so brazen an act.

Reliable sources privately aver that the main financer of the deal is in actually the Rajmata of Gwalior, and that Jain and Angre are merely the front men. Jain denies any such links. "Angre works closely with Mrs Scindia," he says, "but he is a very independent economic entity. And in running my clinic, and supervising the Deen Dayal Institute's projects, I have come to acquire considerable expertise in financial management." He says the *Surya* deal was a straightforward business proposition. "Angre and I were first made minority shareholders, and then the deal was finalised. I know we do not possess journalistic talent, but we are looking for good professionals. And we will not sack existing staff."

Curiously, when asked whether he is familiar with the magazine's poor shape, Jain says: "To tell you the truth I have not been a reader of *Surya*. My profession does not allow me much time to read magazines." The new buyers have formally undertaken that the magazine will not follow the line of any political party.

Vacant Post: Jain has already "informally" offered the editorship of the magazine to syndicated journalist Janardan Thakur and to cartoonist-columnist Rajinder Puri. Thakur says that he was offered the post, but will not be accepting it. Puri denies that he was "formally" offered the editorship, and says he cannot make hypothetical statements about whether he will eventually accept.

Meanwhile, Amteshwar Anand has withdrawn into a monastic silence, but the magazine's editorial office continues to function from a *barsati* atop her Jor Bagh residence. Maneka Gandhi is not available for comment, and spends most of her time working on an anthology of Indian poetry and peering at videotaped films in the library of the India International Centre. By all accounts, she remains unruffled by the *Surya* sale and continues with her life as if nothing untoward had occurred.

And there is palpable glee in the BJP ranks at the cheekiness of the coup. Says a media-watcher, tongue firmly in cheek: "It would be in the fitness of things if *Organiser*, the RSS mouthpiece, were now taken over by the Congress(I)'s *National Herald*."

—CHAITANYA KALBAG

A dried-up scalp is the beginning of the end of your hair...

You see, the root of hair problems lies in the scalp.

Because, unless you look after your scalp and keep it well-nourished, it becomes dry and starved. And this leads to ugly, itchy dandruff.

To hair that keeps breaking all the time. To hair that looks dull and 'dead'.

And that, of course, is the end of your hair...

That's why (and not everybody realises this) you need to take very special care of your scalp itself. With the hair tonic specially formulated to fight scalp dryness...

HTM-PIL-2639-1

(Just turn this page)

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ABORTION

Removing The Trauma

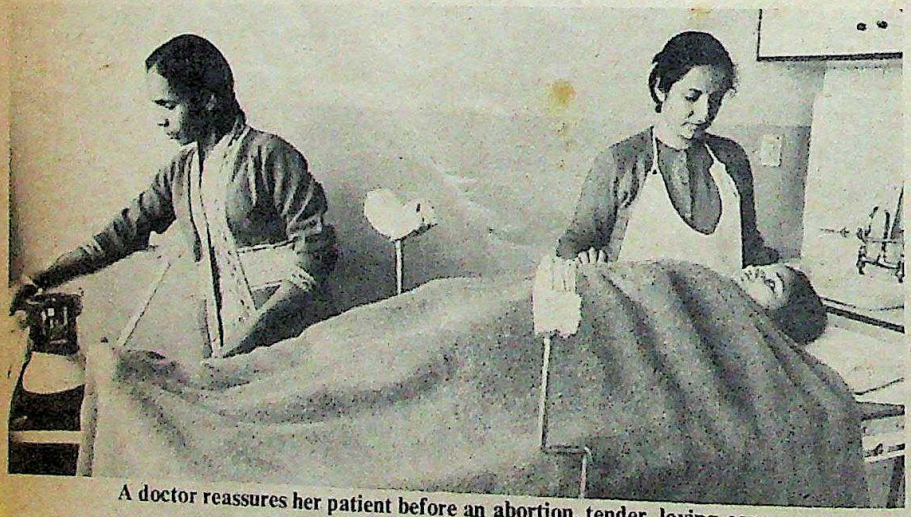
BABULAL was desperate. He was an old man and Laxmi, 15, his only child, was the victim of a mysterious disease that appeared incurable. He had taken her to a series of doctors but their ministrations had proved unsuccessful. Drowning men grasp straws and when Babulal heard of a Baba in Shahdara who claimed the power to perform medical miracles, he rushed Laxmi off to the self-styled holy man without making further inquiries. The Baba was reassuring and expressed confidence in his ability to cure Laxmi. He ordered Babulal to leave the girl and return after a few hours. When Babulal returned, he found Laxmi in a state of shock, hysterical and unable to articulate.

Believing she had undergone a traumatic religious experience, Babulal took her home and it was only in the relative security of familiar surroundings that Laxmi was finally able to blurt out the truth of what had really happened. The Baba's "cure" had been to strip and then brutally rape the girl. When Babulal had recovered from the shock, he returned to confront the Baba only to find that he had disappeared. Two months later, the real tragedy dawned when Laxmi discovered she was pregnant.

Safe Solution: Unable to cope with the problem, Babulal finally confided in a friend who told him about the Marie Stopes Clinic that had recently opened in Shahdara where abortions were safe, quick and, above all, cheap. With no other choice, Babulal was forced to shed his natural inhibitions and take Laxmi to the clinic. The visit turned out to be a pleasant surprise. Laxmi, who was almost hysterical with fear, was calmed down by a counsellor who took her behind a special partition and gradually drew out the details of the pregnancy. The lady doctor was equally solicitous and helpful and within half an hour, she was able to walk away.

Babulal and Laxmi are aliases but the rest of the story is true. There are hundreds of other Babulals and Laxmis with minor situational variations who have discovered that the Marie Stopes Clinics offer family planning services and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) with a dramatic difference. And it is that difference that has, despite the limited publicity they can afford, succeeded in helping the clinics to perform over 5,000 abortions in the two years since the Marie Stopes concept arrived in India, apart from the other family planning services the clinics provide. "What we are really offering, and our main stength, is what we call TLC (Tender, Loving Care)," says Dr Tim Black, London-based director of Population Services which is the parent body of the clinics named after Marie Stopes, the pioneer of the family planning movement.

The Marie Stopes concept is simple and effective. Abortion patients are first guaranteed absolute confidentiality, which is really half the battle won considering the ingrained inhibitions of most Indian women. The patient is first interviewed in a relaxed and casual atmosphere to put her at her ease, by experienced counsellors who are qualified social workers. The interview is more in the form of a friendly and confidential chat "Everyone of our patients is treated as if she is a special case," says Dr Sudesh Bahl, director of the Marie Stopes Society, India.



A doctor reassures her patient before an abortion, tender, loving care

Quick Process: The doctors exactly what they are going to do the actual MTP process takes minutes. During the MTP, a nurse conversation with the patient to distract mind from the operation which is performed with a local anaesthetic. Once the is over, the patient lies down in an room and is given a hot cup of half an hour after her entrance, she can walk out of the clinic with negligible after-effects. The cost inclusive of follow-up treatment

Dr Black

lower than the prices charged by back-street abortionists and definitely safer. For poor people, the is free or heavily subsidised depending economic status of the patient.

Another concept that sets Marie apart from other voluntary organisations the vast Indian family planning field approach. "We consider ourselves lyst," says Dr Black, "and we be we are faced with a straightforward ing problem." Maire Stopes their role as augmenting existing planning services but without to the popular problem of duplication consider our aim as filling the provision of services by the Government other voluntary organisation." The organisation believes that prophylactics have been in the the family planning crusade in India hasn't really worked. They would abortions in front and use that as for selling prophylactics. "We against a conceptual problem Black. "family planning, as suggests, requires planning and But when you don't know where meal is coming from, how can It's difficult to convince the

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ss: The doctor
are going to do
process takes
he MTP, a nurse
the patient to
ration which is
thetic. Once the
lies down in an
a hot cup of
her entrance
the clinic
fects. The cost
-up treatment

Dr Bla

ces charged by
ionists and
poor people, the
ubsidised depen
of the patient.
cept that sets Ma
voluntary organi
mily planning fi
consider ourselv
ack, "and we b
a straightforwa
Maire Stopes
gmenting existing
but without
oblem of dupli
as filling the ga
ces by the Gov
organisation."
believes that
ve been in the
ng crusade in
ed. They would
t and use that
ylactics. "We
tual problem
planning, as
s planning and
on't know where
from, how can
convince the

that a pill today will prevent a
months from now."

Impact: Their immediate
of course, is the sullen air of defeat
the family planning movement
Everybody looks at the Indian
says there's no answer to the
we believe there is. Right now,
terms, we're only starting to
But five years from now, I
doing maybe 10,000 abortions
Black.

Marie Stopes looks at it, is

ahl

three or four years of pill supply
to prevent a birth which is
some and expensive. Abortion,
hand, is cheap, safe and effec-
discovered this and eventually
halve its birthrate in a period
through abortions. Further,
experience, abortions are safer
al delivery and the mortality
one in every 100,000. Curren-
of every 100 illegal abortions
rural India result in the mother
want to take abortions out of
and from the village *dais* and
safe, clean clinics. If you add to
managerial anchor, abortions
swer to India's population
Dr Bahl.

It was Dr Bahl, an eminent
who, alarmed at the number
ion deaths in the country, was
London by the Marie Stopes
discuss the possibility of the
coming to India. With
services agreeing to fund the
first clinic was established in
Rajendra Place which was later
the spacious surroundings in the
Bagh area. A second clinic
March 1980 in Amritsar, a third

in Agra in December 1980 and the latest opened at Shahdara, a New Delhi suburb, last September. At first, the maximum number of abortion patients in a day were no more than five; currently, the average is around 20 which is remarkable considering the limited advertising budget the organisation can afford.

Best Medium: At first, the main advertising focus was on hoardings and kiosks and in newspapers. But then they soon realised that the best medium lay in word of mouth. Patients who had been through abortions told their friends and relatives. "Ours is an entrepreneurial approach. The word of mouth message is effective because we've satisfied a client," says Black. They have been helped by the changing governmental attitude towards abortions which is evident from the fact that the Government is now openly using the word abortion instead of treating it like a dirty word as it was earlier. Eventually, the organisation sees itself present in every major town in India as well as in rural areas. Right now, their biggest handicap is funds. Their entire funding comes from individuals, industry, foundations and trusts in Britain, the US and Europe. Now that Marie Stopes has established some sort of a reputation in India, they are planning to approach local sources, mainly in industrial circles, for funds which will help them spread their wings.

The other problem is managerial. As Dr Black points out; nobody really wants to make a career in family planning. "Since we're providing entrepreneurial services what we need is not doctors working as amateur managers but professional managers managing doctors." Says Black, "We believe it's not a health care problem but a marketing problem we're faced with." So far, they have a start with their project coordinator, Sudha Tewari, an MBA who quit her corporate job to sign on with Marie Stopes.

Though the clinics are mainly aimed at the poorer sections of society, a large number of the abortion clients are unmarried, modern liberated females from upper middle class and middle class families. "At least 30 per cent of our clients are from this section," says Chetna Kohli, the counsellor at the Karol Bagh clinic. Unmarried women also inevitably create the biggest problems, like the young couple who were planning to get married very shortly and came for an abortion. The marriage eventually never took place since the boy discovered that the girl was two and a half months pregnant and he had only known her for a month. But for the most part, Marie Stopes does manage to send its "clients" home satisfied with its services that, to say the least, are a welcome arrival on the family planning front.

—DILIP BOBB

...and this is the beginning of the end of dried-up scalps.

Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner is specially formulated to fight scalp dryness. Fast. It's pure and rich. Yet it's so light that just a few drops are enough to race right through to your scalp . . . and swiftly spread their goodness across its entire surface. The result: a healthy, well-nourished scalp. Which is the foundation for a healthy, well-nourished growth of hair. What's more, just a few drops of Vaseline Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner are enough to keep your hair looking controlled and sleekly groomed—without the greasiness, messiness and stickiness of hair oils.

Vaseline®

Hair Tonic & Scalp Conditioner.

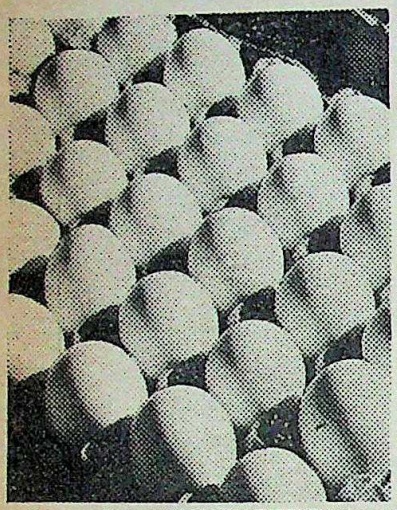
Every drop fights dryness.

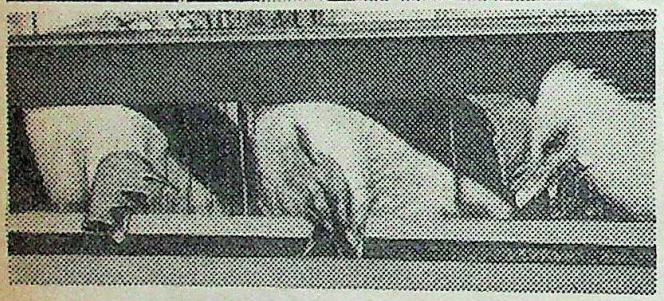
HTM-PIL-2639-2

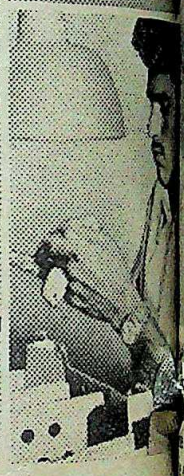
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

2 lakh eggs ruined in a 20 minute power cut







"That's true," says Mr.S.N.Panicker, Group Manager (Hatchery Services) Venkateshwara Hatcheries.

"Ours is a hatchery. Its heart is energy ... energy to bring about biological changes ... turning eggs into chicks.

It gives us the essential environment ... the right temperature, humidity and air exchange. We can't be without energy for more than 20 minutes.

Power failure is always dangerous. So we need stand-by power ... a reliable genset. To us Kirloskar means reliability.

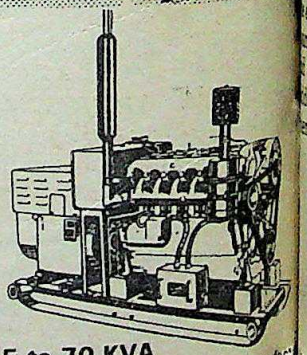
Our first Kirloskar genset, bought in 1972 is still in operation in one of our associate hatcheries. Since then we've bought 40 more. All Kirloskar.

If you want a genset you can trust, make sure it's a Kirloskar. Because it's an excellent product, backed by excellent service and parts support."

Need we say more?

Kirloskar

KIRLOSKAR ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED



Range: 2.5 to 70 KVA

For cinema theatres, hotels, hospitals and manufac industries.

Call on us or write to us tod

Please send me your quotation and literature on Kirloskar Gensets: ..... KV

Genset required .....

Company name _____

Address _____

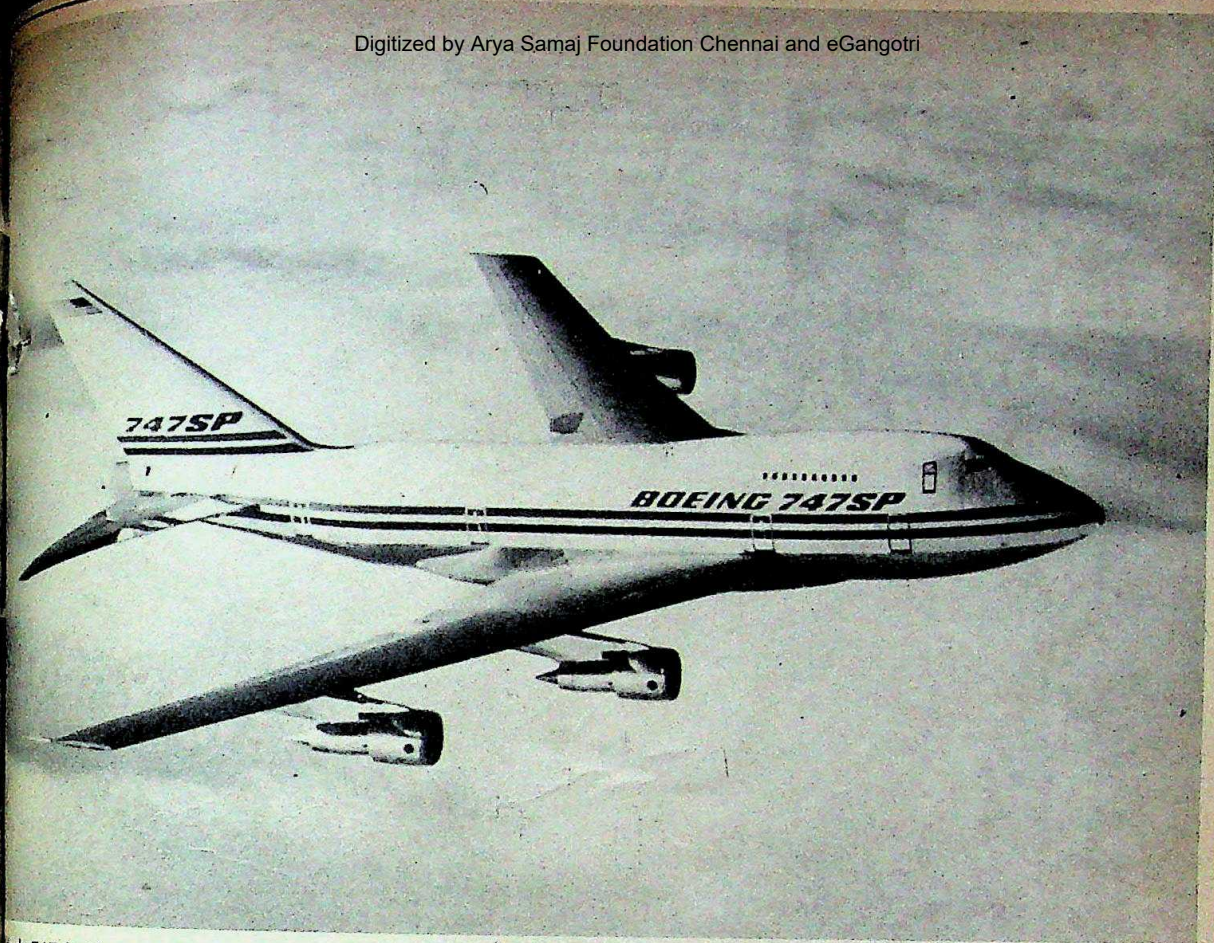
_____

Mail to Kirloskar Engineering Private Limited
15/16, Kaka Halwai Industrial Estate
Parvati, Pune 411 009 (India)
Phone: 440621, 445663 • Telex: 0145-260

PRATIBHA-81-292

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



g's 747 is the world's favourite way to fly. Passengers' number one choice. The 747SP provides the same ger comfort, only on a smaller scale.

n exceptional money saver when integrated into an existing 747 fleet. And the SP provides excellent flexibility with shuttle service as well as long-range capabilities.

crews are interchangeable. Most parts are identical. And training procedures and simulator facilities are ne. Therefore, the 747SP is a most profitable fleet addition.

only the 747 can provide an upper deck lounge that can be used as either business or first-class section ted passenger appeal.

n it comes to economical airplanes, the Boeing 747SP is a great addition.

1st

THE NUMBER ONE CHOICE

BOEING
Getting people together.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

HINDON

A new way of living

HINDON

Sarees
Dress materials

Fabrics from the modern mill

HINDON RIVER MILLS

DCM
TEXTILES

Available at more than 500 DCM Retail
and other leading cloth

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ee Decades Too Late

delayed is not merely justice Seventy-eight-year-old Ramchashiram, alias Deb Bahadur, who prison for 29 years in Bihar which even if proved have fetched him only seven certainly have more to add to Kashiram is out of jail but his not been finally decided. When for hearing last fortnight in was put off for another month. sional judicial magistrate re- unless he could see the records, pass any order.

come of the judicial process, at certainly of no real consequence. greater interest is the bizarre, manner in which justice has been Kashiram for 29 arduous years. behind by nearly three decades ent on Kashiram are there for

has a frightening similarity to of Alexander Manette in *Tale of Two Cities*. Mumbling to is motionless in a corner of the tled visage sitting heavily on a al frame. He does not seem to around him nor does he evince in his hazy past. And like was a victim of the dark, the Bastille, Nepal-born mbled out of a Bihar prison after his 29-year ordeal. His thing a *khukri* when he had a policemen. "I never felt angry the first time I lost my temper, I into jail," says Kashiram.

's three-decade odyssey began ment' when he was travelling tai Mail along with friends on 953. "There was some *lapper-* the police," he recalls, "and my me to take out my *khukri* and arrested and brought to Once inside the jail he was n—for 29 tortuous years. ed him under Section 307 of Code (IPC)—for attempt to

years later in 1957, he was and sent to Purnea District treatment. Two years later was transferred to Hazaribagh for treatment of insanity. years later, the prison authoaribagh finally woke up and Kashiram had regained sanity face trial. His offence—even if well—would have brought him only seven years of imprisonment.

No Records: The jail authorities at Kishanganj were predictably surprised to see Kashiram being brought back by two constables. There was no trace of any records on his case except for a custody warrant. He was granted entry into Kishanganj jail only after the sub-divisional magistrate had ordered and directed his appearance before the sub-divisional judicial magistrate. However, the lid on the Kashiram affair was opened only after a young lawyer, Ranjan Sanyal, overheard a jail official talking about the 'puzzling case'. Sanyal probed the case further and moved a petition before the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate (SDJM), Chandra Mohan Prasad, stating that his client was mentally deranged and should be provided with adequate compensation for illegal confinement and granted free medical care. The SDJM refused to entertain the petition since no relevant documents were available. When the case was brought to the notice of Radharaman, an advocate of the Patna High Court and a People's Union for Civil Liberty (PUCL) leader, he quickly moved the High Court and obtained Kashiram's release order. Kashiram was free at last on December 4 last year.

Kashiram: a lifetime lost

KRISHAN MURARI KISHAN

Sanyal and his fellow lawyer Narendra Singh—who have been pursuing the case—argue that there was nothing on record to show that his client was a lunatic as the court had never declared him so under the Indian Lunacy Act. It is astonishing how the jail authorities decided that he was insane and kept him under illegal confinement for nearly three decades. Kashiram, himself, vehemently denied that he ever went mad.

Bitter Irony: Today, Kashiram lives in the court compound with another Nepali. Mohan Bahadur, a security man in the Public Works Department. Freedom, however belated, has bitter irony for Kashiram. "We are having a tough time nursing Kashiram since he is treating our house as a jail, but he is gradually improving," says Mohan. Like a patient who has undergone a harrowing treatment, Kashiram is learning to acclimatise himself with the alien environment of the real world. When asked if anyone had tried to meet him in jail, Kashiram said: "How would I know? My real name is Deb Bahadur but to hide my arrest I had given the fake name of Kashiram. Even if someone would have come to see me, they would have been told there is no Deb Bahadur around." So far, none of his relatives in Dhikchaur village in Bagour district of Nepal have responded to Mohan's letters."

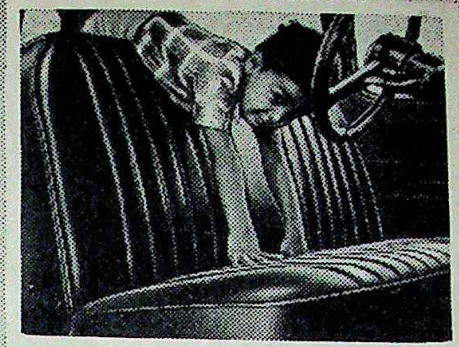
Kashiram's case will undoubtedly go down as one of the most bizarre and unique in the judicial history of India. It has aroused widespread interest in legal circles and some lawyers have already taken the case to the Supreme Court. Lawyers working on his case want to latch on to it until the Supreme Court decides. "Once he is discharged from the case, he will be forgotten," says Sanyal.

Some observers point out that Kashiram may not be the last of his kind. There are at least 65 such cases languishing in Bihar's jails. The exposure in the media and the Supreme Court's directives may unearth many more 'forgotten' undertrials.

—FARZAND AHMED

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

LOOK FOR THE MARK



NATIONAL'S
Royal Touch

The unique material for Car Seats, Upholstery, Garments, Ladies Handbags

and many more.
Made with meticulous care to fulfil all your requirements. It's tough, super-supple, soft, cool and combines the beauty of leather with the luxury of built-in cushioning.

Stockists:

Bharat Leathercloth Co., Bombay. Tel: 357272 • Rungtas Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. Tel: 271966 • Farooqui Stores, Bombay. Tel: 371395 • Popat Brothers, Bombay. Tel: 327101 • Veera Sales Corporation, Bombay. Tel: 395097 • S. K. Enterprises, Bombay. Tel: 865756 • Motor Hood Depot, Bombay. Tel: 865637 • Y. A. Mamaji & Sons, Bombay. Tel: 862282/861137 • Kitabi Traders, Bombay. Tel: 377035 • Neptune Plastics Corpn., Ahmedabad. Tel: 383571 • Ajanta Rexine Traders, Delhi. Tel: 264163/234284/259962/239695/239962 • Raj Rexine Trading Co., Delhi. Tel: 239869/238647 • Rexine Traders, Delhi. Tel: 261225/268553/266580. • Balaji Enterprises, Jaipur (Rajasthan). Tel: 66215 • Modern Chappal Mfg. Co., Calcutta. Tel: 278638 • Rexine House, Madras. Tel: 811301 • Amrutlal Mansion, Madras. Tel: 34413/35823

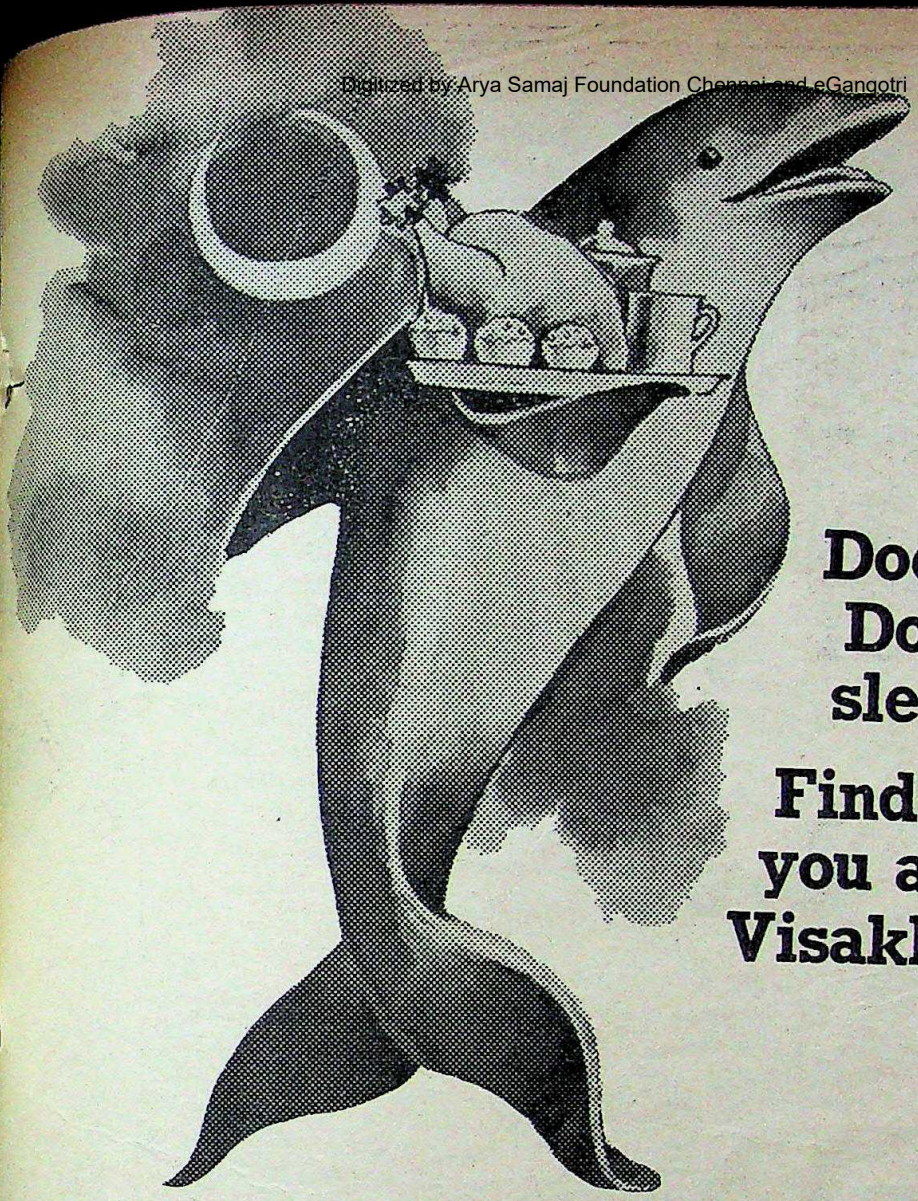
Royal Touch. Designed for style, styled for comfort.

NATIONALS ROYAL TOUCH

the national leathercloth mfg. co.
Ahuji Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 400 101

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Does the Dolphin sleep?

Find out when you are in Visakhapatnam

ess or pleasure, whatever
ou to Visakhapatnam,
oy finding out more
phin. Its attitude towards
y and service. Its sense
nd elegance. And a
g stock of pleasant

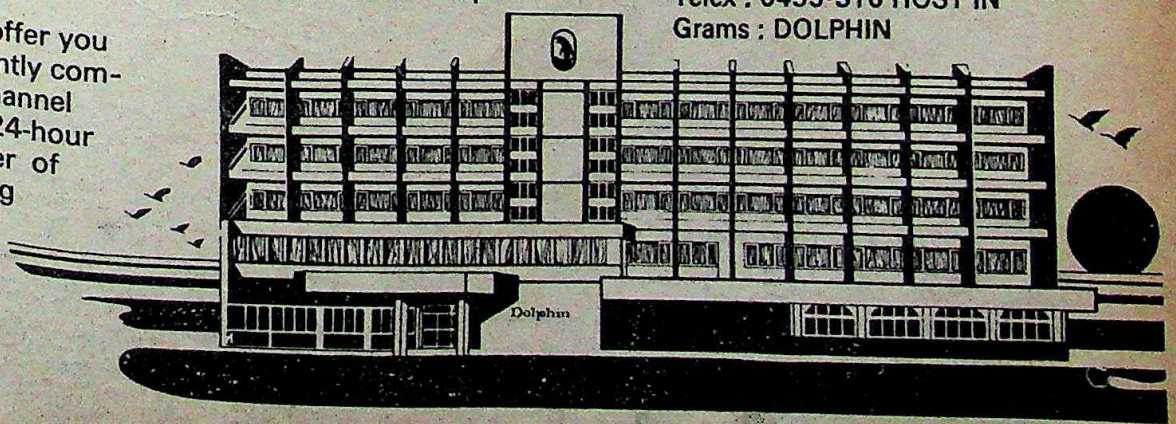
as a lot to offer you
r city. Elegantly com-
ooms, four-channel
ephone and 24-hour
ice. A number of
s-considering
fame as a
with highly

developed sense of taste, you can be sure of the class of food we serve.

Everything combining beautifully to conjure up a personality you can relate to on first name terms. Dolphin.

Dolphin
HOTEL

Visakhapatnam 530 004
Phone : 64811-6 lines
Telex : 0495-316 HOST IN
Grams : DOLPHIN



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection

KIRON/DH/815

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SYRIAN CHURCH

Of Pastors And Politics

The Patriarch (garlanded) and Paul on his right: a controversial visit

IT was billed as a 'pastoral' visit. But it was clear right from the moment His Holiness Mar Ignatius Yakha, the Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, arrived that there was more to it than that. The Kerala Government had gone out of its way to organise a red carpet reception for the spiritual head of the ancient Syrian Church. And the 300,000 people who lined the eight km route from Cochin airport to Maharaja's College ground in the heart of the town, were proof that the Government's effort was not wholly wasted.

Despite the enthusiastic reception, however, there was no denying that the visit has already created a bit of a rumpus. The Patriarch who lives in Antioch himself said that he wanted to improve relations between the warring factions of the Syrian Church but for the time being at least, it appeared that his visit had only added to the controversies between the factions.

A senior bishop of the Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church, which claims independence from the Patriarch in matters of administration and assets, described the visit as a 'show of strength' by the opposing Jacobite sect. On the other hand, D. Babu Paul, special secretary, transport and fisheries, who has been deputed by the state Government to accompany the Patriarch during his six-week visit, accused the *Malayala Manorma*, the state's leading newspaper, of trying to play down the visit. Paul claimed that the *Malayala Manorma* had in some instances blacked out news about the receptions given to the Patriarch in several towns when the other two non-Christian newspapers in the state, *Kerala Kaumudi* and the *Mathrubhoomi* gave it fair coverage. He added that "Just one powerful editorial in the *Manorama* would have done wonders for unification of the two groups."

Serious Differences: The differences between the two churches are long standing and have complex origins. The Christian church was first established in Kerala in A.D. 52 when St Thomas, an apostle of Jesus Christ, landed in Cranganore, a flourishing port in Malabar, and established seven churches with converts to Christianity from Hinduism. In 1843 the Syrian Christians in Kerala, who were known as the Jacobites, split because of constant interference in internal church matters from the Patriarch sitting at Antioch. The breakaway group came to be known as the Marthomites. After a long legal battle they formed the Marthoma Church, when the then Travancore Royal court held that only bishops under the Patriarch Of Antioch had the right to be in the Jacobite Church.

In 1912 the Jacobites split again when the local bishop rebelled against the Patriarch once again. The bishop established a new office called the Catholicate of the East. The Patriarch was recognised as the spiritual head of this group, but without control over the church assets and administration of this group which called itself the Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church. This move immediately led to litigation between the Jacobites and the Malankaras.

Finally in 1958 the Supreme Court decided in favour of the Catholicate and declared him the true custodian of the Syrian Church. Both the factions then decided to patch up but 12 years later in 1970 they split again mainly because of infighting among their bishops. Mathew Pradhamen, the supreme leader of Malankara Church, claimed that all the 1,000-odd churches in Kerala were under him. This claim was rejected by the Kerala High Court which held that each parish was free to choose between the Patriarch of Antioch and Mathew Pradhamen according to the wishes of the majority in each parish. Today this stalemate continues.

Doors Open: With this complicated history it is obvious that a settlement will be difficult. The Patriarch says that the doors of the Jacobite Church are always open but adds that the other side has not expressed a readiness for unity. Paul adds that the split is, "essentially between two groups of our people, if the Kerala bishops can come to agreement, no Patriarch, even if he so desires, can create dissension."

This view is echoed by the other faction. Says K.I. Idiculla a spokesman of the Malankara Church: "The Patriarch's mission will be a failure. Like politicians in Kerala the bishops in both factions are hankering after power. If there is a compromise some of the bishops may lose their coveted posts."

The political parties have also attracted a large deal of flak for trying to play up the visit. One bishop of the Malankara said that the politicians for a few made him a state guest. Kera Minister Oommen Chandy, who have recommended that the Pa treated as a state guest, has also trouble for different reasons—bec the majority of constituents are a the Malankara Church. His oppo now seeking to make political cap the visit. All in all, the inescapa clusion is that, despite the rousing he received when he arrived, the Pa visit has raised a hornets' nest which settle easily. —SREEN

FORM IV

(See Rule 8)

Declaration under rules of the press and registra

1. Place of Publication	:New Delhi
2. Periodicity of its Publication	:Fortnightly
3. Printer's Name	:Raj Kumar
Whether citizen of India?	:Yes
If foreigner, state the country of origin	:Does not apply
Address	:9-K Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001
4. Publisher's Name	:Raj Kumar Wadhwa
Whether citizen of India?	:Yes
If foreigner, state the country of origin	:Does not apply
Address	:Living Media India Private Ltd., 9-K Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001
5. Editor's Name	:Aroon Purie
Whether citizen of India?	:Yes
If foreigner, state the country of origin	:Does not apply
Address	:A/1, Anand Niketan, New Delhi
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the Newspapers and Partners or Shareholders' holding more than one per cent of the total capital	:Owner: 1. Living Media India Private Ltd., 9-K Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001

Shareholders holding more than one per cent of the
1. Mr. Aroon Purie, A/1, Anand Niketan, New
2. Mrs. Rekha Purie, A/1, Anand Niketan, New
3. Mr. Ankoor Purie (Minor), A/1, Anand Niketan
4. Mrs. Mandira Purie-Fawcett, 201, Cobourg St, ONT KIN 8H7, Canada
5. Mrs. Madhu Trehan, 19, Malcha Marg, New
6. The All India Investment Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., 13, Connaught Circus, New Delhi

I, Raj Kumar Wadhwa, hereby declare that the above are true to the best of my knowledge and
Sd/-
Dated: 1st March 1982

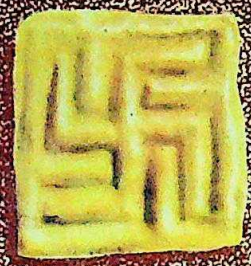
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

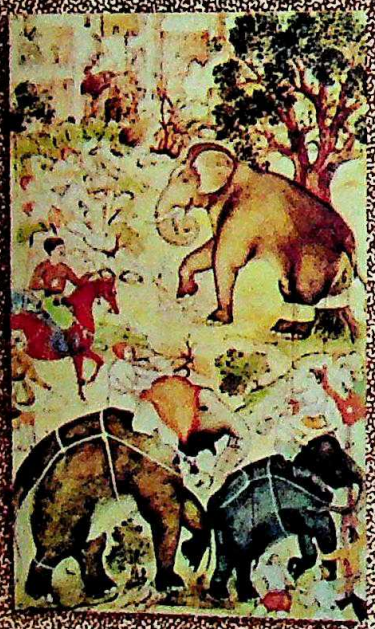
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

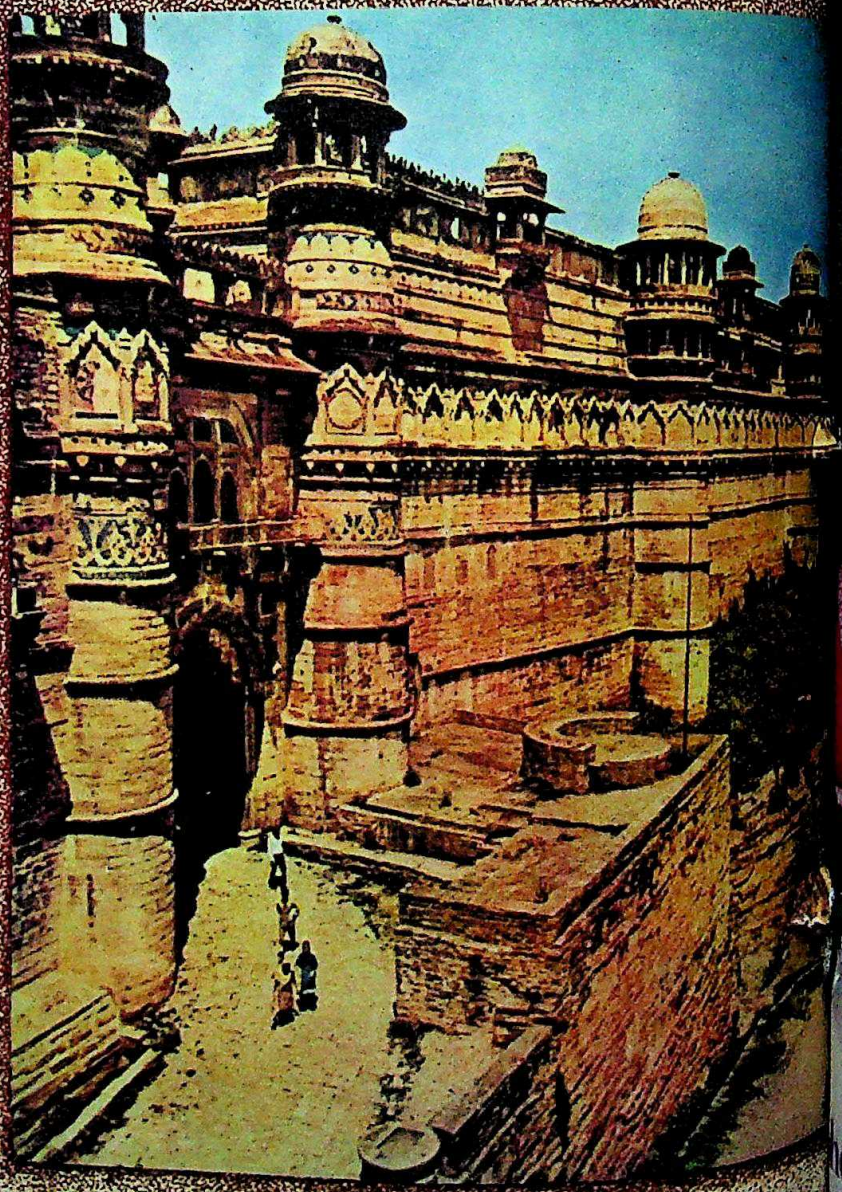
1



The splendid heritage GWALIOR

2





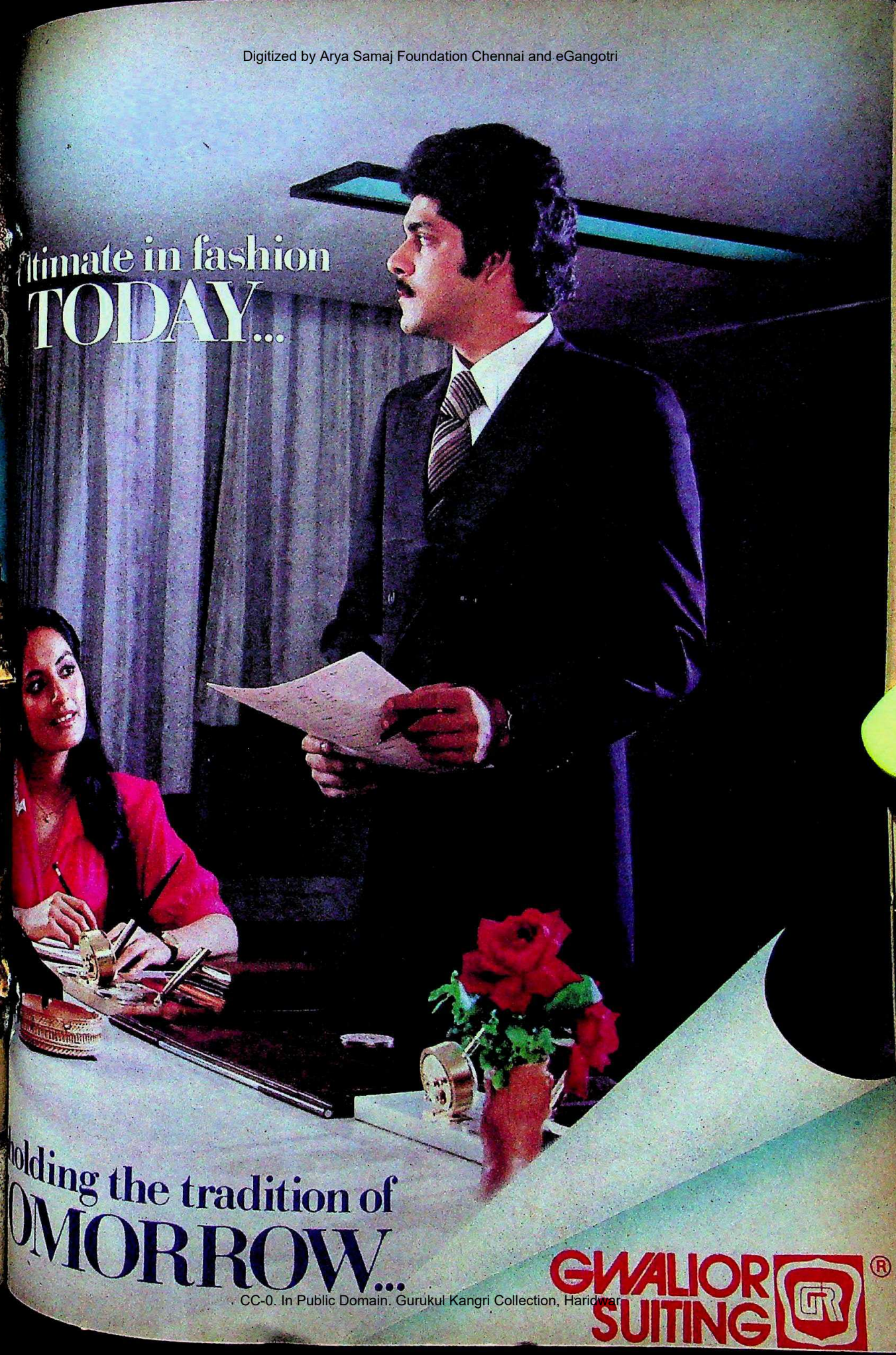
3

① Coins from the Gupta period - 4th Century A.D. ② Sale of an elephant - Akbar School 16th Century A.D. illustration from the Akbar Nama. ③ Gwalior Fort - 17th Century A.D.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection.

MAPP-68

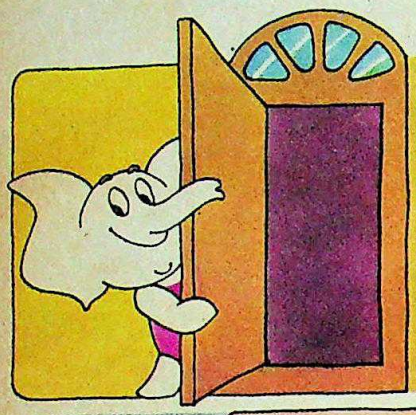
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



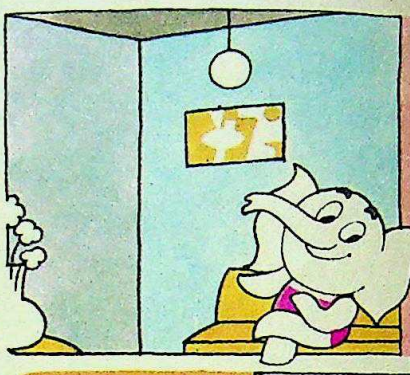
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Look at all the beautiful things an elephant can do.

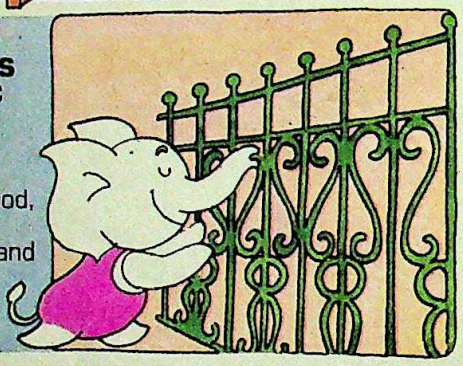


EOMITE PAMMEL SYNTHETIC ENAMEL
Top quality gloss enamel. For all types of interiors and exteriors. Very durable. Available in 36 beautiful shades.

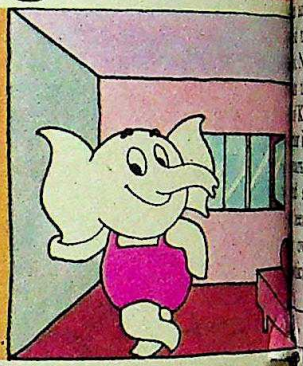


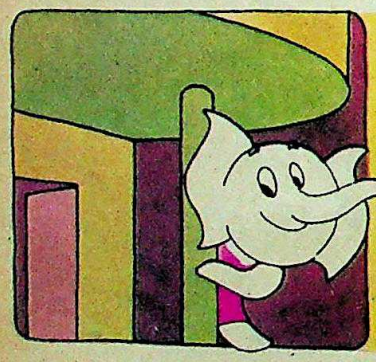
EOMITE ACRYLIC EMULSION
A high quality water-based paint with a smooth finish. Washable and long-lasting. Available in 36 gorgeous shades.

KINGLAC HIGH GLOSS SYNTHETIC ENAMEL
Good for sheet metal castings, wood, machinery. Easy priced and available in 36 superb shades.

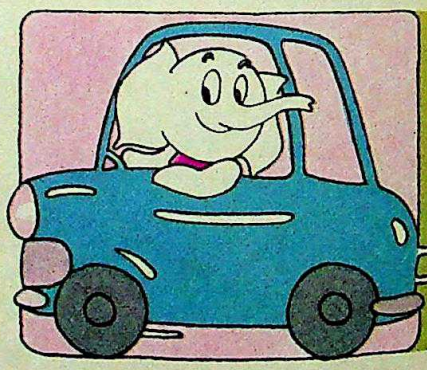


EOMITE OIL BOUND DISTEMPER
A wall finish made with special emulsion and selected pigments. Ideal for all types of interior plastered surfaces. Available in 27 attractive shades.





SUPER BLUNCEM WATERPROOF CEMENT COATING
Ideal for exterior surfaces. Especially for sand-faced plasters, asbestos, concrete, bricks etc. In 20 lovely shades.



GARLAC AUTO FINISH
A superb metallic finish for cars and two-wheelers. Available in 4 gorgeous shades.

GARWARE
गरवारे

Garware Paints
Remember the elephant

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

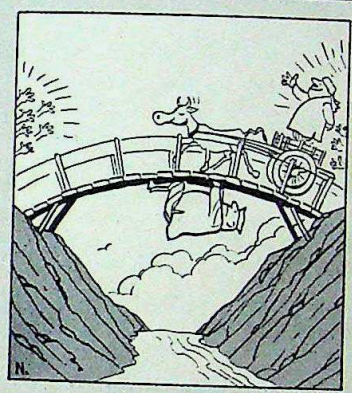
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

FURORE

...es, Indian style, ...affairs, with all the ...er in the families ...es the day. It gets ...colourful when the ...groom's part does ...the party of ...has done, and ...est pin-prick is ...a Homeric insult. ...Pradesh village re- ...food that caused ...ridegroom and his ...down to a wed- ding feast at Jamner village and proceeded to tuck in. In a short while, the bridegroom noticed that the older guests were contorting their jaws into interesting shapes, presumably because the food they were chewing had the consistency of brick. It turned out that it was a day old. Whereupon the bridegroom threw down his *puri*, flicked his oily fingers elegantly, and made a speech. After this, he walked out of the place and vanished.

The posse that scoured the surrounding villages for a hungry bridegroom drew blank at most places for a long time, finally discovering him sulking in village Maksudangarh, 15 km from Jamner. It was only after a lot of persuasion and the bait of a freshly cooked dinner that he came back to his dearly beloved. At the new meal, the tasters did their work, the bridegroom raised his thumb, and only then was a grand time had by all.

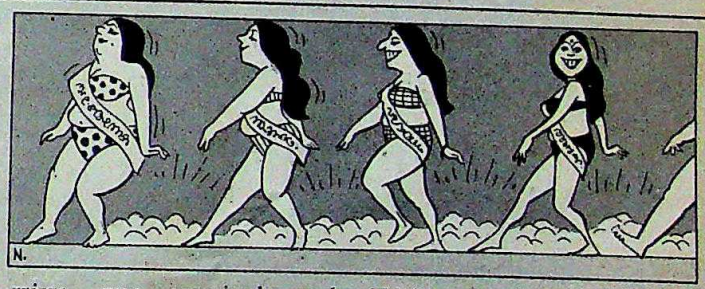
G BRIDGES



...are two people no ...trust: a politician ...No one knows this ...the long-suffering ...Katwa village near ...in Bihar. For the ...s, the people of ...surrounding vil- ...clamouring for ...ver the Burhi ...ch would greatly reduce the wear and tear on their bullocks and their carts. However, as generations of politicians promised but never delivered, at a rousing public meeting last fortnight, the people took charge.

Speech after fiery speech rent the air as headmen of the various villages vented their spleen on the absent politicians. Then the bidding started, and in no time at all a sum of Rs 6 lakh had been donated or promised by the villagers themselves. The bridge will cost about Rs 5.6 lakh, so the villagers will probably have a little left over for celebration after the first bullock-cart trundles over the Gandak. And the politicians, alarmed at this revolt, will probably lay a few more foundation-stones before the fear of genuine self-reliant citizens dies down.

T

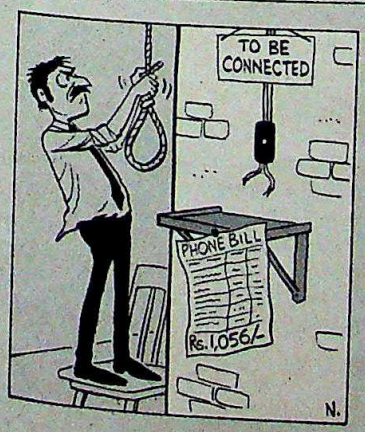


...the most invigorat- ...western civilisation ...contest. Lots of ...encased in bikinis ...and down ramps ...and old men ogle ...On the same lines, a ...conducted its ...of the West's pride ...the participants ...ously endowed ...of the south and ...was asked: Who looks best in a bathing suit or a bikini?

The shapely five who left the rest of the pack behind were Madhavi, Radha, Sumalatha, Swapna and Sridevi. Madhavi and Radha tied for first place because everything they had was in the right place and in the right size. As for the others, the public offered telling comments on various sections of their anatomy. Sridevi's bulging calf muscles put off the purists, Sumalatha's uh, *derriere*, was oversized, and Swapana's resemblance to a tub of lard didn't help her any.

There were, however, still some who felt that the selection was unfair; as a reader asked: "Neither Madhavi nor Radha has a good bustline, so how come they won?" For the silent minority down south, apparently, it's not possible to have too much of a good thing.

...LER



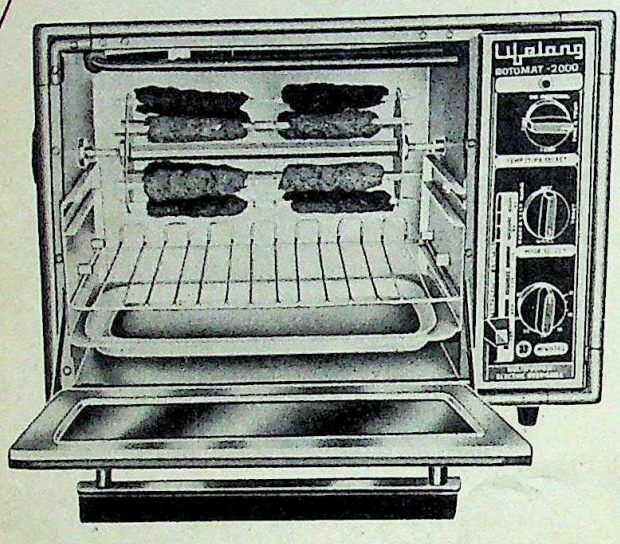
...elephones de- ...its subscribers ...piquant si- ...as four conver- ...over the same ...calls in the ...night, and ...Topsy, "jus' ...perhaps the most ...put on by ...for a telephone ...willing victim a journalist in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. He arrived in the state last month, and is yet to get a telephone connection. However, that has not deterred the authorities, who seem to have a lopsided notion about carts and horses, from sending him a bill for 2,400 calls made in the period from December 1981 to January 1982.

The amount the journalist now owes to the telephone department, for services somehow and mysteriously rendered, is Rs 1,056. Accompanying the bill was the usual injunction that if the money was not surrendered before a certain date, the connection would be cut off. The journalist is waiting eagerly to discover how the superbrains who sent him the bill will manage to yank out a phone that has so far not been installed but if the bill is here, can the telephone be far behind?

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

New sensational products from the Lifelong 'think tank'



The Ultra Modern Oven
ROTOMAT 2000

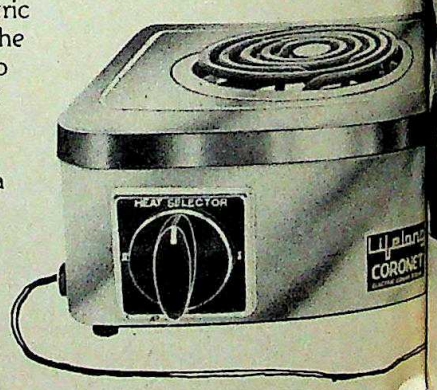
Indulge in the luxury of Lifelong's latest 6 in 1 gadget: The ROTOMAT 2000. It's the largest o you can get in the market-its complete automa achieved by imported Japanese timer. And with thermostat that slides vertically unlike conventional rotary types-India's first.
Use a single skewer for a semi-automatic chicke rotesserie. Or a six-pronged attachment to ma seekh kababs. The ROTOMAT 2000 is versati enough to adapt to your cooking imagination. Why settle for just any ordinary oven?

CORONET

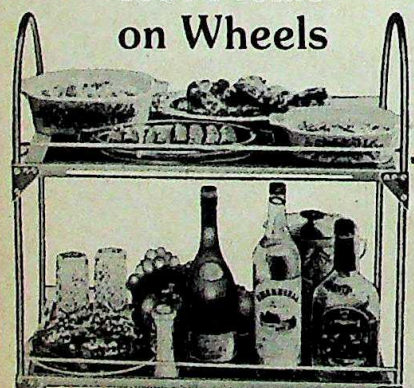
Today's most advanced energy saving

COIL STOVE

With a spotless stainless steel top and an in-built stainless ste reflector that practically doubles the heat radiation with no extra electric consumption. So the super Coronet also becomes the great energy saver.
Its special heat selector provides a choice of 3 temperatures thus consuming as little electricity as required.
Completely shock proof, rustproof, stain proof, it's easy to clean through a spring actuated catch. Available in 4 attractive co



Hot Meals on Wheels



PRESTIGE TROLLEY

Eat hot or eat cold, It's a rolling food warmer on wheels. Glide hot food anywhere, dining room, bed room, verandah or even the garden. On the second shelf, serve a cold salad, juice, water or whatever you enjoy unwarmed. Hot or cold serve it in style on a PRESTIGE TROLLEY. This meets longstanding need of Hotels.

TRADING ENGINEERS
Consumer Products Division
3/4A, Asaf Ali Road New Delhi-110002
Phones : 275506, 268736, 268737, 268738 Telex 031-2744 Grams : UNIBUL
Bombay Office :
43, Mittal Chamber Nariman Point, Bombay 400021
Phone : 225234

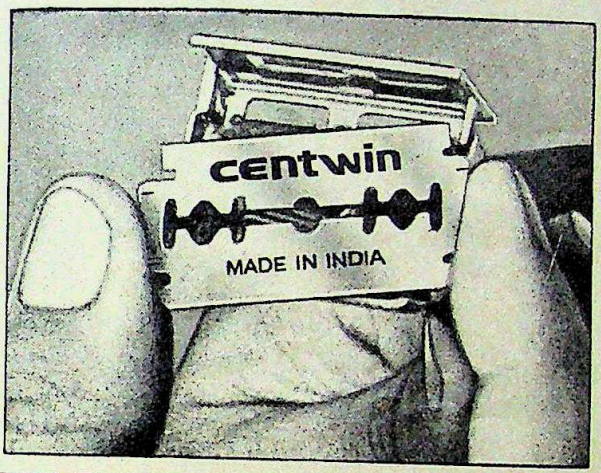
Lifelong
Warms up your lifestyle

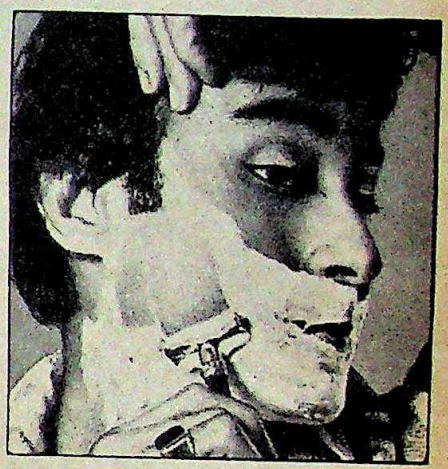
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

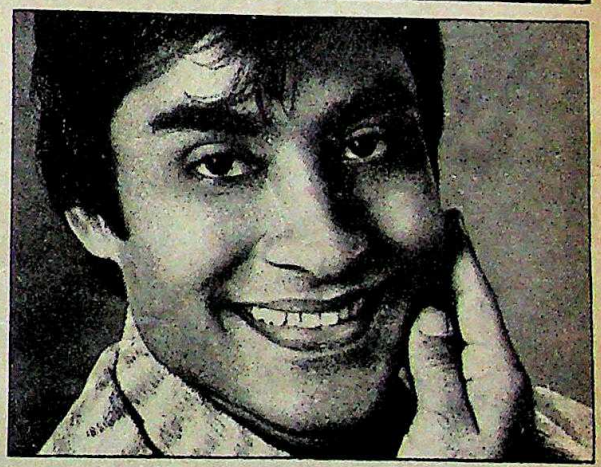
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CENTWIN

The one male pleasure that's still entirely a man's.







All Centwin gives you is a shave. A superb shave. Not boy meets girl. Not pale, empty claims. Just a smooth, comfortable shave.

That's the Centwin shave.

The shave that lives up to its promise. Because of Zypax. A unique polymer coating that fills in even microscopic imperfections in the shaving edge. So that the blade glides easily over your face. No nicks. No cuts. No razor burns. Ever. Shave after silken-smooth shave.

The Centwin shave.

Try it. You'll never settle for less again.

centwin

A MAN AND HIS BLADE.

Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ADOOR GOPALAKRISHNAN

Filming Mice And Men

"MY earlier films? Oh no, they had nothing in common with this film. All my films are first films, in a way. And if you consider the number of years that separate the films, it's but natural. Three thousand body cells are dying and are being replaced every minute; at that rate I can't but become a different person between two films. But doesn't that sound a bit too eccentric, eh. . . ?" With just three feature films in a decade, Adoor Gopalakrishnan, 41, south India's most complex, most self-doubting poet of the cinema has finally arrived.

His creative cells, says Gopalakrishnan, are still undergoing an inexorable mitosis; but with his latest film, *Elippathayam* (The Rat Trap), shown in public for the first time last fortnight, he has carved out for himself an exclusively private niche in Kerala's mythology-and-music-ridden cinema industry, with its torrential output (135 last year) of films. For the national award this year, *Elippathayam* will fight it out with Aparna Sen's celebrated *36 Chowringhee Lane* and—maybe—Satyajit Ray's *Sadgati*.

Gopalakrishnan's first film, *Swayamvaram* (One's Own Choice), was a path-breaker; apart from winning the President's Gold Medal for best film, best direction, best actress, it put Kerala for the first time on the film map of India. *Swayamvaram*, made in 1972, and *Kodiyettam* (Ascent) made in 1977, also etched out the rain-slapped, wind-swept countours of what has now become the typical Gopalakrishnan landscape. His locale is always the village or the small town of Kerala where temple spires rise like ship masts from an ocean of foliage and the apparent changelessness of the rural scene becomes the right contrasting background for the social changes that are depicted in film after film.

Perfect Blend: In *Elippathayam*, Gopalakrishnan's first film in colour, the landscape is established with even more painstaking detail, and the surface naturalism of the film is precision-honed with words, sound and images, all put together in a perfect blend. The haunting *naalkettu* architecture of the buildings; the dramatic possibility of the swift alteration in lighting as the clouds roll in and clear up; the mask-like face of the main actor, Karaman; and the advantage of having a strong social theme—all these would have made a good film anyway.

But Gopalakrishnan lends a unique complexity to these ingredients as he invests them with a ballad-like quality. At one level, his Kerala becomes as indistinguishable on celluloid as Ray's Bengal in *Pather Panchali* or the American Wild West in John Ford's classics. Gopalakrishnan is the only contemporary Indian film-maker who has been able to use the language of the cinema to precisely depict the immediate scene as well as extract its universal message.

Elippathayam starts off with a rat trap, and the whole film goes on to be metaphor of the rat trap. Unni, the a landed feudal family, has a per problem which prevents him from ta situation which involves taking Even for his little personal comfo miserably dependent on his young Rajamma, the workhorse of the and the family's inarticulate co

At the beginning, Unni sci bed and Rajamma and Sridevi, the sister, scurry into his room. Is that the morning, they clean and oil a and lay it in the house. A rat accepts and is trapped. The rat is carried pond and is drowned. As the young carries the trap across the garden long tracking shot is accompanied sound track by some resonant *jhanka tanpura*, which is punctuated by a ca ing clash of bells attached to the rhythmically lashing warrior swor comes the signature theme of trappi film unreels itself.

Property Claim: Though Unni his family's land, it is just enough to pot boiling. Trouble begins when Ja the eldest sister, stakes her claim to the property. Unni withdraws from but will not part with a share of the His only defence mechanism is to on his unmarried sisters. But S already determined to leave; w intercepts Sridevi's love letters, a is to stare vacantly at them. B meaning sinks into him, Sridevi with her lover.

The sluggish passivity premea life too. The buxom village maid w seduce him finds him withdrawing "Why are you afraid of me?" she a sensual chortle, baring her volupt sts in the shade of a berry tree. U turn, retires—awe-struck—to his orders his sister to bring a pair of that he can clip out of the news advertisement for a rejuvenation impotent?

Again, the local references become timeless, and Unni's pha becomes the shattering symbol ssivity of a decadent feudalism brought home towards the en less midnight-callers break into lift him off his bed to carry him and dump him there—to the s wauling music of the rat trap.

The contrast to Unni's in conterpoint in a piece of music, by an array of dramatic ploys: the greed of Janamma and her Kafkaesque summons that com court but cannot be delivered, th incoming jets, and Kerala's spicuous symbol of modernity

Karaman as Unni in *Elippathayam* — unique complexity

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Gopalakrishnan (inset), Rajamma and Sridevi with the rat trap: surrealist quality

climactic sequence, all these wire mesh on the rat trap, and Only Rajamma, the unmarsister, tries to draw Unni out of compassion. When she fails, est is to fall sick. And then the ves lie unattended, and she has away on a stretcher, to the mpaniment of the film's theme

nan says the film is perfectly aphical and that Unni's paorders on infantile regression, c and real. "Feudalism is so n't even feel it," says he with mile. He gently acknowledges s to Ray: after all, the classic in *Pather Panchali* is but a or to the deafening jet noise m; Rajamma's illness has a ance to the muted deathwish he Ray masterpiece; the lyism is the same in both films.

same time, he maintains that pen-ended like Ray's, that he e a "statement" at the end nly option left to Unni—that own violently. Is the midral? Does it follow from the it doesn't," he argues, "but s guided by a thematic logic rative logic. Maybe nothing d in the film, and the whole nni's extended nightmares."

n-like, almost surrealist quarishnan's work sets him apart r contemporary film-makers o portray the social scene. It nates from his moorings in dance form—Kathakali. s uncle was a Kathakali native village, Adoor, after himself, in the best style of ristes, has produced a long of the dance drama.

akrishnan: "In Kathakali, illustrate a theme which is songs and narrative. The most become masks that on initially, but come to life as light focuses on them ound voices and music say happened. I find it very

ers in his films are really as rely illustrative as the giant o frequent in them, the lush y laterite soil and the rain e landscape like a mosquito e Kathakali, he uses the colours—red, blue and ost chromatic scale to play sters. "Their combination the colour for Unni."

First Love: Gopalakrishnan's first love was the stage and he would have been a playwright and producer if he had not got into the Pune Film and Television Institute in 1963, "almost by accident". At Adoor, he was a tireless organiser of amateur theatre troupes. His first play, *Green Room*, a Pirandello-esque drama about the play-behind-the-play, got a state award. "In fact," says he with his face creasing into a Kathakali smile, "I went to Pune thinking that screenplay writing would be somewhat similar to writing plays. I was proved wrong and I don't regret it."

Back in Kerala, Gopalakrishnan's search for a career in films was a disaster. He knocked at the doors of Kerala's movie moguls—Geo Pictures and Central Pictures of Kottayam—and drew a blank. A diploma from Pune in screenplay and direction was regarded as a sure emblem of untrustworthiness and the young aspirant faltered each time he was asked how to film a gaudy dance sequence or how to 'picturise' a lengthy song.

Instead, Gopalakrishnan took a strategic decision—that of starting a film cooperative, Chitralekha, which began with just 25 shares of Rs 100 each, sold among friends. The first cooperative of its kind, it triggered a chain of good films, and its Rs 65-lakh assets now include a complete studio with processing facilities for black-and-white films.

Between office work for Chitralekha, Gopalakrishnan shot with borrowed raw stock a 50-second short film, *Man And His World*, which bagged an award at Expo'67 in Montreal and found a place at Cinematheque Canadienne. Both *Swayamvaram* and *Kodiyettam* were produced by Chitralekha, and so were the innumerable short films that Gopalakrishnan made under its banner.

More Organised: However, things went sour at a later stage, and Gopalakrishnan withdrew from Chitralekha in 1980, "for reasons that are entirely private". His short films have sold well, and he leads "a slightly more organised life now", with wife Sunanda in their new house at Darshanam, overlooking the Arabian Sea, on the outskirts of Trivandrum.

Like playwright Vijay Tendulkar, who is slowly going into film-scripting (*Aakrosh*) and may eventually emerge as a film-maker, or Girish Karnad, who has always been astride both the worlds, Gopalakrishnan too is torn between the two muses. After making *Swayamvaram*, he produced a Malayalam adaptation of Samuel Beckett's *Waiting For Godot* which is regarded as a landmark venture for the Kerala stage.

The two major influences on his filmcraft are G. Shankara Pillai, director of the Trichur Drama School and an *avant-garde* playwright, and N. Narayana Panicker, the dramatist who has been assiduously trying to integrate folk themes with modern drama.

But, unlike Karnad, who has never quite lost touch with either of the two art forms, and is always capable of springing surprises on both fronts, Gopalakrishnan is immutably wedded to the tenth muse. He only uses his theatre experience to "handle" the human props, because "if you know how to make a man wave his hand at centre-stage you can also make your actor twitch his facial muscle in a close-up. The stage teaches you to command others". Apparently Gopalakrishnan, like all film-makers, enjoys the creative serenity and the power that come in when the lights are on, the film-pack rolls, and a voice calls out crisply: "Action!"

—SUMIT MITRA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

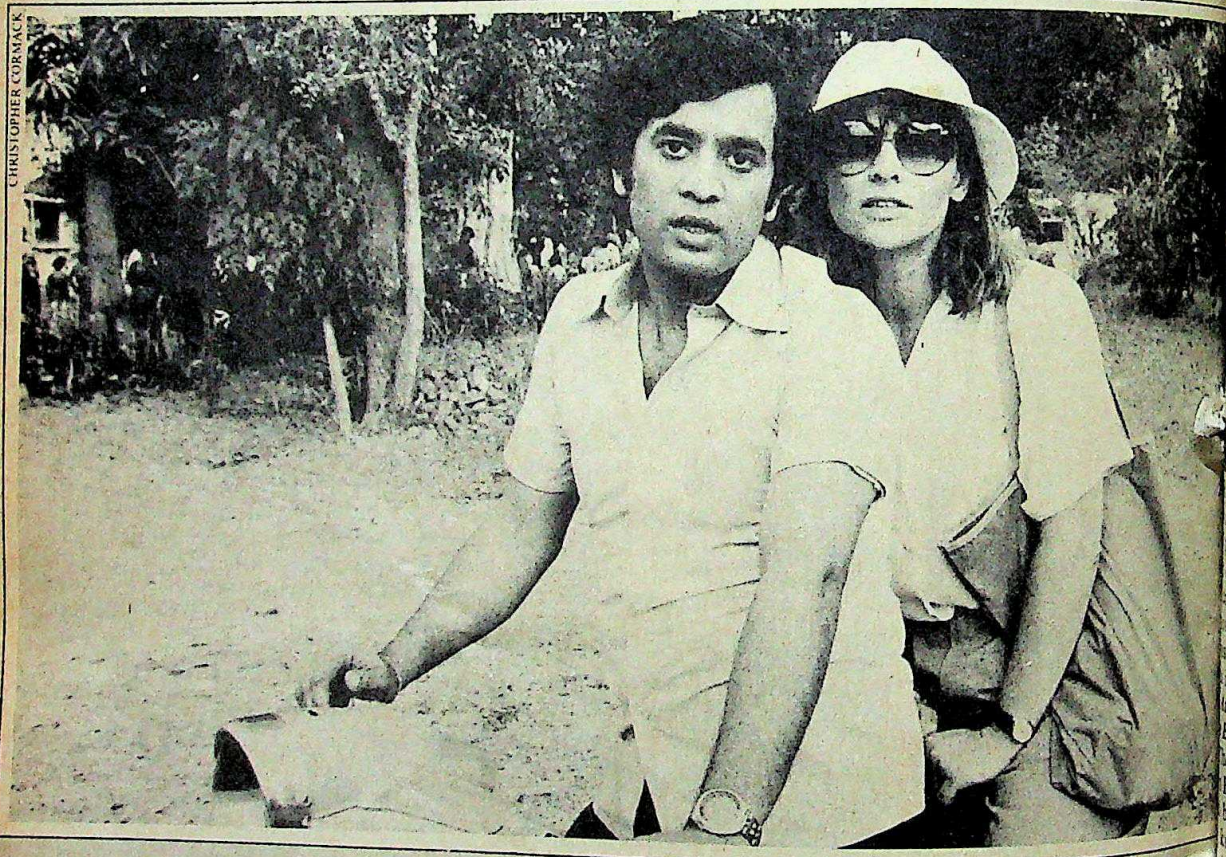
HEAT AND DUST

Memories Of A Turbulent Pa

DEEP in the heart of Hyderabad city, not far from the Charminar and the Chowk area, in an emptied-out old *haveli* nowadays hired out as a *sarai*, American film director James Ivory and his Indian producer Ismail Merchant, were thick in the midst of their latest production. That *Heat and Dust*, the film of the Booker Prize-winning novel by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala, was coming to life in Hyderabad was appropriate since much of the story concerns the upheavals in the life of a young, profligate 1920's Nawab, and Hyderabad abounds in suitable settings.

And that it was being produced by Merchant-Ivory Productions in their twenty-first year of existence was an ironic throw-back to their first feature film, *The Householder* (1963), also based on a Jhabvala novel with Shashi Kapoor—who plays the Nawab in *Heat and D* lead. That Merchant-Ivory we after an interval of nearly 10 ye their latest and biggest picture estimated budget of £1 million (Rs in India called for many personal of their own Indian experience.

Tabla maestro Zakir Hussain and Julie Christie in a still from Me Ivory's *Heat and Dust*



CHRISTOPHER CORMACK

JULIE CHRISTIE

"Excellent Script"

ON screen, her strong, uncommon features and fiery, sensuous personality have embodied some powerful women in literature: Lara in Boris Pasternak's Dr Zhivago *and the tempestuous Bathsheba Everdene in Thomas Hardy's* Far From The Madding Crowd. *As a performer, she has worked for some the greatest living directors of the cinema: with David Lean in* Dr Zhivago, *Joseph Losey in* The Go-Between, *Robert Altman in* McCabe and Mrs Miller, *Francois Truffaut in* Fahrenheit 451 *and* Darling *by John Schlesinger for which she won an Academy Award. English actress Julie Christie, 41, counts among one of the top-ranking actresses in the world.*

Though this is her first acting assignment in India, Christie was born in Assam where her father was a tea plantation manager. She returned to England aged seven; but her years in India are a complete blank in her memory and she nothing of the country. *Christie* went to drama school in Eng worked for the Royal Sha Company before joining films, re live in Wales five years ago from where her long career also resulted weight entertainers like Heaven C

An avowed feminist with pro political opinions, Christie has j pleted an "esoteric, curious but ing" film called Gold *produced b women crew. She has also just*

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

t Pa

in *Heat and* D
ant-Ivory we
of nearly 10 Ye
biggest picture
of £1 million (Rs
many personal
an experience.

Zakir Hussain and
n a still from Mer
s *Heat and Dust*

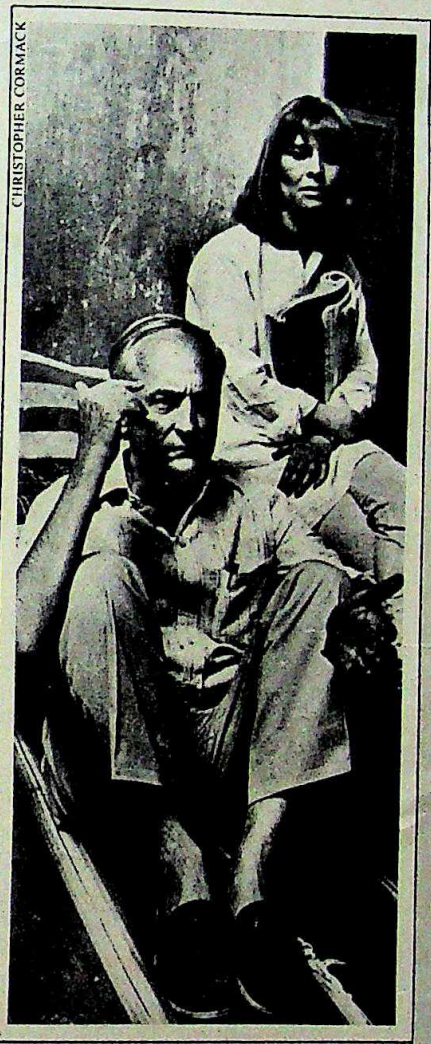
...r director Ivory, 52, whose last ... *The Europeans* based on the ... novel and *Quartet* from the ... novel set in Paris in the ... made abroad, the shooting of ... was fraught with deep em... ...ts. Directing English actress ... and tabla maestro Zakir ... small, stuffy, first-floor room of ... sometimes felt "eerie . . . it was so ... from *The Householder* and

...phor: Flashbacks, in fact, are ...bor of the project. Jhabvala's ...w her screenplay which she ... made more explicable and ...eavily on throwbacks, the... ...ing two stories set in different ... piece of fiction. One is an ...eautiful, young Olivia, the ... an Indian Civil Service (ICS) ... a scandalous elopement, ran ... rakish Nawab. The other ... present time, is of another ... Anne, errant Olivia's step-granddaughter, who comes to India in search of Olivia's story.

The two accounts run parallel, as the twists in the two stories become superimposed upon one another. Anne herself starts a love affair with an Indian—a reticent, somewhat harassed Indian clerk called Inder Lal who happens to be her landlord. Anne, like Olivia, also becomes pregnant, but that is a small affliction compared to the larger afflictions of India. For in a typical Jhabvala theme India comes to invade the souls of the two Englishwomen—the shimmering heat hazes and swirling dust storms of an Indian summer rapidly become symbols for Olivia and Anne's gradual victimisation.

When *Heat and Dust* surprisingly won the Booker Prize in 1975, the option for filming it was bought by an English producer called Richard Rawlinson. Merchant-Ivory were not too keen at the time, having just finished their *Autobiography of A Princess* with Madhur Jaffrey and James Mason. But when Rawlinson's option on the novel lapsed, they bought it out. "We had to do *Heat and Dust* in the twenty-first year of Merchant-Ivory productions," says the ebullient Ismail Merchant, "it was the perfect book."

Deviations: What's more they got Jhabvala to write her own screenplay after long consultations with director Ivory. The Nawab became much grander, with scenes of a princely *durbar* and banquet added on. The part for the young English spiritualist, Chid, was changed to an American. And with Julie


CHRISTOPHER CORMACK

Christie and Ivory on the set

...n of a Rebecca West novel by ... Allan Bridges, Return of the ... Last fortnight, she spoke to ...AY'S SUNIL SETHI *on the sets of* ... Dust *in Hyderabad. Excerpts:*

...re you been associated with the ... Dust project for long?

...s, the lead part was offered to ...after the book came out, by the ...producer of the movie, but I ...down. I mean, I did very much ...come to India but only if I got a ...gh role and as for *Heat and* ...sure that the only way I would ...if James Ivory directed.

...t what level do you relate to ... English girl you play in the film?

...ere really are a lot of Annes ... England. Maybe I don't really ... but that's because I probably ...know them, yet I'm perfectly ...e to their character. They're ... of the earth—naive, over... ...and looking for meanings like ...Honestly, I do like Anne and in ...hole script which I think is ...o me it's about odd people ...eir daily lives—fallible, strug...

...t this is fairly a small film by ...rds . . .

...I did turn down a very big ...e able to do this. But I would ...play in big pictures only. ...I would like to do all kinds of ...each the widest representative audience which is why I did *Gold*. Also it's important for me to work out of my own country. Being English I am very interested in what I can do in England though there may not be much work going. That's tragic and I entirely blame the Conservative Government. There have been major cuts in the arts and it is terrible for the cinema because there is simply so much talent that is languishing.

Q. *Would you also say that the kind of parts you now play are motivated by your own personal views and opinions?*

A. I used to do a lot of parts earlier that simply reflected the dramas of the male. Now I'm much more interested in playing characters—in *Return of the Soldier* I played an absolutely grotesque woman, a kind of Edwardian Mrs Thatcher, class-conscious, spoilt and totally egotistical.

Q. *You have worked for some of the best directors in the world. What kind of a director would say has contributed most to your own art?*

A. I used to think I valued paternalistic direction—to be told exactly what I was supposed to do. Now I only care for a person who knows how to make a good film. Their styles don't make much difference. Robert Altman, for instance, with whom I made *McCabe and Mrs Miller* is an extraordinarily open man who will not only listen to every suggestion from any member of the cast or crew but also implement them. Nicholas Roag, who directed *Don't Look Now*, is on the other hand a completely secretive director. Yet I would consider both movies very good, certainly among my favourites.

Q. *Would you like to go back to America, or perhaps return to the theatre?*

A. I am very grateful to my experience in America and the future, for good or for bad, lies there because of the sheer economic power. But I am not sure I would like to go back—who knows I may return to the theatre in England, or do television. I'd do anything provided there is work that interests me.

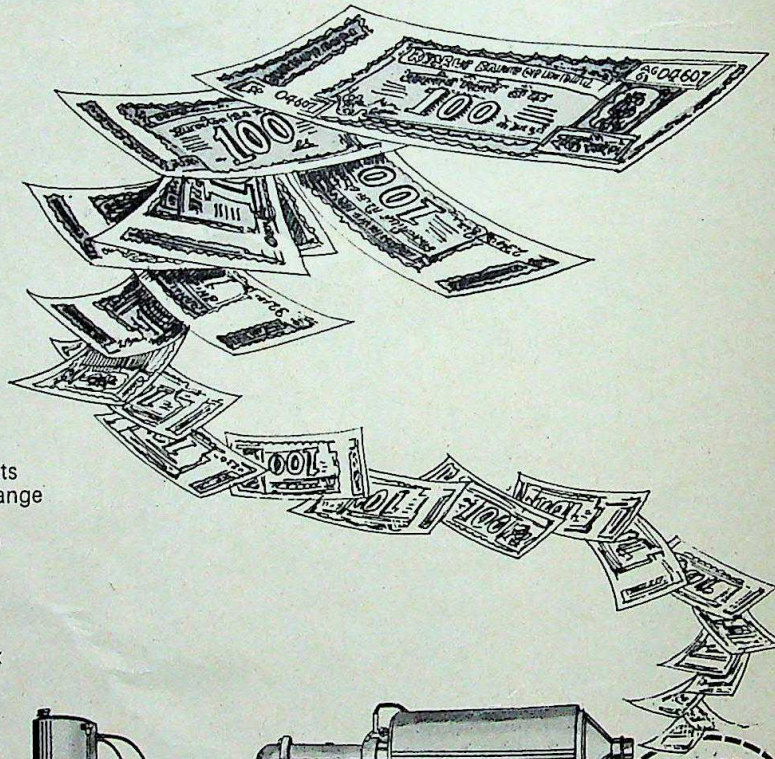
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

POWERICA

DIESEL GENERATING SETS

can generate profits for your industry.

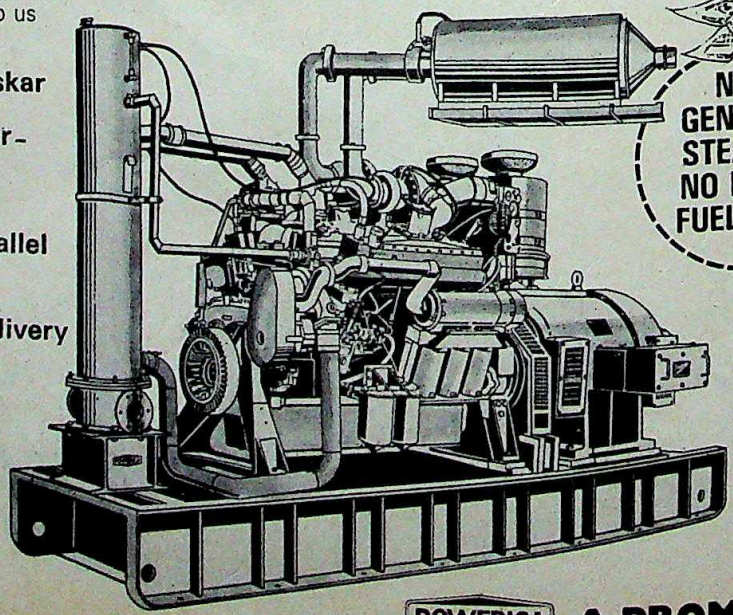


Available in ratings from 75 KVA to 950 KVA

Facing tomorrow today, POWERICA Diesel Generating Sets are planting power for the future. Chosen by the best in the industry, over 50 units of POWERICA Diesel Generating Sets in 350/400/500/720/950 KVA range have been sold/commissioned during 1981 ... and more than 800 Cummins-powered POWERICA Diesel Generators are now in service throughout India.

Don't take our word for it—ask our many satisfied customers; customers who have come to us with repeat orders.

- **Equipped with Kirloskar alternators**
- **Powered by Kirloskar-Cummins engines**
- **Efficient after-sales service**
- **Also suitable for parallel operation and AMF designs**
- **Guaranteed quick delivery**



NOW GENERATE STEAM AT NO EXTRA FUEL COST

Unique
Heat Recovery System available with 350/400 500/720/950 KVA
POWERICA
Diesel Generating Sets powered by Cummins Engines

Sold and serviced by
POWERICA SA
SERVICES PVT
210, Commerce Ho
140, Medows Stree
Fort, Bombay-400 0
Phone: 270949/27
Gram : CUMPOWE

POWERICA **A PROMISE FOR PO**

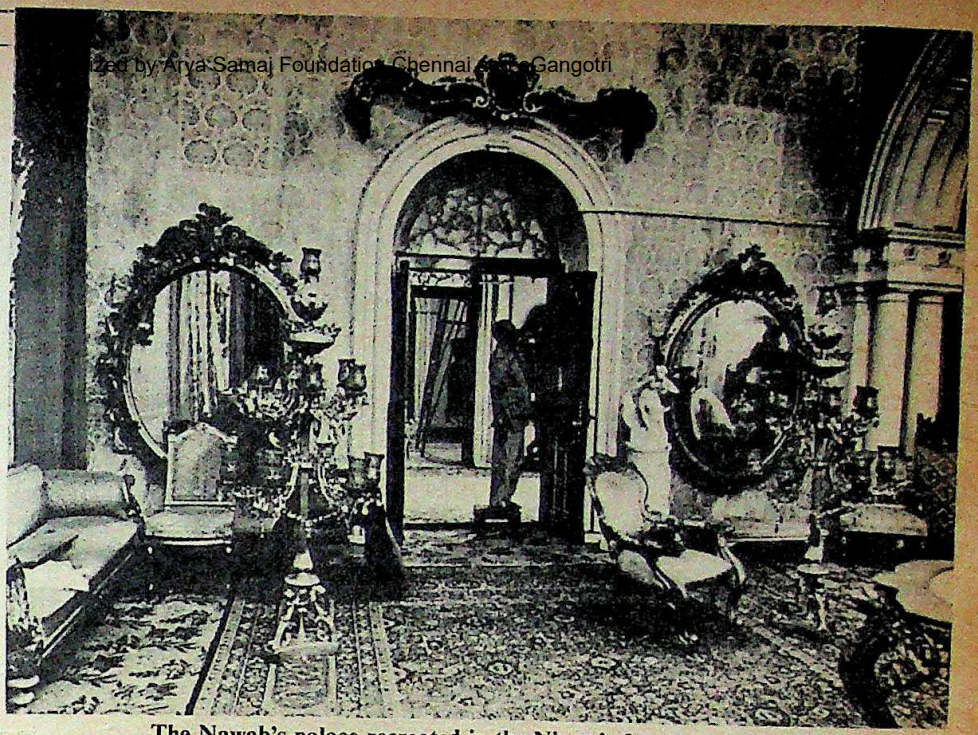
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

lly agreeing to the script, fin-
ered from a variety of sources
e British-owned Rank Org-
London's Curzon cinemas and
ory's old German distributor.
ry of reputable English stage
were cast—including Susan
Mrs Crawford, Barry Foster as
s and others to fill up the cast of
of British administrators in a
town in 1923. Actresses
ey and Jennifer Kendall, both
ry stalwarts, readily agreed to
tric Begum and dotty English
ly.

main parts, of Olivia and Inder
unfilled till the last. "I didn't
eat-up actress in her 30s to be
g girl in her 20s," says director
tually chose an Anglo-Italian
lly unknown, called Greta
via's part.

: For Inder Lal, Naseeruddin
inal choice, was unavailable



The Nawab's palace recreated in the Nizam's former residence

rable trio: novelist Jhabvala, director Ivory and producer Merchant

oting dates, when producer
a brainwave. Why not Alla
kir Hussain, the tabla player,
mesmerising audiences with
rformances? "I thought they
the tabla player in some
almost fell off my chair out of
y told me about playing Inder
e Christie," says the curly-
old tabla maestro who lives
with his American wife. As
his initial meeting with
ah, Ivory chose Shah's fian-
ional School of Drama stu-
hak, to play Inder Lal's wife
ickly creature overcome by
ulsive fits.

cameraman Walter
has worked for directors
Michael Cacoyannis (he shot *Zorba the Greek*) and Tony Richardson and had also done *Savages* for Merchant-Ivory, was enlisted for *Heat and Dust*. Working in the cramped, airless rooms of the crumbling *haveli*, Lassally is a master of his art, tireless in the attention he demands and detail he picks up. The film, which is being short in two parts—the period piece and the contemporary piece—over an eight-week schedule, will move from the old *haveli* into an 18th century Hyderbad palace in early March when Shashi Kapoor and the rest of the cast join up for the 1920s part of the story.

Prime Location: The palace itself, a former residence of the Asafjahi rulers of Hyderabad, is known as the Purani Haveli, a lavish and well-preserved building that is currently being restored and redecorated for the opulent sequences of the Nawab's life. It was one reason why Merchant chose Hyderabad in the first place, though it was through his friendship with the present Nawab's London-based younger brother that he came out in search of locations in Hyderabad. Hyderabad is in fact becoming something of a prime location for film-makers with both Govind Nihalani and Shyam Benegal presently location-hunting in the picturesque town and its environs for their forthcoming features.

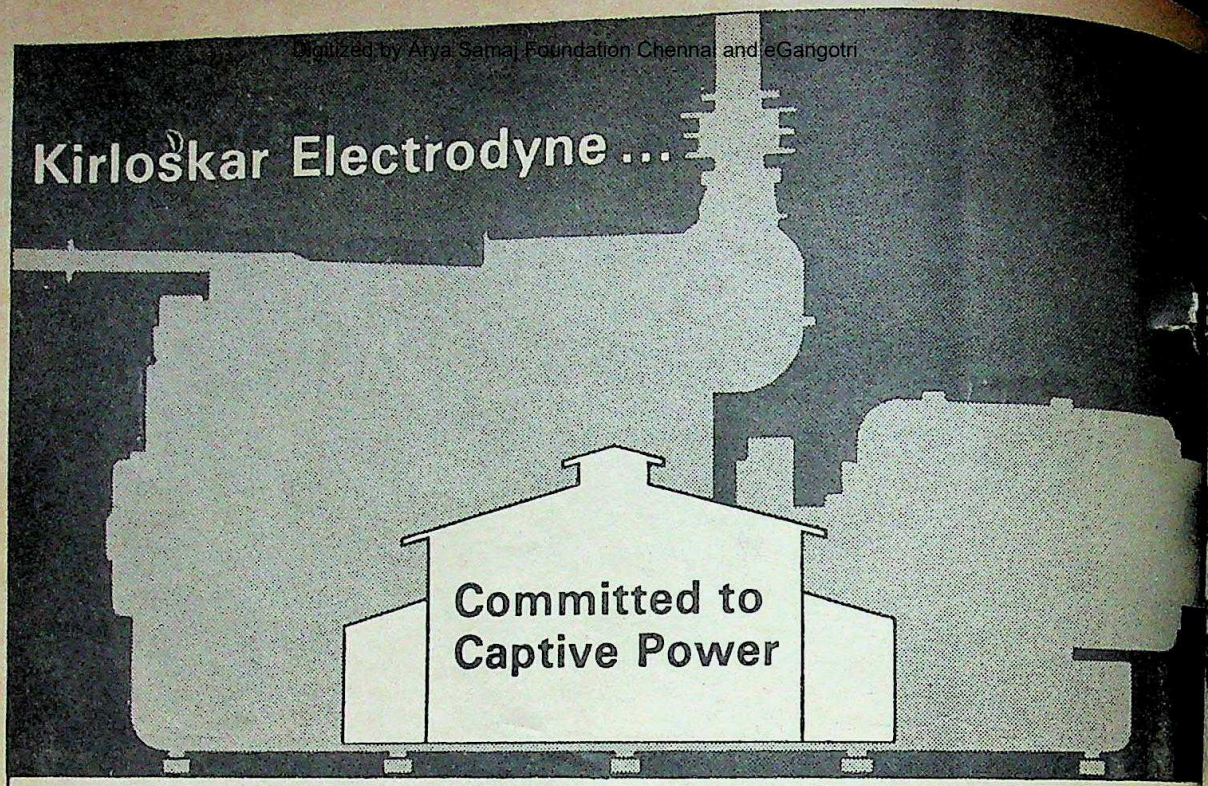
Yet India remains far from an easy choice for foreign film makers. Both Merchant and Ivory, who have an old association with the country, feel especially strongly about this. "If the Government doesn't make things easier for foreign directors and crews then the present flourish of foreign films being made here this year may prove to be the only good year," says director Ivory. Merchant is more explicit about the "extended bureaucratic rigmarole" that people like him are expected to go through to obtain endless permissions, import licences and clearances for equipment. "It's distinctly unpleasant to have to run around to five ministries," says he, "why can't we just deal with one instead?"

For all that, it is something of a triumph for the Merchant-Ivory duo that their most ambitious project is finally off the ground in India where, not only was their first feature made, but also their earlier films that established their reputations internationally. And yet more pleasant for being an anniversary that signals the survival of a partnership that has stuck it out in the eclectic world of the cinema.

—SUNIL SETHI in Hyderabad

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



If your power requirement is more than 100 KVA, it will demand more than a trading decision. It will involve a variety of special considerations... power distribution... civil engineering... mechanical engineering... ecological...

At Kirloskar Electrodyne... a member of the Kirloskar Group... we h resources to deal with all these, and meet your need precisely, fully. With reliable, economical captive power systems, we offer lasting solutions to your power problems.

Range
- 100 - 400 KVA Diesel Gensets with 1000 rpm Kirloskar WV engines.
- 1500-4000 KVA sets against AUIL.

Fuel
- High Speed Diesel (HSD), Light Diesel Oil (LDO), Biogas and Natural Gas.

Continuous Duty
- Non-stop operation.

Special Services
- Consultancy on power management.
- System Engineering, Erection, Commissioning.
- Cost effectiveness through waste heat recovery systems.
- Systems for operation on LDO and impure HSD.
- Containerised, mobile and silent power stations.
- After-sales service through wide network.
- Spare parts.

***160 KVA sets available ex-stock; attractive prices.**

***Can cater to requirements up to 1500 KVA with multiset systems.**

Contact us to-day. We'll solve your power problems.

KIRLOSKAR ELECTRODYNE PVT. LTD.

15/16 Kaka Halwai Industrial Estate, Pune-411009

REGIONAL OFFICES :

- **AHMEDABAD —**
Chandrajyot. Opp. B. Jadav Apartments, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad 380 009
- **BANGALORE —**
Mahalaxmi Chambers, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Banglore 560 001
- **CALCUTTA —**
10-B, Middleton Apartments, 3 Middleton Row, Calcutta 700 071

Kirloskar

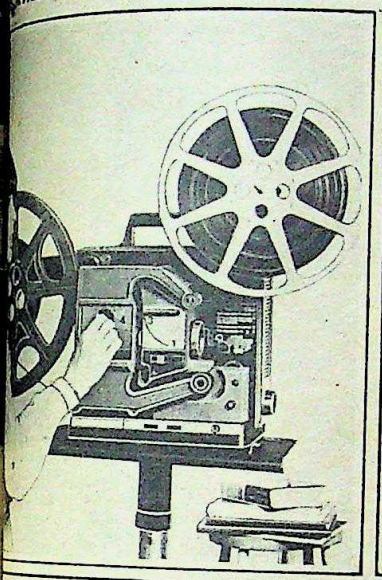
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

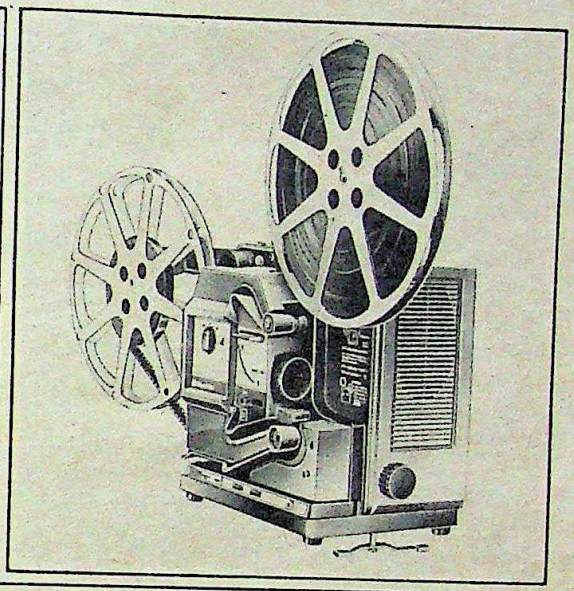
Digitized by Arya Samaj

NEFONES

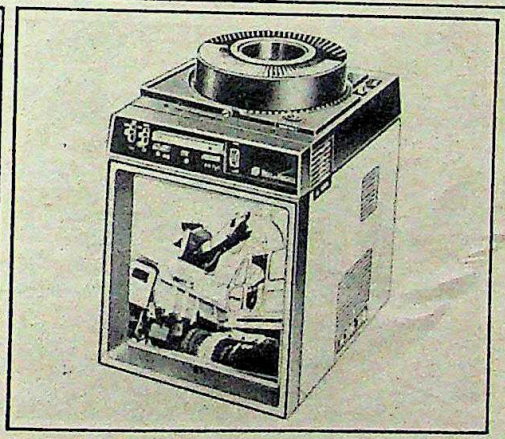
INFORMATION SYSTEMS. FOR EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND SALES PROMOTION.

TIMATE NAME IN AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS.
ME THAT GUARANTEES PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION
XIMUM IMPACT.

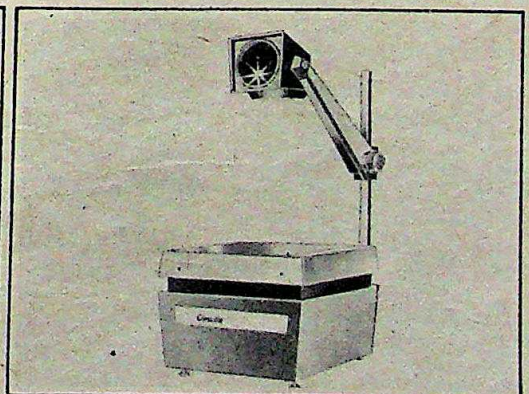




CINEFONES
A NEW KIND of 16 mm sound projector model 1580. India's first SLOT THREADING projector for simplicity, speed and safety. Loads in seconds. Ultralight in weight. Matchless performance. A bright, crisp picture. Conforms to I.S. Specification No. 4497-1977.



SOUND-SLIDE PROJECTOR
Equals the impact of sound films by programming still pictures projected with synchronised sound to teach, train or sell. Built in screen of a large and clear picture on an external screen. Takes as many as 80 slides — 5 × 5 cm mounts.



301 OVERHEAD PROJECTOR
India's first and still the best. A high-resolution picture ... big and bright. Conforms to I.S. Specification No. 6937-1973.

SIXTEEN MM PROJECTORS PVT. LTD.
148/25, Industrial Suburb,
Bangalore 560 022. Grams : FILMOSOUND

BAY—Cinecita Pvt. Ltd., 1076, Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli, Bombay 400 018 Delhi Pvt. Ltd., Opp. Opera House, Bombay 400 004. Tel: 352798. Cinerama M.C. Road, Bombay 400 020. Tel: 293873. **AHMEDABAD**—218, Relief House Road, Ahmedabad 300 001. Tel: 26888. **NORTHERN ZONE: DELHI**— and State Bank, Chandni Chowk, Delhi 110 006. Tel: 232536. **JAIPUR**— Station Road, Jaipur 300 006. Tel: 73278.

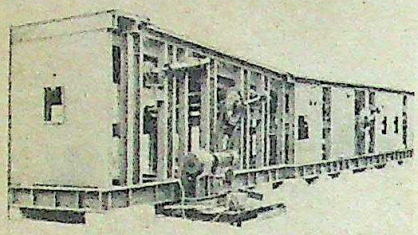
EASTERN ZONE : CALCUTTA— 6/3, Madan Street, Calcutta 700 072. Tel : 274950. **SOUTHERN ZONE : MADRAS** — Cinerama Pvt. Ltd., 35, Mount Road, Madras 600 002. Tel : 85308. **COCHIN**— XXXV — 1339, Srikandath Road, Ernakulam, Cochin, Kerala 600 016. Tel : 36875. **SECUNDERABAD** — 5-3-355 (1—D), Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad 500 003. Tel: 72707.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

NAC 1589

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Project engineering. Efficiency on an ascending scale.



Air Quenching Cooler for 1500 tpd Cement Plant — the largest indigenously designed to date. Services of ISGEC are always available for timely supplies of complete mini and large Cement Plant projects.

Project engineering amalgamates the finest equipment with high standards of expertise.

Our skills and facilities, put to increasing use by our customers, represent our growing efficiency in project management. To date, we have designed, erected and commissioned more than a dozen Sugar Plants in India and supplied equipment for nearly a hundred expansion schemes in India and abroad.

We have recorded many firsts in the manufacture of Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Hydraulic Presses. And now, to lend variety to skill, we have engineered our first complete Cement Plant in Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh.

Keeping pace with our engineering skills, is our responsibility to our c after a sale is made. Contracts Department each project on a strict bound schedule, carefu programmed and monito team of engineers close monitors customers' ne problems and follows u job to ensure that optim performance levels are maintained from concep commissioning, and rig all stages of operation, civil engineering.

There is a word fo trustworthy.

Engineering talents you can trust

ISGEC

THE INDIAN SUGAR & GENERAL ENGG CORPN
YAMUNANAGAR 135 001
HARYANA

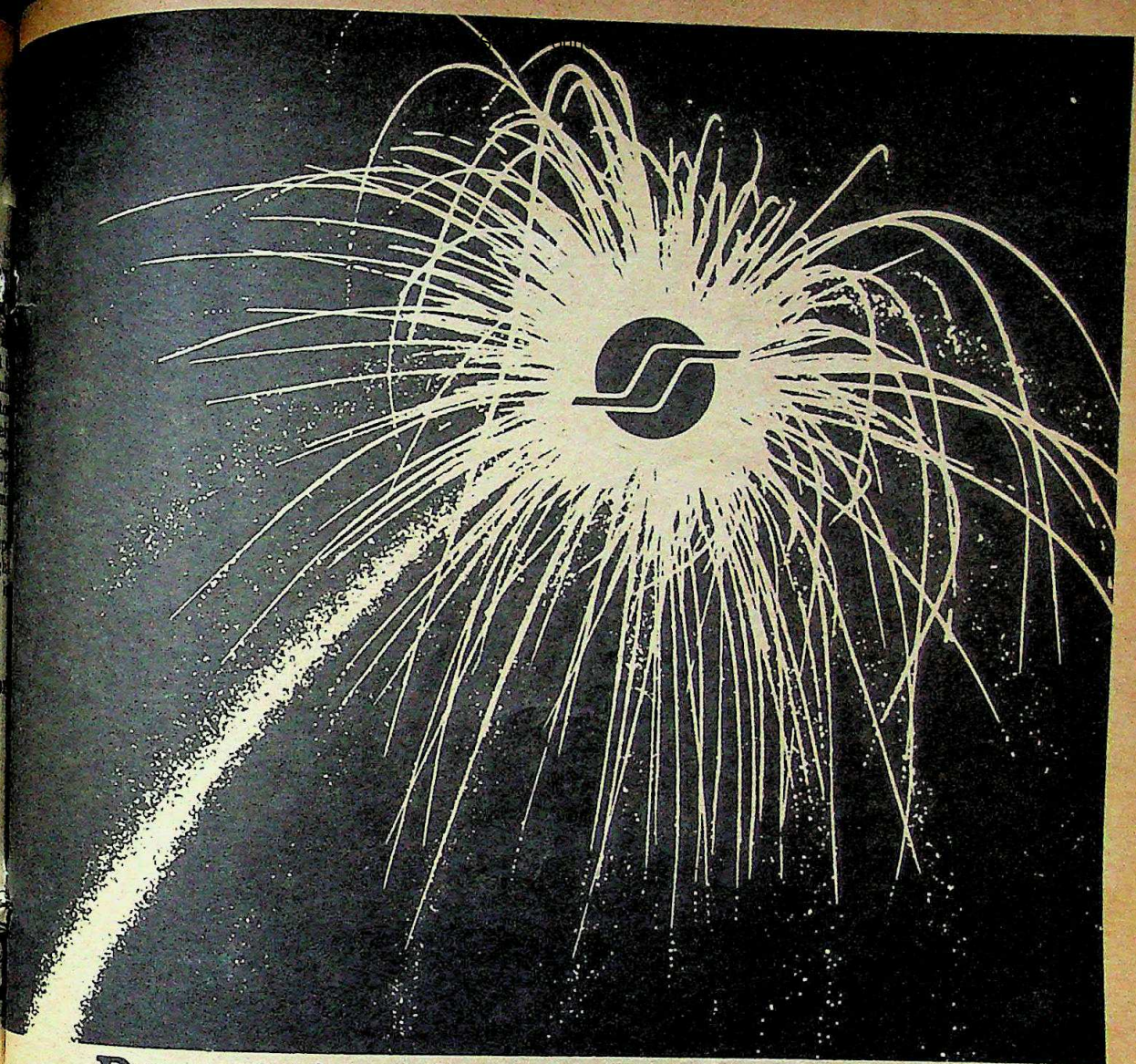
Turnkey Sugar Mills
Cement Machinery
Pressure Vessels
Hydraulic Presses
Plate Bending Rolls
Fabrications and Castings

ISGEC JOHN THO

33A JAWAHARLAL NEHR
(8TH FLOOR) CALCUTTA

Power and Industrial Boilers fired by coal, oil, ga cellulose fuels, etc. Water Treatment Pl Deaerators and associated equipme Boiler accessories

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



Presenting the organisation that created a whole new world of Industrial Nylon... Shri Ram Fibres

bres. Young, th an impres- h history. Today, Industrial Nylon

ction is rough pioneer- d an exclusive tioning. Not n the manufac- ylon Tyre Cord or the auto- stry, SRF set for pace of diversi- expansion new uses and applications for Nylon-6. SRF's technology is through collaboration with the world leaders in high tenacity Nylon-6 Yarn, UNITIKA of Japan. SRF offers ever increasing range of Industrial Nylon Yarn and Fabric to suit varied industrial applications — for the manufacture of parachute and other defence fabrics, PVC coated fabrics, conveyer belting fabrics and so on. The widening product range includes Nylon Fishnet Twine and Nylon Moulding Powder. And now, SRF is the first in the country to introduce a wide range of compounded grades of Nylon Chips tailor-made to suit specific end uses.

SRF has earned its leadership. Reflecting its leadership, the Company wears a new look. A new corporate symbol. Symbol of a leader

SRF

FDS SRF 3553A

shri ram fibres limited — NO.1 IN INDUSTRIAL NYLON

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BHARAT BHAVAN

Rendezvous With Culture

THE list of participants sounded like a cultural Who's Who of India, and as the celebrated company of Indian artists, dancers, musicians and writers, some 200 in number, descended upon Bhopal last fortnight, architect Charles Correa jokingly remarked: "If a bomb fell in this city just now, the future of Indian art would be assured."

Painters M.F. Husain, Krishen Khanna and Tyeb Mehta rubbed shoulders with dancers Sonal Mansingh and Yamini Krishnamurti, vocalist Gangubai Hangal sang under a canopy in an open air theatre overlooking a lake, painter J. Swaminathan presented one of the most spectacular collections of tribal art, theatre director B.V. Karanth not only put on a play but helped organise Peter Brook's drama workshop and Baroda artist K.G. Subramanyan was honoured with a Rs 1 lakh award together with a major retrospective of his work on display.

The occasion was the opening of a Rs 1.2 crore arts complex, designed by Correa, inaugurated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on February 13 and sponsored entirely by the Madhya Pradesh Government as part of its mammoth promotion of art and culture in the state. The event was unique for the progressive insight it displayed on the part of the state Government to create such an institute; equally remarkable was the sure-handed and discriminating skill with which it was launched.

Impressive Structure: Known as the Bharat Bhavan, the 1,20,000 sq ft floor area of the complex is a masterpiece of architectural design. On the surface it is simplicity itself as it slopes gently towards a spectacular lake-view. But inside it is an amorphous, freewheeling juxtaposition of quadrangles and open-to-the-sky courtyards, split-level exhibition spaces, galleries and performance rooms. An outdoor auditorium, libraries of poetry and music and a museum space look out directly on the lake while the exhibition spaces draw natural light from three funnel-like skylights.

For architect Correa, the building "more or less designed itself", given the beautiful site adjacent to the chief minister's residence. For the bureaucrat who single-handedly put the show together, Bharat Bhavan is part of a plan that will project Madhya Pradesh as the cultural capital of India. Says Ashok Vajpeyi, the 40-year-old, bespectacled, scholarly-looking special secretary to the newly-created department of culture and publicity, "We are trying to say two things—to the artists, 'you matter' and to the public 'arts matter'."

Vajpeyi, himself something of a litterateur, is a man driven by vision, a rare bird among civil servants who are normally afflicted by fits of persecution paranoia or megalomania. Having been in charge of his department through six ministries in the past eight years—quite a feat by Madhya Pradesh standards—he says that what has powered his conviction to create a cultural blitz is the personal belief that "poverty does not deny the right to creativity."

Creative Energy: His department's total budget of nearly Rs 2 crore is not only a negligible part of the state's annual budget of Rs 3,000 crore but, he argues, convincingly enough, that if another crore or two were added on to, say, the Department of Education with a budget of Rs 20 crore it would make no more than a marginal difference. If on the other hand it was spent in promoting culture or to "create a broad arena of awareness", as he puts it, the result all round may be considerably more enlightening.

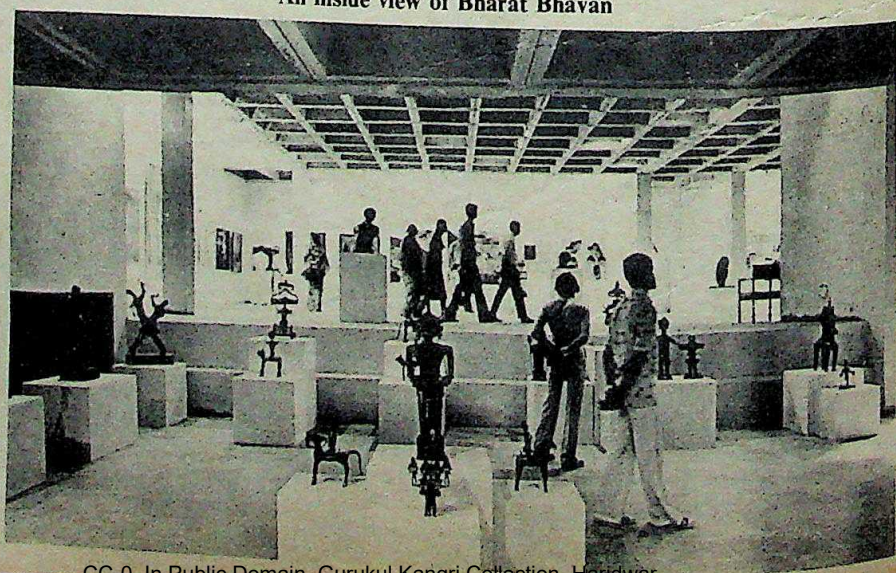
Towards this end Vajpeyi has his own creative energies since when he persuaded the chief amalgamate departments like languages and museums to create set-up for publicity and culture. he has not only managed to push plans to create Bharat Bhavan, been in the offing since 1972, but seen to its completion by eliciting of the best known artistic talent India.

He began by creating four visory boards for each of the spaces in the complex, consisting of special eliminating bureaucratic represe far as possible. There is an advi for a museum of fine arts with p Akbar Padamsee, Ram Kumar an Mohamed Sheikh, for a theatre r library of classical and folk music ther for a library of Indian po more ingenious has been his obtain the services of distinguish leaders as artists-in-residence: in rds, persuading both a well-kno and a theatre director to move t a two-year contract to actually administer sections of Bharat B

Genuine Experiment: That naged to get painter J. Swami former director of New Delhi School of Drama B. V. Karanth jobs speaks not only for the g confidence that Vajpeyi enjoys b given a fair chance, artists the willing to devote their energy a in making experiment Says Sw the beard old pai Delhi wh last summ tor of museum sts shift bility b patronag ns insens rence a tangles.

Becau so determ the whole Swaminat spoken cerebral duced a

An inside view of Bharat Bhavan



Pictures by Bhawan Singh

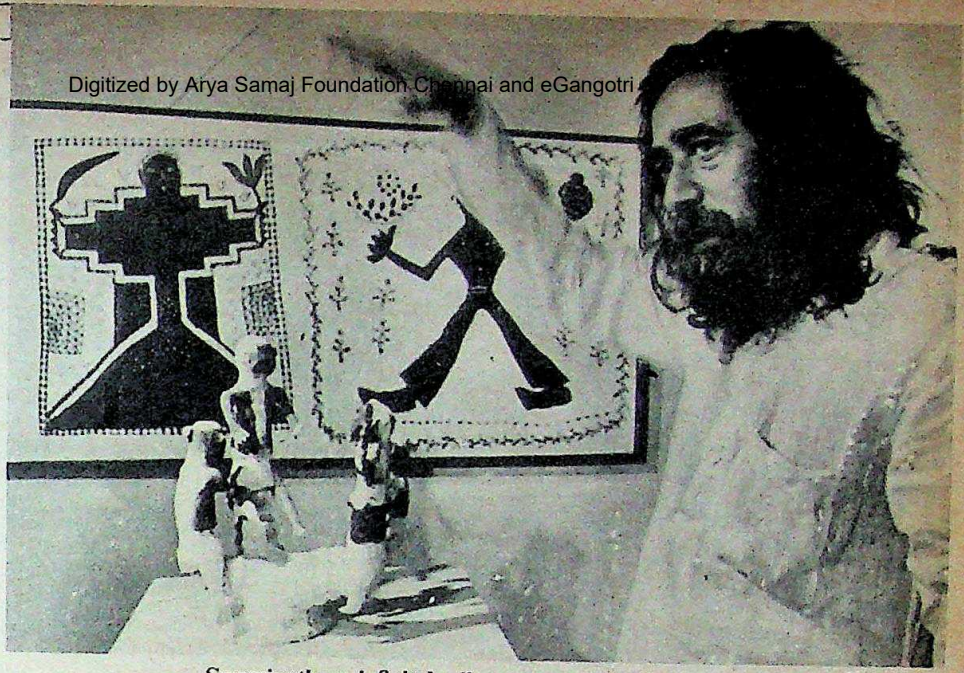
Vajpeyi: c

Gonds, an the Gorkus d in a hall nea to contempo zzling for thei their simpl of meaning. N fact that the t deprivati to artistic se ed the preten and their p

Part of V invite a nu ities connect his multi-arts tried to get w philosopher theatre director ed up in the er

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Swaminathan: infinitely diverse range of tribal art

Vajpeyi: creating a "broad arena of awareness"

Gonds, and Oraons to the Gorkus and Bhilalas. in a hall nearly as large as to contemporary art, the zzling for their spontaneity their simplicity of form of meaning. Not only were fact that the worst kind of deprivation does not to artistic self-expression, ed the pretension of urban and their pseudo-ethnic

art: Part of Vajpeyi's plan invite a number of in- ities connected with cul- his multi-arts exposition. tried to get were violinist philosopher Claude Levi- tre director Peter Brook. ed up in the end, but it was enough to attract a large number of theatre enthusiasts from all parts of the country for his workshop. Karanth, now the resident director of Bhavan's repertory which is called Rangmandal and employs some 20 full-time actors, put up a new production, a period piece in opulent Hindi called *Vishakh*—a comparative flop for its lack of dramatic quality. Yet the repertory was in full swing with four plays in performance for the week-long festivities.

The greatest success, of course, remained the fact that the Government had pulled off the event as a whole. And that it was prepared to face the politics of culture as well as its after-effects. Vajpeyi, who has been in constant trouble for his bright ideas, such as bringing out a literary journal of criticism called *Purvagraha* and refusing to dole out free seats to MLAs at another arts function last year for which the prime minister had also travelled to Bhopal, is impervious to being overcome by fear psychosis over his own future.

"I'm controversial because I have strong and clear opinions. I simply don't suffer from reticence. I only suffer from a sense of urgency because I don't know for how long I'll be allowed to do what I am doing," he says. With two major arts festivals in Madhya Pradesh already established as annual features—the Tansen Samaroh for classical music in Gwalior and the dance festival in Khajuraho—and Bhopal's Bharat Bhavan on its way with a magnificent take-off, Vajpeyi is perfectly justified in indulging in a bit of vanity. "I am like the silkworm," he says, "who can only weave silk. I can only do this, or there is nothing else to do."

—SUNIL SETHI

THEATRE

Stage Presence

HIS name is a living legend in the world of international theatre. Yet for those expecting to be in the electrifying presence of a great revolutionary of the stage, the first view is startlingly unexpected: Peter Brook looks more like a gentle and retiring country parson, his cherubic countenance framed in tufts of white hair, his somewhat portly figure dressed in a baggy, shapeless jacket and light-coloured corduroy jeans.

Padding around Bhopal in a pair of sensible, rubber-soled walking shoes, with his beautiful red-haired wife, actress Natasha Parry in tow, Brook, 56, exudes the serenity of an Indian sage, a holy mystic who may harbour some hard-headed notions of communications underneath the deceptive exterior but who, after a lifetime of

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

experimenting, is still trying to arrive at some basic conclusions. As *The Guardian* pointed out last month after reviewing his recent production of *The Cherry Orchard* in Paris: "He came before us not as a guru with all the answers but as a pathfinder ahead of the expedition."

Relevant Epic: Brook's forage into India (though specifically this trip was to conduct a theatre workshop in the newly-opened Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal) concerns his preoccupation with the *Mahabharata*, which for some years he has considered producing on an epic scale for the theatre. Ever since he came upon the text some 10 years ago he has been fascinated: to him it now seems "the most relevant epic relating to every conflict of the 20th century, it represents the very anatomy of struggle itself."

More than everything else he is amazed how such a universal and timeless story remains virtually unknown to the world. For three or four years now he has been working on the subject in his famous Centre of Theatre Research housed in "a great ruined space" in the Bouffes Du Nord in Paris where he works with his company of actors picked from around the world, with as many as 30 nationalities represented at one time or another.

Yet he objects to be known for creating an international language of the theatre—words, he says, that have frequently been put in his mouth. "What I do mean is that any important activity can be communicated across the barriers of country and language. The object is to explore the possibility of real human communication despite language differences, for language is but one mode of expressing theatre."

Experiment: This is precisely what he was attempting when, in one of his best known experiments in 1971 he set out for a year with his actors to travel across 30 language zones in the heart of Africa, through Nigeria to the Sahara. Out of that experience came *The Ik*, his controversial play based upon an anthropologist's true-life account of the chance of survival of a diminishing African tribe.

Exactly this linking of theatre with life has been the crux of Brook's philosophy. "Any real theatre event is an event of life. Theatre isn't a culture activity, it's a way of entering more completely the process of life and of trying to understand that process. It's a function." Quoting the fifth *Veda*, Brook emphasises his point which he says was made centuries ago in the great Indian treatise on living.

It is also what he attempts to communicate through his workshops which he now holds rarely, choosing to concentrate on members of the resident company of his theatre research centre. Starting off with the simplest of improvisations—he will, for instance, pick up a shoe lying around—Brook demonstrates how any situation constitutes theatre, or what he dubs "basic theatre", the everyday motions, exchanges and interactions of everyday life.

Peter Brook (left) conducting the workshop: communication is all

Audience Participation: Even the process of the audience introducing itself or forming around the arena of performance constitutes for him a theatre situation. In fact, audience participation is for him the most vital aspect of the process: not only does he believe that audiences are hungry for a communal experience but as he said recently: "An audience must participate otherwise it (theatre) is very unhealthy."

Last month his week-long workshop in Bhopal, attended by theatre personalities like the great Bengali actor Shombhu Mitra, Bombay director Vijaya Mehta and Barry John from Delhi included vigorous physical exercises, speech improvisations, interaction between performances by performers by devising characters and situations and sharing of individual problems and concerns of actors and directors.

Orchestrating such sessions with uncanny insight, adeptness and a logical progression that is born of practical common sense, Brook appears nimble in mind and body as he demonstrates how accepted norms of theatre must be constantly challenged. For the purpose of the director in his words, "is not that to a teacher or a creator, it is of a person whose job is to create life between people". And so theatre itself becomes life experienced with a special intensity, life in its most concentrated form.

Controversial: What has helped in his own extraordinary career, he explains is in fact, "a hatred of the theatre, that is the accepted notion of what theatre must be. So that when he conceived of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* with circus-like setting and acrobatics, it was "because it would have made me sick to do it way, to do it as it has been accepted with painted forests and fairies" in Brook's style, controversial copied since, was not a gimm excuse, it sought to arrive at cor truths in an old play. Realistic Brook, in that sense, is merely vention. "It is," he argues, his g rising in protest, "possible for peo with dead forms thinking they are weakening may not be clearly se the game of playing with dead go on for ever. Theatre has to be traditional, conventional, popul mercial forms all restrict the theatre." Brook's impression theatre—or lack of it—as a p creatively alive and commercial tradition—applies to all Asian which, he feels, are today going t upheavals of the industrial revo was the experience of the industrial and the World Wars that revolut only the theatre-going habits of but also the content of theatre." also feels that "the first wave of has been consumed by the cinema emerged a more powerful medi experimentation or exploration of theatrical experience. B against any exaggerated *nor*

"Form is the servant"; "new forms must be sought and meaning within a time-scale. T this should be vitality, the *ri* moment that reveals the truth Clear, precise, intoning every credo with a conviction that has to far corners of the world in searc Brook's voice is no longer that *terrible* of our times. It is that of *grise* ready to share what he alre

—SUNIL SER

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The elegant art of understatement.

The neutrals. Shyam has captured their subdued vitality in his new dhurrie design. In hues of beige, it is the glowing focus of this tastefully decorated living room.

Shyam's splendid collection includes dhurries, rag rugs, chain-stitch rugs, carpets, needlepoint and soumak rugs.

See the Shyam Ahuja collection at:
'F' Block, Shree Niketan, Shiv Sagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 018 and 'Khazana', Taj Mahal Hotel, Delhi.

λ

SHYAM AHUJA DHURRIES

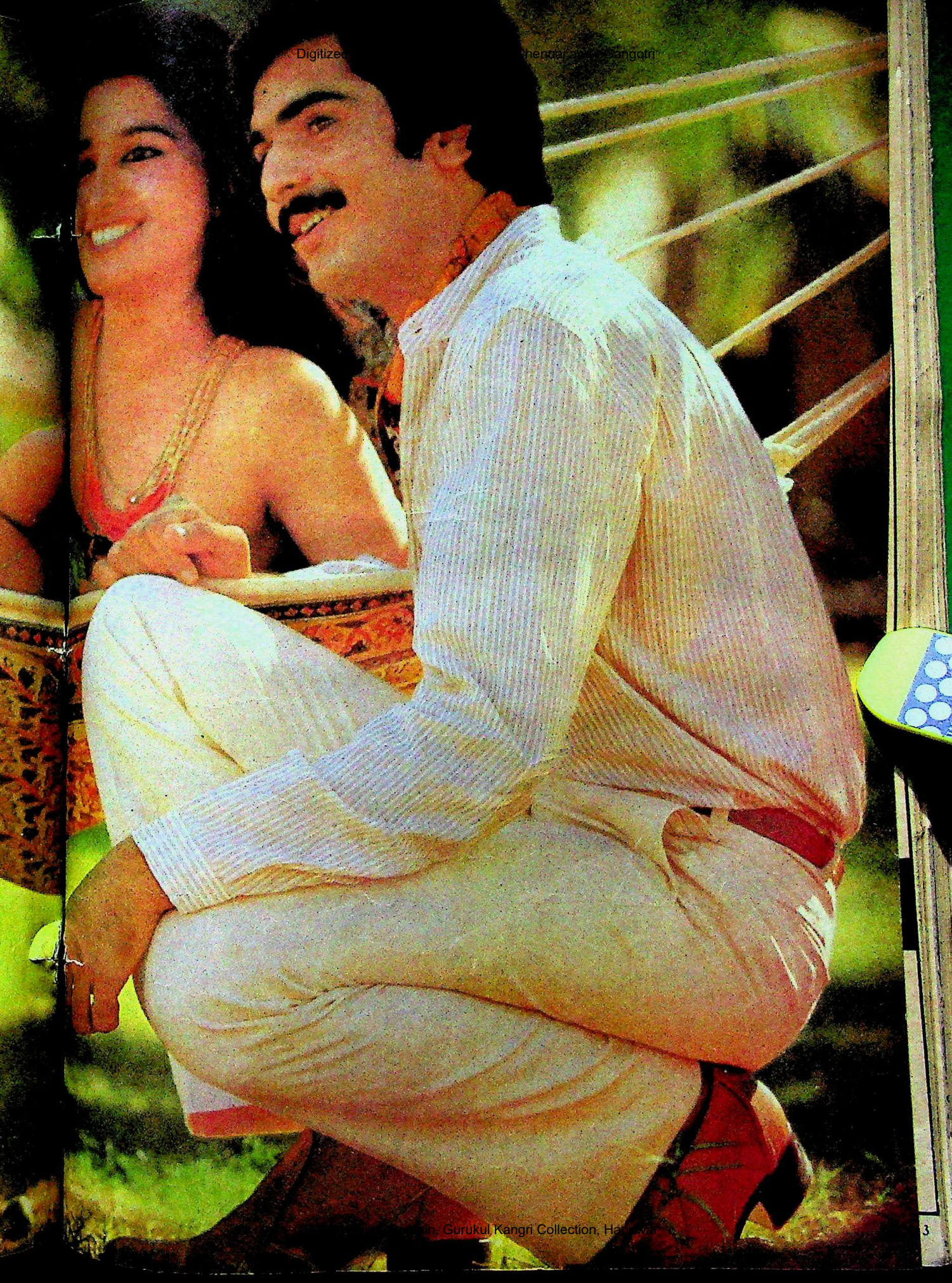
They're not for everyone.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

When the bronze is Chola The walls are Luxol Silk.

Luxol Silk. It is the only emulsion paint you can tell with your eyes closed. Just run your fingers over the silken, super-smooth finish. You will never want to touch an ordinary emulsion again.

Luxol Silk. Its perfectly silky finish makes it so easy to wash, so easy to keep bright and clean looking for years and years. And now, you can choose from over forty shades of silk.

Drape your walls with Luxol Silk — the richest emulsion in the world

British P

A member of the worldwide BEP

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ing Up

Days
Shrikant Verma
All India Congress
mittee(I)
for sale

g the proud author of
Congress(I)'s 1980
ll-clinching slogan—
ect a government
at works"—Shrikant
Verma, the short,
ology, persuasive apolo-
has come to acquire the
knowledged media pun-
Khadi. His detractors
him to that great Nazi
ebels, and the likeness is
their height. But the
end here and now. The
t really scores over his
on one count; he at

journalist who is now
ber and the 'publicity
e All India Congress
, has produced the 95-
ressive art paper with the
of—as he puts
ess as well as the legis-
achievements of the
ment. But, why 700
d figures, such as 500
ys? Apparently the
expert on publicity
e publication with the
ment's budget session
lists would badly need
to brave the storm of
let could as well have
e title—'Answering Cut
ars'.

: But, even at that,
of it. His anonymous
o of the 19 articles are
rmation and Broad-
asant Sathe, and the
State for Supply and
wat Jha Azad) mostly
statistics from minis-
re now dated by at least
t feeling too confident.
er highly dubious by-
uthor of the article on
'Tourist', the piece on
uthored by 'Narad', one
ion' is by 'Kisan'.
contributors take shel-
anonymity, the slant
of statistics and the
digs at the Opposition.
is made out to be the

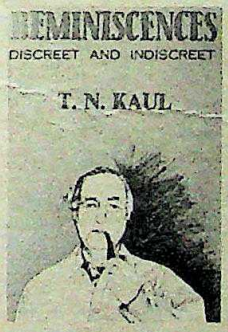
obvious villain of the piece when the food-grains production (page 33) falls from 131.9 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 108.9 million tonnes the next year, but no marks are given to the Janata for increasing the production in the first place from 111.2 million tonnes in 1976–77 (Congress period) to 126.4 million tonnes the following year, and 131.9 million tonnes the year after. However, much of the effect of such jugglery of figures is lost because of the irksome promposity of the articles' style. The antiquated and often phoney figures and the corny conclusions are set in very lofty but very babu-ish and soporific prose, almost suggesting that some government clerk was at the back of it all.

But Verma, who sits in Rajiv Gandhi's office these days and smugly talks of "professionalising" the whole Congress(I) publicity outfit, is no ordinary clerk. Because no clerk would have had the sense of humour to pass—in an article on parliamentary affairs—a sentence such as: "Important debates held during the year included... the widespread rape of mother earth". The rest is, as it should be, a pregnant silence.

—SUMIT MITRA

Diplomatic Tale

REMINISCENCES, DISCREET AND INDISCREET
by T.N. KAUL
Lancers Publishers
Price: Rs 115; Pages: 312



Since his retirement from the Indian Foreign Service, T.N. Kaul has published his fourth book: the story of a successful civil servant who apparently has nothing to regret and plenty to be pleased about. Like his three other books, *Reminiscences* will also be read mostly for Kaul's reflections on his technicolour career as a diplomat. However, the first half of the book in which Kaul traces his childhood, youth, his success in the ICS examination in London and his years of magistracy in the Uttar Pradesh villages is also eminently readable.

The second half of Kaul's *Reminiscences* relates to his career as a successful Indian diplomat who served during the '50s and '60s in almost all the important capitals with which India was engaged in international transactions. Kaul is a self-confessed unrepentant Nehruphile. He is also an ardent admirer of Indira Gandhi. Kaul is mindful of the positive contributions of V.K. Krishna Menon to India's domestic and foreign policies. In fact, there is little in the *Reminiscences* that is indiscreet. It is indeed difficult to say whom Kaul actually disliked in the galaxy of Indian political leaders under whose shadows he served. Here and there, there are a few jibes at Vijaylaxmi Pandit. A sentence dipped in acid for Morarji Desai. But none of this is really indiscreet. The only people who bare their bodies for Kaul's lashes are American and Chinese.

In the narration of the major diplomatic events and political crises to which Kaul was an involved witness, he really does not disclose anything which may hurt anyone's reputation or even burn anyone's ears. One gets nothing in the *Reminiscences* of the rivalries, jealousies, factional infights and meannesses which characterise the Indian bureaucracy. Nor of the tensions, differences, manoeuvrings and tug-of-wars that characterise the process of foreign policy decision making in all countries, including our own. Kaul is simply not prepared to bring any skeleton out of any cupboard.

Innocence: The result is that the story of Indian diplomacy which he tells sounds far too innocent. The faults for many of India's failures lie almost entirely outside India—with Pakistan, China and America, and very seldom indeed in our own home. The diplomatic wisdom which Kaul breathes in the pages of the second half of his book does not startle. It only reassures. On the whole, India's foreign policy has been a success. The world is only beginning to acknowledge India's diplomatic wisdom and foresight. India has cultivated trustworthy abiding allies.

Kaul was directly involved with the two most controversial treaties India concluded as a sovereign nation: the 1954 treaty with China and the 1971 treaty with the Soviet Union. For students of Indian diplomacy and foreign policy *Reminiscences* offers valuable documentation with regard to both treaties. Kaul throws more light on the history of the Indo-Soviet treaty than anyone else, making no secret of his own efforts to bring it about.

Many will have reason to quarrel with several foreign policy prescriptions Kaul offers in his memoirs. Many will be in agreement with him. The important point is that this unusually ebullient former diplomat, who, along with P.N. Haksar, did an excellent job of the diplomacy of the Bangladesh war, has, since his retirement, produced extremely readable and, at times highly revealing volumes which no student of Indian foreign policy can ignore.

—BHABANI SEN GUPTA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

NEHRU TOURNAMENT

India Misses The Goal

FOR over a hundred years, the people of Calcutta have gone wild whenever 22 lithe, muscular men have booted an inflated leather sphere all over a field. The 'Soccer City's' own brawling clubs have provided more than their share of drama on the turf, but only on a few precious occasions have the big teams from Europe and Latin America held the fans on the edge of their seats with their electrifying ballet. Last fortnight, cries of 'Shoot!' resounded in the stands of Eden Gardens as Uruguayans and Yugoslavians sweated out a rousing enin the first ever Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation international Gold Cup Football Tournament, which has attracted teams from three continents —Europe, Latin America and Asia.

The movable feast—the brainchild of Ashoke Ghosh, secretary of the All India Football Federation (AIFF)—will cost Rs 90 lakh, and will bring to the country the latest techniques of the number one spectator sport. The national teams of Uruguay, Italy, Yugoslavia, China, South Korea and Indian will compete for a prize of Rs 50,000 and in the Gold trophy, while the runner-up will get Rs 25,000. Although none of the six is playing in the World Cup this summer in Spain, Uruguay and China lost in the qualifying rounds, Uruguay falling out narrowly. It has five World Cup players in its side, and demanded—and received—the high fee of $100,000 (Rs 9 lakh) for its entry.

Both Italy and Yugoslavia have sent players who played in the Olympics—the second string. The Italian first eleven is training hard for the World Cup, and the Yugoslavian professionals have stayed behind deferring to the "request from the organisers". This obviously refers to the Olympian preference for amateurs, and as most of the Asian soccer nations believe in this dictum, South Korea and China have sent their state teams.

Two Styles: For the first time in India the two prevalent styles of football were on view at the tournament. The South Americans displayed their kind of attacking football, with individual skills playing a large part in the battle—a theory of the game called positional play. As opposed to this traditional style, the Europeans stressed their total football strategy, where a vast number of field moves and movements have already been worked out in the locker-room and every player knows what he has to do when the ball enters a particular zone of play. This is called interpositional play, and the tussle between Uruguay and Yugoslavia was all the more engrossing because the spectators knew they were watching players as well as theories in combat.

True to its professionalism, football in the West and South America has developed a long way from the simple, earthy game it used to be. Professor Aman Borris, the Uruguayan chief coach and manager, explained the attitude thus: "We do not stress the physical side as much as tactical football. Technique is very [illegible] This is why we put th[illegible] theoretical classes wh[illegible] tactics, basic skill, sports [illegible] important, psychological tr[illegible]

Such painstaking atten[illegible] and game is taken for grant[illegible] 50 clubs, based around th[illegible] centre, Montevideo, where [illegible] play in the league. Rules are [illegible] ced. Each player earns ab[illegible] 54,000) to $8,000 (Rs 72[illegible]

Indian Skipper Bhasker Ganguli foils a South Korean raid

by the sa[illegible] South America[illegible] port, accom[illegible] other allowa[illegible] for a match [illegible] showings [illegible] composed [illegible] layers.

orris, the exp[illegible] one season [illegible] Uruguay [illegible] football w[illegible] after 'graduati[illegible] ustures. For [illegible] best players, [illegible] was nego[illegible] ish club w[illegible] (Rs 90.27 [illegible] r, Ruben Paz[illegible] offer in his [illegible] rewards, how[illegible] string of pla[illegible] exclusively o[illegible] ional team re[illegible] oslav team c[illegible] the South [illegible] erarchy. Acco[illegible] Zorko there [illegible] avia, one for [illegible] the amateurs [illegible] alcutta was dra[illegible] It is to be em[illegible] on the sam[illegible] ncerned. Said [illegible] erestimate the [illegible] second leagu[illegible] laid stress on [illegible] skill. For hin[illegible] utmost impor[illegible] Two Asian [illegible] China showed [illegible] made great [illegible] ament, a vie[illegible] rnational and [illegible] e referred esp[illegible] bly drained [illegible]

the Nehru Go[illegible]

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

by the salaries in South America—but is sport, accommodation other allowances. If a for a match he can be showings can bring composed of club players.

terms, the expenses in-g one season amount 3). Uruguay is known he football world and ther 'graduation' leave ntures. For example, best players, could not he was negotiating a nish club which has 00 (Rs 90.27 lakh) per er, Ruben Paz, has left d offer in his pocket.

rewards, however, en-string of players are exclusively of profe-ional team receives the goslav team coach had the South American hierarchy. According to Zorko there were two avia, one for the pro-r the amateurs, and the lcutta was drawn from It is to be emphasised are on the same level as ncerned. Said Zorko derestimate the capacity second league." And, laid stress on physical skill. For him, sports utmost importance.

Two Asian sides of China showed last for-made great strides in rament, a view upheld rnational and Olympian He referred especially to bly drained by jet-lag,

the Nehru Gold Cup

managed to draw their first day's match against the Indians, but later made their presence felt by playing a tremendous game against the Yugoslavia winning by three goals. In fact, their technique and method of play echoed the European in all departments. While the South Koreans were not that impressive in their first match, they too have improved considerably.

Both China and South Korea have their eyes on the Asian Games in November this year, and the tournament is thus much more than an exercise for them. Their teams have had liberal assistance from their respective governments, and this shows in their game. China's effort in building up a strong team has been part of its effort to build up teams in every sport, and expenses have never been a problem.

With as many as two drawn matches in the first stages of the tournament, the Indian camp's hopes of a bright Asiad have grown. India had good performances in the past when stalwarts like Goswami, P.K. Bannerjee, Thangaraj, and Samajpati and others guided effectively by the late coach Rahim had taken the country to great heights in the '60s. Since then, however, it has been a slide downwards. All that India has to show after all the years of toil is two golds at the Asian Games at Delhi in 1950 and Djakarta in 1962, and a bronze at Bangkok in 1970.

India's atrocious performance in the next Asiad caused a lot of heart-break and soul-searching. The 1982 Asiad is a prestige event, and preparations began last year with huge budgets at the disposal of the AIFF. Money is not enough to win golds, and the officials imported a coach from the German Democratic Republic, Diemeter Pfeiffer. He is now the chief technical director of the Indian team along with Indians Bhasha, Bannerjee and Arun Ghosh, and it is hoped that their combined endeavour will bring another medal to the scanty tally.

Indictment: However, importing coaches is a short-term measure, and something much more comprehensive will have to be done if the Indian players are to match the skill of their guests fighting it out in Calcutta. At least one damning indictment of the Indian football set-up comes from Pashupati Bhattacharya, a coach with rich experience in England and Europe. Says he: "Although football is 100 years old here, we are still 30 years behind the world. We are practically nowhere in world football. We do not create and build up players, much less devote time to research on changing tactics. Mostly we depend on elderly players who cannot develop further. If instead we recruit players below 21 years of age and blend them with the seniors, we could definitely improve."

Uruguay (in white jerseys) and Yugoslavia in action

Indifference to sports medicine is also another reason why India doesn't do well in international competitions. The five visiting teams for the tournament had all brought along sports medicine specialists and masseurs who tended the players during the rest periods. Asks an Indian sports medicine specialist: "How many do we take when India participates in tournaments abroad?" The answer to that bit of rhetoric is only one of the reasons why India's bag is filled with only a handful of medals.

—NARAYAN OJHA in Calcutta

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Nine-tenths of our business we've never shown you before.

That's MICO fuel injection equipment.

Lift the bonnet of your car, and you'll see a familiar part of MICO's business: spark plugs. But did you know that spark plugs are only a minor part of our business?

Over 90% of our business lies in the manufacture of fuel injection equipment. It's installed as original equipment in most diesel engines made in India. Many times a day, it passes you, heard but not seen—under the bonnets of buses and trucks. You'll find it on the tracks, in locomotives; out in the countryside, in tractors, power tillers and pumpsets; on the high seas, in ships; and in gensets and engines for industry.

Because our equipment is vital to India's diesel power needs, we're fanatical about precision in its manufacture. Some p of it are so precisely fitted together, even the sixtieth p of a human hair wouldn't p between them!

While we use advanced technology in our products, also believe that 'small is beautiful'. So we've built up network of over 600 small-s suppliers. They employ thousands of people and h MICO to indigenise its prod in the process.

Indigenisation of our prod combined with exports to 30 countries, helps us to contribute to the nation exchequer. MICO has b net foreign exchange ea many years.

So you thought we were 'a spark plugs company' now you know the real M

MICO

for diesel pow

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

squashable Machine

...chanda is to Indian ...r Borg is to inter-...ce. Last fortnight, ...d Squash Champion-...ative time. Before ...ces championships ...nth time, a record. ...han and the Delhi ...s year.

...rising part of ...s that he's no spring ...d which in squash ...beating opponents ...r than him. In the ...22-year-old Ananth

...kingly relaxed

Bhawan Singh

Nayak convincingly in three straight sets (9-5, 9-2, 9-1). From the spectators' gallery his game looks deceptively simple and easy with looping parallel shots but for those who get into the court with him it is one of high precision and matchless timing. He kept his young opponent dancing round the court forcing him to make mistakes.

Relaxed Player: His manner on court is cool and relaxed to the point of belying the flashes of speed he is capable of. For a game in which fitness is everything, the soft-spoken, self-effacing champion lacks the ultra-athletic look—obviously, what he lacks in fitness he makes up in technique. However, he still runs four to five miles interspersed with 400-metre sprints a day for building up speed. Says Manchanda: "Both technique and stamina are very important but knowing the opponent is most important."

In India squash champions tend to reign for several years at a stretch. Before Manchanda, Anil Nayar was champion for six successive years; before Nayar, K.S. Jain was champion for six years, and R.K. Narpat Singh was champion for 10 years from 1946 to 1955. Says Manchanda about the tenacious hold of squash champions: "Upsets in squash are not easy to come by. If you are in good form and even have a little edge over your opponent, the little gap helps."

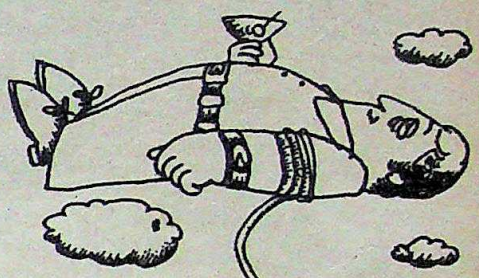
Unfortunately, India ranks very poorly in international squash. The main reason for this seems to be that in India the game is part-time for amateurs as compared to Pakistan. There seems little hope for India to make any dent on the international squash map unless promising players are given a chance to devote all their time to the game.

Strong Rivals: The next season may see a new champion as Manchanda says he's played his last season: hot favourites for the titles are Nayak from Maharashtra and Lt Narjit Singh of the Services. In fact, the old warhorse seems to be losing his grip on the game. Nayak won the Western India trophy by defeating Manchanda 5-9, 3-9, 9-2, 9-5, 9-4, and earlier had defeated the national champion in the finals of the Maharashtra Squash tournament. Manchanda also lost to Narjit Singh in an invitation tournament in early January which featured the 16 best squash players in India.

Manchanda's rivals, however, take his declaration of retirement with a pinch of salt, saying that "he says that every year". Perhaps they are right: champion squash players, like old soldiers, don't retire, they just fade away.

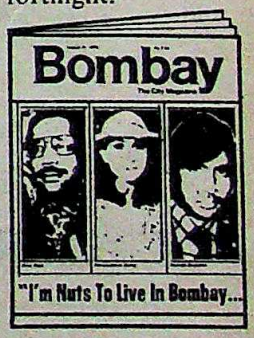
—A.P.

If you get high on Bombay...



...plug in

Because Bombay is the only city that can become your whole world, there's a new magazine just for you. Re-discover it every fortnight.



On your news stands

Bombay
The City Magazine

From the India Today people.
News-stand Price: Rs. 3.
Yearly Subscription: Rs. 45.
Living Media Pvt Ltd, 28 A & B Jolly Maker Chambers II, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

DU/BOM/7

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Next time a smooth-talking salesm tries to sell you an intercom system, ask him some embarrassing question

Engaged-tone secrecy:

Does his system give a continuous engaged tone to a third caller when two people are holding a private conversation? The Sleek 80 does.

Single Operation:

When you want to call somebody, do you have to press just one button like with the Sleek 80, or do you have to press two or even three?

Feathertouch oper

Does it have sophisticated IC modular circuitry total reliability in which can also gi connection at the touch of a button? Sleek 80 does.

Continuous LED

Does his syste you 'priority' to who's calling when line is engaged or it allow a number people to talk at the same time? The Sl has both.

Free-talk facility:

Sleek 80 gives you the option to talk without lifting the handset. Does his system have it?

SUPERPHO

If you want to tal you don't have to w

Manufactured by: **Super Services (India)**, P O Box 7665, Kandivli West, **Bombay 400 067**. Phone: 684878
Sold and serviced by: SUPERPHONE ENTERPRISES, 18, New Queen's Road, Bombay 400 004. Tel: 369644/45 *
6/A D L F Complex, G K Part II, NEW DELHI 110 048. Tel: 641254 * SUPER COMMUNICATION SERVICES, 4 Udayach
9 Rawdon Street, CALCUTTA 700 017. Tel: 431868/433780 * SUPER SERVICES (India), 3F, El Dorado, Contrac
112 Nugam Bakkam Road, MADRAS 600 034. Tel: 82980 *

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ERA

the cover story, "Death Of A March 15) extremely interesting. into focus, Sikkim, about which know so little.

Malay Dave

ulour photographs of Sikkim were ease carry on with this colourful

Sandeep Kapur

ING THE WORD

der Blunder" (March 15) was To avoid the apocalyptic scena- by the article we must take the movement beyond the purview of mahotsava and five-point pro- every person in the country.

K.A. Balakrishnan

pecial report was an eye-opener. g that the Centre, in spite of being e magnitude of the deforestation, o little about it. What we need are ko Andolans.

Pankaj Adhikari

LED FATE

analysis of Karnataka's cement "Building A Concrete Case", was accurate. The chief minister's ons are not only unconvincing but gulous. If Antulay's fate at ate is any evidence, then Gundu also sealed.

K.S. Raman

D OPINIONS

otherwise accurate and objective of the Khalistan movement A Furore", March 15) you have gjit Singh Chauhan to float a false ous canard that I "was one of the the Sikh homeland resolution at Singh Nalwa Akali conference in ". I don't know which '50s s referring to as up to 1951 I was London and was a government official. Even after my return home, I never visited Ludhiana nor participated in any seminar.

The most charitable interpretation I can put on Chauhan is that, in his dotage he is confusing identities. My name is not very common. In fact the only other Khushwant Singh I have heard of was a hockey player of sorts. It is more than likely that the support for Khalistan came from him or someone more adept at playing *gulli danda* than at dealing with the problems of the Sikh community.

New Delhi *Khushwant Singh*

INIMITABLE STYLE

The article, "Once More With Feeling" (March 15) proved that Noorjehan is as popular today as she was in the 1940s. Her talent is still unparalleled, her style inimitable.

Kota *Ajnana Goswami*

SAINT OR SINNER

If a trade union leader has the support of the workers, it is unfair to call him a terror or a menace ("The Striking Terror", February 28). Datta Samant is the product of years of manipulation, ignorance and exploitation of workers by employers and politicians alike. The conclusion drawn from the article that the Samant wave is receding is irrational, the fact remains that he is the only trade unionist who has been successful.

Bombay *Arun Dhond*

■ Along with the fulsome of Datta Samant you should have published some interviews with the hundreds of workers who have suffered because of his long drawn-out strikes.

Bombay *Ravi Narayanan*

■ The cover story was not only uninteresting but also irrelevant as Datta Samant has no impact on our lives. I noticed that the article did not even merit a mention in the "Letter From The Editor".

Tiruchy *P. Venkatachalam*

OLD MEN'S GAMES

The Opposition's predicament was aptly described in "The Games That Old Men Play" (February 28). What is baffling is that none of the people who suffered in the Janata experiment, except perhaps the Bharatiya Janata Party, seem to remember or learn from past mistakes.

Calcutta *Pinaki Chakraborty*

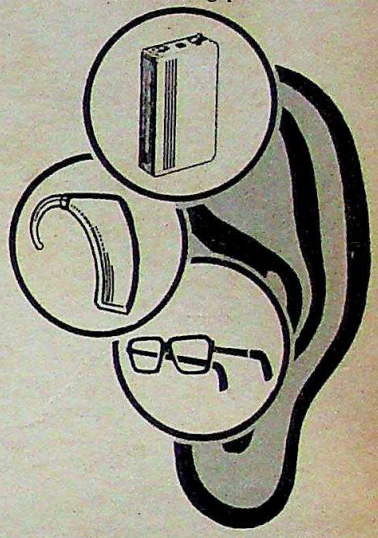
A SHORT MEMORY

I was flabergasted to read in "Stomping On Ceremony" (February 28) how Rajiv Gandhi, an ordinary MP, insulted the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh. Has the political

IF YOU HAVE
A HEARING PROBLEM,
WE HAVE AN AID FOR YOU.

novax

Novax gives you the finest range of HEARING AIDS to eliminate Your hearing problems.



771 EXCLUSIVE INVISIBLE BEHIND THE EAR SERIES FOR MILD AND MODERATE HEARING LOSS.
OR
781 THE ONLY SPECTACLE HEARING AID PRODUCED IN INDIA.
OR
791 POCKET HEARING AID USING AN EASILY AVAILABLE PENLIGHT CELL WITH AN IC-PERHAPS THE MOST POWERFUL AND RUGGED HEARING AID AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY.

ALL THESE AND THE EXCLUSIVE NOVAX GUARANTEE FOR YOU- BECAUSE YOU DESERVES THE BEST

SINGH TRADING COMPANY
9, Blackers Road, Madras-600 002.
Phone: 844169 & 844359
Branch: 8/2 S.J.P Road.
BANGALORE-560 002.

Stockists:
1. M/s. NAVJIVAN HEARING AIDS CENTRE
3-3-10, Navjivan Society Bldg.
Lamington Road, Bombay-400 008.
2. M/s. KASHYAP & CO
F-65, Bhagat Singh Market New Delhi-110 001.
3. M/s. C.C. SAHA LIMITED
45, Moti Sil Street, Calcutta-700 013.
4. M/s. RADIO SUPPLY STORES
3 B.B.D. Bag East, Calcutta-700 001.
5. M/s. SUMA AGENCIES
M.G. Road, Cochin-682 015.
6. M/s. NEO MODERN RADIO & ELECTRONICS
95, Park Lane, Secundrabad-(AP)
7. M/s. RAJ SURJICO
6 Rajendra Market, Agra-3.
8. M/s. INDIA AUTO CENTRE
Sco 74-75 Sector 17-C, Chandigarh
9. M/s. HEARING AID CENTRE
164 Kodambakkam High Road, Madrass-600 034

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

NOW WITH PFM NIBS
SATIN BLACKS

Classic Pens with long lasting, stainless steel nibs with the world famous PFM design.

Sleek Ball-pens. Elegant, distinctive.

A beautiful gift for your business friends. With your company name. Or without.

Flair®
Satin Black
Pens and Ball-pens

Wimco Pen Co.
Mehta Industrial Estate,
I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon West,
Bombay 400 063. Phone : 692694

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

fledgling forgotten the extravagant display of sycophancy at Bangalore? Not only was the act hypocritical, it was boorish as well.

Madras *K.S. Ganapathy Subramaniam*

PARLIAMENTARY INDISCIPLINE

Certain measures are needed to curb the growing indiscipline in Parliament ("The Wages Of Populism", February 28). Parliamentary proceedings should be telecast live so that we, the constituents, know what our elected representatives are up to. Each MP must attend at least 80 per cent of Parliamentary sessions. They should be given a free air ticket from their constituency to New Delhi, not to any place in India.

Ludhiana *Arun Sethi*

SANCHAITA CASE

The judiciary has once again let us down by acquitting the people behind Sanchaita Investments ("A Matter Of Interest", February 28).

Agra *Neeraj Gupta*

FOR ONE AND ALL

In the article "Tribal Swaraj" (January 31) the work done by the Evangelical Free Church of India, of which I am a founder, has been wrongly reported. It has been stated that our schools in Tripura are only for Christians. This is not true. Like at all our other schools, we accept students irrespective of caste, tribe and religion. Our schools are open to serve the needs of the people, and how can we serve them if we distinguish one from the other?

Illinois *Rochunga Pudaite*

The error is regretted. —**Editor**

THE OTHER SIDE

It is a pity that INDIA TODAY has joined the chorus of unfounded and malicious allegations against Israel. It is obvious that the report, "Ye Shall Do Unto Others..." (February 15) had not been researched independently but produced from a source, not too difficult to imagine. A mixture of few quotes, half truths and fabrications make bad and cheap journalism. We invite you to read the latest Amnesty International reports on Israel and other countries in the Middle East and to reach your own independent conclusions.

Bombay *Emanuael Seri*
Vice-Consul
Consulate of Israel

■ It's difficult to believe that such blatant violation of human rights is going unpunished. And to think that it is happening in Israel where speeches on human rights are constantly being bandied about.

Hyderabad *Abid Nizami*

HAIR TRANSPLANT FOR BALDNESS

AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

A permanent surgical cure for baldness. The transplated hair grow exactly like the normal hair.

HAIR TRANSPLANT CLINIC

M-75 (1st Floor) Connaught Circus (Opp. District Fire Station, Near Super Bazar) New Delhi - 110 001
Phone: 351137 and 581137 (5.30 to 8 P.M.)

708, PADMA TOWER I (7th Floor) 5, Rajendra Place Pusa Road, New Delhi - 110 008
Phone: 581137 (9.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.)

DETAILS SENT FREE ON REQUEST

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

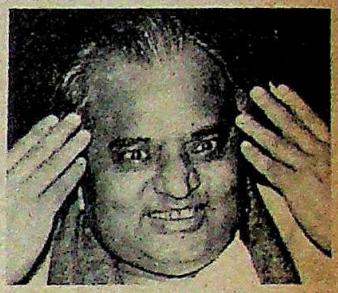
THE AIR
VICES
ECIAL REPORT
dhya Pradesh: Of Inhuman Bondage
RRENT EVENTS
Censorship: Reading Between The Lines
cial: All In The Family
NTRE-STAGE: An Ideological Conflict
ya Sabha: Upper House Scramble
eaucracy: An Uncivil Servant
Bengal: Advantage, Marxists
ndars: Bumpy Ride
ipur: Hostile Territory
Nadu: Communal Clash
evision: Coloured View
nataka: Cat Among The Pigeons
ar: Unbridged Gap
DIANOTES
UEST COLUMN
ildren Of The Forest by B.G. Verghese
IME
ar Pradesh: Chhabiram's Last Stand
ERSPECTIVE
ILDLIFE
ies: Massacre At Digha
VER STORY
metics: The Beauty Boom
ELIGION
alism: Does Moses Lie Here?
EDIA
rdarshan: Jingle In The Box
Tribune: Attempt To Browbeat
PECIAL FEATURE
tarctica: Operation Gangotri
TERVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT
n Kenneth Galbraith: An Old-fashioned Liberal
ETTER FROM WASHINGTON
ment For Lebanon
EIGHBOURS
Lanka: A Family Squabble
kistan: A Formidable Choice
NTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE
LOBE-TROTTING
etnam: Land Of Forgotten Heroes
tival Of India: Passage To England
RADE WINDS
CONOMY AND INDUSTRY
e Budget: Flatter Than A Pancake
M-INDIA TODAY Forecast: Budget For The Generals
e Markets: Ignoring Pranab
USINESS INTERNATIONAL
HOTO FEATURE
dian Air Force: Spectacle In The Sky
PORTS
ckey: Learning To Lose
INEMA
ammagri: Caste Saga
OOKS
Afghanistan's Shadow:
YE-CATCHERS

VER PHOTO BY RAGHU RAI

IN FOCUS THIS FORTNIGHT

COVER STORY: From a dull, unimaginative industry in the 1960s the beauty business has burgeoned into a sprawling Rs 100 crore industry empire in the 1980s. A sign of the urban Indian woman's growing emanicipation, the plethora of beauty aids available on the Indian market also signify a tremendous change on part of advertising trends and consumer reactions. **Page 67**

CURRENT EVENTS: Since the beginning of his controversial term, Maharashtra's Chief Minister Babasaheb Bhosale has come under a great deal of attack. Last fortnight's rapidly flaring controversy connected with his son Ashok's petition for divorce from his wife, became the focus of the Opposition's and press' attack on the moon-faced chief minister. A report on the happenings. **Page 24**

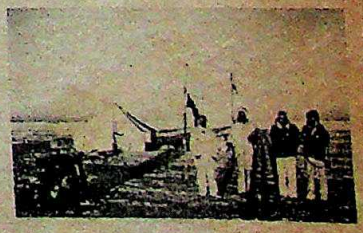


INTERVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT: He is a renowned economist, agricultural scientist, writer, diplomat and novelist, all rolled into his formidable 6 ft 7 in frame. Above all John Kenneth Galbraith, at the grand old age of 73, combines the writer's eye for people and things with an intellectual's concern for the grander themes of life. **Page 96**

SPECIAL REPORT: For thousands of bonded labourers living in virtual slavery in Madhya Pradesh's Satna and Rewa districts, the abolition of the system in 1975 has made no difference at all. in Rewa, this shocking situation is compounded by poisonous *Kesari dual*, the only 'wages' the bondsmen get from their masters, which causes an incurable paralysis of the legs, lathyrism. An on-the-spot investigation, with dramatic pictures. **Page 17**

CRIME: About 27 km from Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh, a seven-and-a-half hour battle ended the life of one of the state's most wanted dacoit, last fortnight. For the police, the battle was all worth it because including the 12 dacoits who were killed in the encounter was Raghubir Singh Yadav, better known as Chhabiram, the leader of 100 dacoities. An on-the-spot report on the fatal encounter. **Page 56**

SPECIAL FEATURE : The project was kept as secret as the Pokhran nuclear blast in 1974. Besides Mrs Indira Gandhi, only a handful of other people knew about it. The operation was to put Indian footsteps on the icy stretches of the Antarctica and its consequences, with colour pictures. **Page 88**



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Our philosophy is your gain.

There is reflected in the name of our organisation a philosophy. One that is geared towards your gain. And our growth. Utility.

In the airconditioning and refrigeration industry, we have established for ourselves a reputation. For high technology, fine craftsmanship and cost-effectiveness.

Over 100 successfully executed airconditioning and refrigeration projects in just three years stand as testimony to the success of our endeavour and the strength of our philosophy that will build up the trust of our clients and will endure.

Our name spells out our creed.

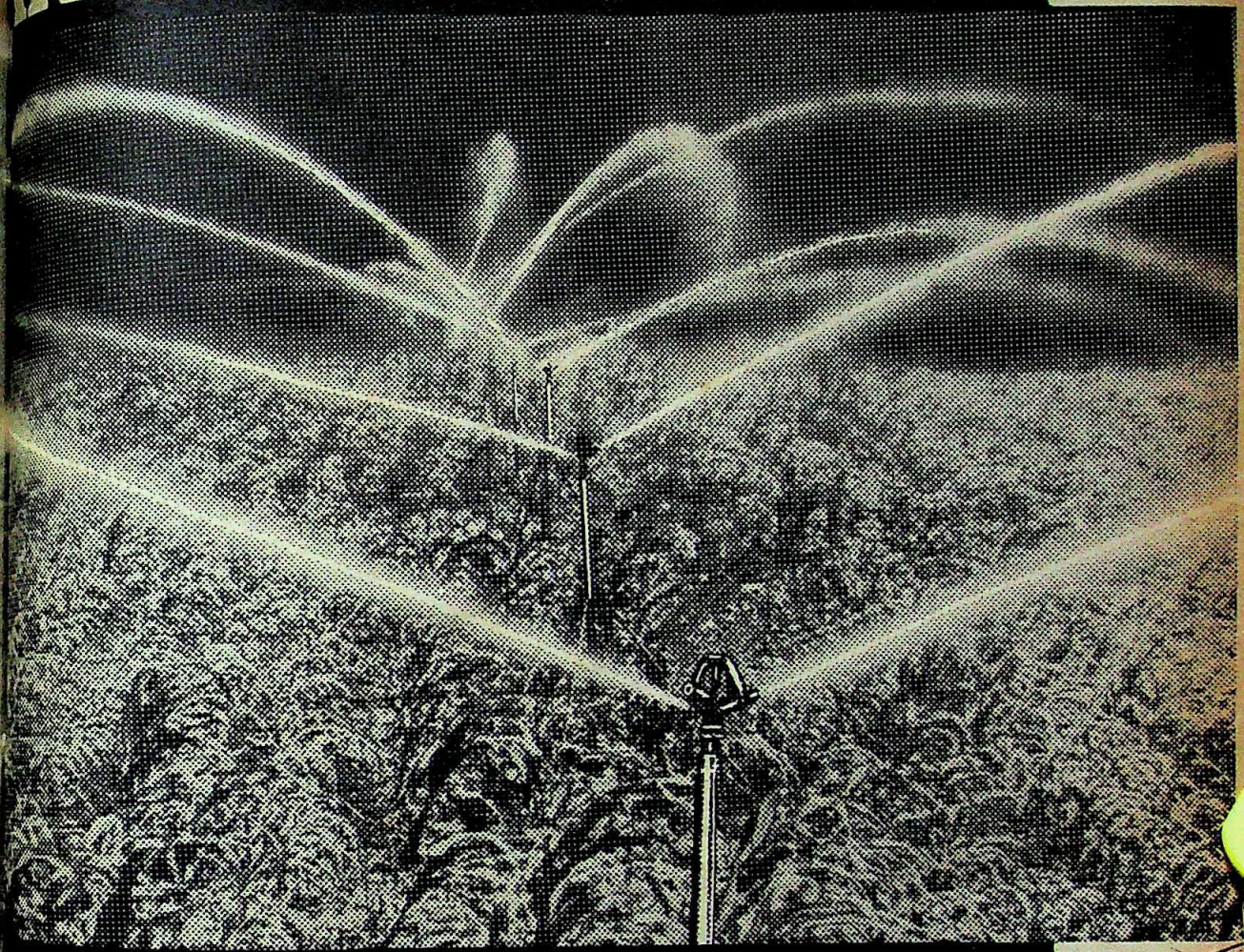
uei utility engineers (india) ltd.

New Delhi, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, Madras, Lucknow.

Regd. Office: Utility House, 16, Shopping Centre, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi 110 017.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

HEN FIELDS RE GREENED



ndal is involved

e are the days when farmers depended upon an unpredictable monsoon to determine ner the granaries fill, or famine scourge the land. Jindal modern irrigation ems have helped bring about the green revolution—from the wheat fields of ana to the tea terraces of Tamil Nadu. With their weight, durability and corrosion resistance es, Jindal aluminium extruded pipes and kers make up cost efficient. highly functional ation systems—to make a little water go a long

minium extrusions in India today, there is one name ells total capability and expertise— Jindal. Jindal offers is not merely the widest of made to order extrusions, but the ute assurance of impeccable quality. r dimensional tolerances, a more m microstructure, better surface finish atness are reasons why leading industries n Jindal extrusions.

ndal luminium Ltd.

16th Km., Tumkur Road,
Bangalore-560 073

Sales Offices:
Bombay • Delhi

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

STRUGGLE TO UNITE

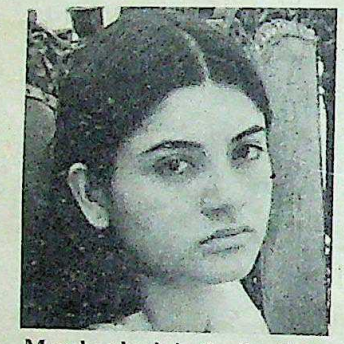
THE various factions of the Akali Dal are at last making serious efforts to come together. Proof of this comes from the chieftains of three factions—Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Sant Harchand Singh Longwal and Sukhjinder Singh—who have dissolved the working committees of their factions.

The peace-makers who have brought the leaders together are said to be Akal Takht leader Gurdial Singh Ajnoha and maverick Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. While Ajnoha has been working behind the scenes to bring the factions together, Bhindranwale has been vociferously threatening to lead "the Sikh masses against their leaders".

If the unity moves do not come unstuck, the next plan on the agenda is said to be an agitation for a 'Greater Punjab'. But before that begins the leaders will have to show that they can stay together.

THE BAHU'S COME-BACK

MANEKA Gandhi has, at last, decided to step back into the limelight. On March 28, she will be the chief guest at a function organised by Akbar (Dumpy) Ahmad, a dissident Congress(I) MLA from Uttar Pradesh. Ahmed, who was a trusted friend of Sanjay Gandhi, has organised a meeting of all the Youth Congress(I) workers who went to jail during the Janata regime. The organisers expect the meeting to be attended by over 500 workers and to adopt a resolution requesting the state Government to implement Sanjay Gandhi's five-point programme. Invitation cards and handbills have already been printed. Despite pressure from the top bosses, including Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Ahmad seems determined to go ahead.



Maneka: back in the limelight

TIMING IT RIGHT

THE non-aligned meet of foreign ministers held in New Delhi with great fanfare last year has turned out to be much less of a success than is generally known. Shortly after the final communique was issued at the end of the meeting, US Ambassador to the UN, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, raised strong objection to the wording of the communique in the UN, claiming that it condemned the US but said little about the Soviet Union. The US started applying pressure on friendly countries to retract on their collective statement. So far, only Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have actually done so.

AVOIDING THE BEAR HUG

INDIA has decided to play down the visit of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov beginning on March 15. Army chief, General K.V. Krishna Rao has been purposely despatched to France on March 14 while the chief of the air staff will be in London when the Soviet minister is here. Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh will be returning only a day before Ustinov leaves.

Although the External Affairs Ministry has officially stated that no deals for acquiring military equipment will be discussed during the visit, it is said that Ustinov will discuss the manufacture of a wide variety of defence equipment in India including a new generation of fighter planes, surface to air missiles, and new

Coming and going: Ustinov, Rao and Singh

sophisticated radar systems. The Soviets want to sell India submarines which are an improvement on the Foxtrot class have already supplied to this country. In a bid to curb India's growing dependence on France for military hardware, the Soviet leader will place big orders with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for a wide variety of components for all variants of MiG-21 aircraft to be sold to socialist countries. Indian ordnance factories will also receive Soviet assistance to expand their production base.

PLANNING A FAREWELL

THE Marxists in West Bengal will lose one of their best men if state Finance Minister Ashok Mitra carries out his plan to go back to teaching. Mitra earned recognition in the early when he wrote regular columns in the ultra-Left weekly *Frontier* and *Economic and Political Weekly*. A bitter critic of the Marxists he did a philosophical about-turn subsequently and contested the 1977 Assembly election as an independent candidate supported by the Left Front.

His induction by Chief Minister Jyoti Basu as finance minister initially gave credibility to the Marxists' economic policies West Bengal, boosting their image among the predominantly Leftist academic economists. Mitra's place is likely to be taken by Biplab Dasgupta, another 'foreign-returned' Marxist economist who taught at England's Sussex University and is now a member of the West Bengal committee of the Communist Party of India-Marxist.

GRUMBLING IN GUJARAT

Squabbling: (above) Solanki and Makwana

A revolt is brewing against Minister of State for Communications Yogendra Makwana in his home state of Gujarat in the wake of his getting party ticket for a Rajya Sabha seat despite stiff opposition from Chief Minister Madhavsingh Solanki. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had assured Solanki that Makwana would be dropped but later went back on her promise.

Solanki is said to have the support of a majority of the party MLAs in the state. He has sent word that he will see that Makwana is defeated when voting takes place. According to Congress(I) sources in New Delhi some party MLAs would be asked to vote for the opposition candidate to defeat Makwana.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

e care enough to make our usiness Class a place to tretch your legs, not your pocket.

Lufthansa flights you will discover that we care enough about our business travellers. More room to etch and fewer seats in our separate Business Cabin. Friendly, attentive inflight service with a ice of meals, selected vintage wines, German beer and one of the widest selections of liqueurs. And ve all, the qualities for which Lufthansa is famous: punctuality, technical reliability and generous spitality.

siness Class . . . just one of the many reasons to fly Lufthansa.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

e us care for you. Consult Lufthansa or your travel agent. Lufthansa is represented in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, ngalore, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Jullundur, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Kathmandu, Dacca and Colombo.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

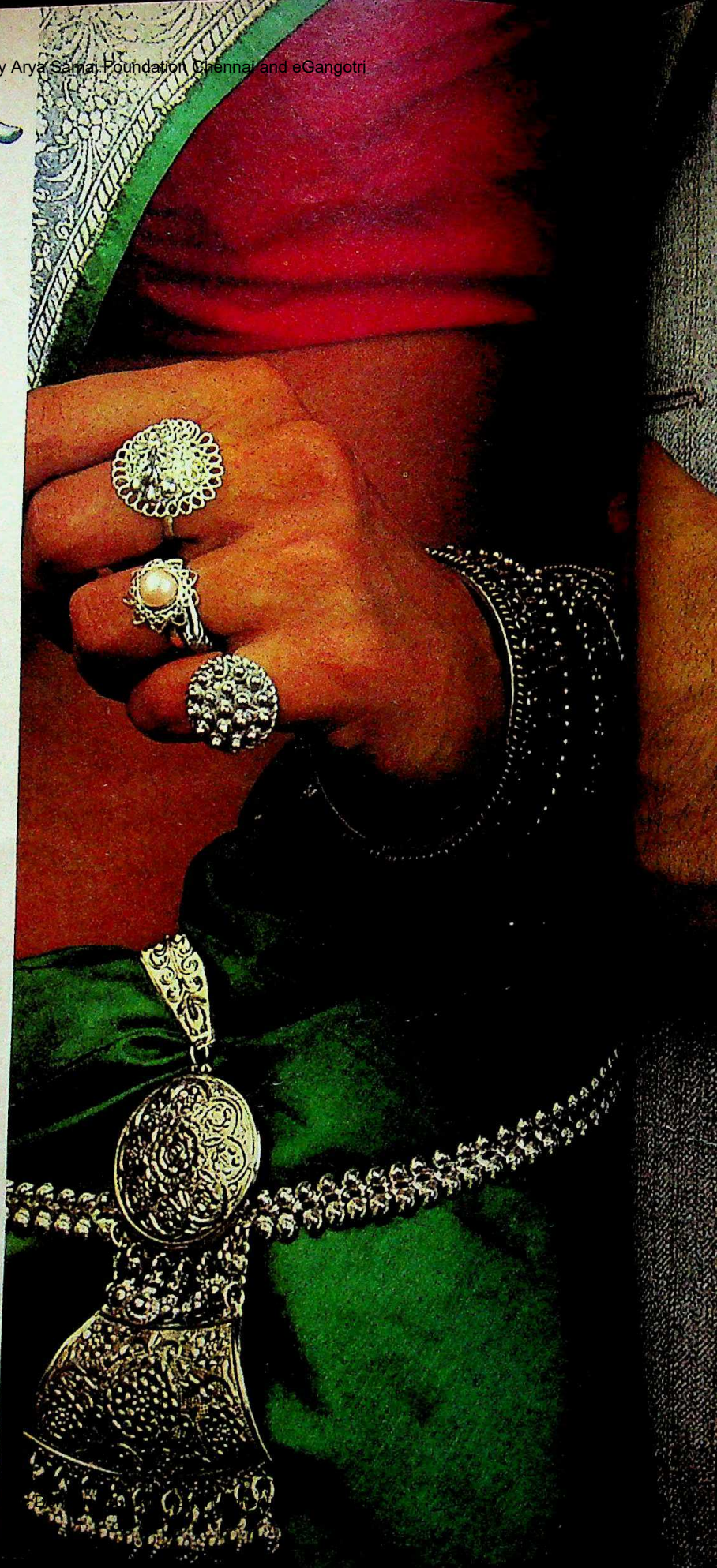
Raymond's

Silver Oak

opens up exciting possibilities

Elegant Silver Oak...unmistakably Raymond's. Designed for men of distinction and taste. Polyester and natural fibres blended to excellence.

A fabric so exclusive, it's worth looking for. At select retail outlets only.

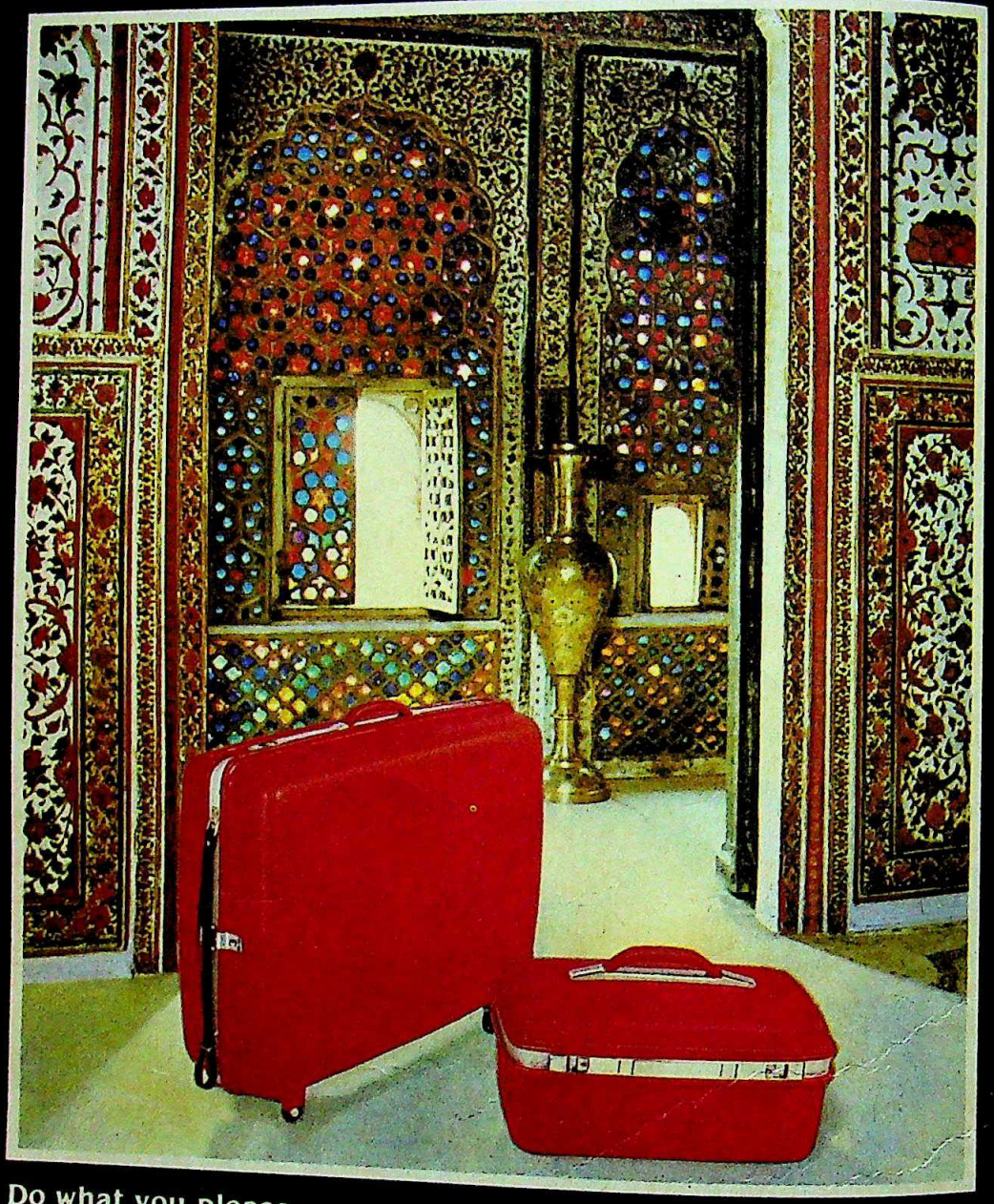


CC-0. In P

Digitized by Arcadia Fund and Google

Digitized by Sarayu Foundation Trust and eGangotri

Aristocrat.
Leading a colourful life!



Do what you please.
Aristocrat is the soul of discretion!

After all with Aristocrat
nothing gives way. Or is given away!

The locks hold.
The channels stay firm.

Even the Wheelers
come to your rescue.

When you've got to move
quietly away!

Aristocrat. Because all luggage is not created equal.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

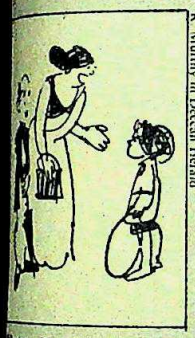
ver the last 35 years a new category of ruling class has emerged .... engaged in ercise to plunder the country's rich resources in connivance with bureaucrats.
—Rajni Kothari, political scientist, at a talk in Rohtak

It is one woman's unemployment that the Opposition is seeking.
—Dr Subramaniam Swamy to Mrs Gandhi in the Lok Sabha

I can never be unemployed—my employment is not only being in the rnment. *—Mrs Indira Gandhi to Dr Subramaniam Swamy in the Lok Sabha*

There is no regret or contrition involved in saying that "if you are hurt, I will say
f Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, to senior laywers who accused three judges of bias, in the Supreme Court

The press should not have double standards. When the *Indian Express* building is ilt without regard to rules, it is okay; but if a hotel site is allotted to a ress(I) MP it is wrong.
—Arif Mohammad Khan, deputy minister of Information and Broadcasting, in Weekend Review


R. Murthy in Deccan Herald

hat would you like to grow to be in case you survived the budgets

To a Hindu the truth is usually that which most suits his convenience at any given moment. There is little place in the Hindu ethos for truthfulness, unselfishness, social service or moral courage.
—British High Commission, Delhi, in a report to London

Corruption is corruption, whether practised by a person in power or a person aspiring for power ...
Mrs Gandhi replying to a five-day President's address in both Houses of Parliament

I am very proud of her (Mrs Gandhi's) qualities. But absolute power is the great cause of her problems. Our differences are only political and certainly not personal.
—Newspaper baron Ram Nath Goenka in Sunday

Rajiv is the Rising Sun. Why not worship him?
—Babasaheb Bhosale, Maharashtra CM

That Kashmir is an integral part of India is not dependent on what Pakistan or, for matter, any other country says. It is our land. We have fought three wars to defend
—Kuldip Nayar in The Daily

Indo-Pak relations are like a typical sub-continental marriage, an arranged one, e through a mutual tolerance and accommodation the husband and wife come to e a happy twosome.
—A Pakistan foreign office spokesman quoted in The Statesman

He (Sivaji Ganesan) is unromantically roly-poly and ordinary-looking like one of e efficient betel-chewing secretaries working for an old British firm.
—Quark in The Times of India

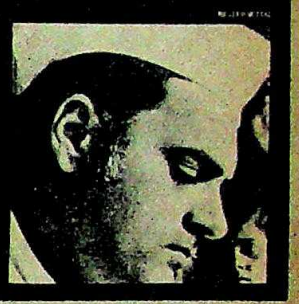
If the paper (*Sunday Observer*) gives the impression of being anti-Mrs Gandhi, it is because we don't have Girilal (Jain) on our staff.
—Vinod Mehta, Editor, Sunday Observer, *in* Bombay

It seems as if "my dear friend" MGR has come to the conclusion that if I was got rid, everything would be all right.
—M. Karunanidhi, in The Tamil Nadu Assembly

Developments in India are underwriting the future of democracy in the world.
bassador K.R. Narayanan addressing the Women's National Democratic Club in Washington

ONE MAN UNDERSTOOD AS NEVER BEFORE

RajivGandhi
The theme of today



In a long awaited, sensitive portrayal on Rajiv Gandhi, the author does not give a long-winded and ponderous biography.

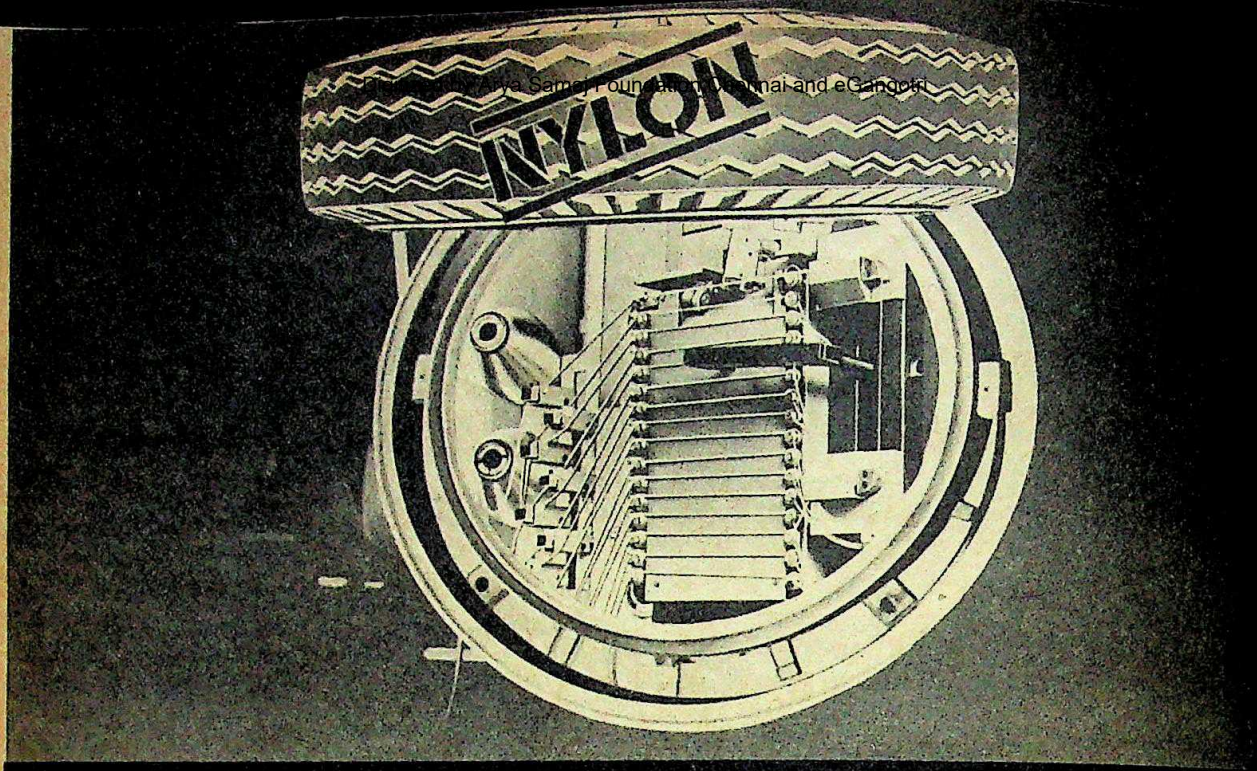
Instead, unique photog raphs whisps of thought and moving events unfold the nuances of a system—while piecing together the inside picture of a man—the human being, the *theme*, the theme of today.

Experience it - the first of its kind ..... like India's future it matters.

DU 542

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Sarayu Foundation Trust, Chennai and eGangotri



Look for this guarantee on your tyres: 'nylon'

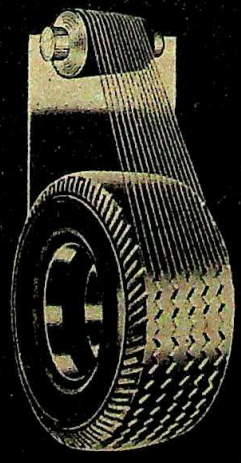
Next time you're buying tyres for your vehicle, buy those that have the word 'nylon' printed on their sidewalls. 'Nylon' is your one-word guarantee of superb road-handling and longer tyre life. That's because Nircord nylon tyre cord, the tyre-reinforcement material from which the best nylon tyres are made, is put through such tough endurance tests that even the worst roads become child's play for your tyres.

Twist-and-stretch tests ensure that Nircord will make your tyres stronger and long-lasting. Abrasion and corrosive chemicals don't damage Nircord—so they won't damage your tyres.

Nylon tyres made from Nircord nylon tyre cord deliver far more mileage for your money. Next time, specify nylon tyres—don't settle for less.

Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.
Nirlon House
254-B, Dr. Annie Besant Road,
Worli, Bombay 400 025

Switch to nylon—the proven tyre



nircord®
nylon tyre cord

LINTAS-NIC-10-25

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Mannequin's conQuest

Shampoo for men

WHY A MAN'S SHAMPOO:

Here's why a man wants total cleaning action!

A man's hairdressing attracts dust and dirt. His work and play habits retain perspiration, excess scalp oils and loose dandruff which lead to eventual hair loss.

Conquest Shampoo for Men has a special pH balanced formula (which unlike ordinary soap and normal shampoos) gives hundred percent effective cleaning action with Penetrating Power in every drop.

Conquest is absolutely the ideal shampoo for men who may want to make their thinning hair look thick and full.

Conquest not only cleans thoroughly but also leaves a lasting tangy fragrance you'll love...and so will she! So pick up a bottle today.

Available in a masculine compact 120 ml. polypack bottle for just Rs. 12.90 (+ taxes) at better stores & chemists.

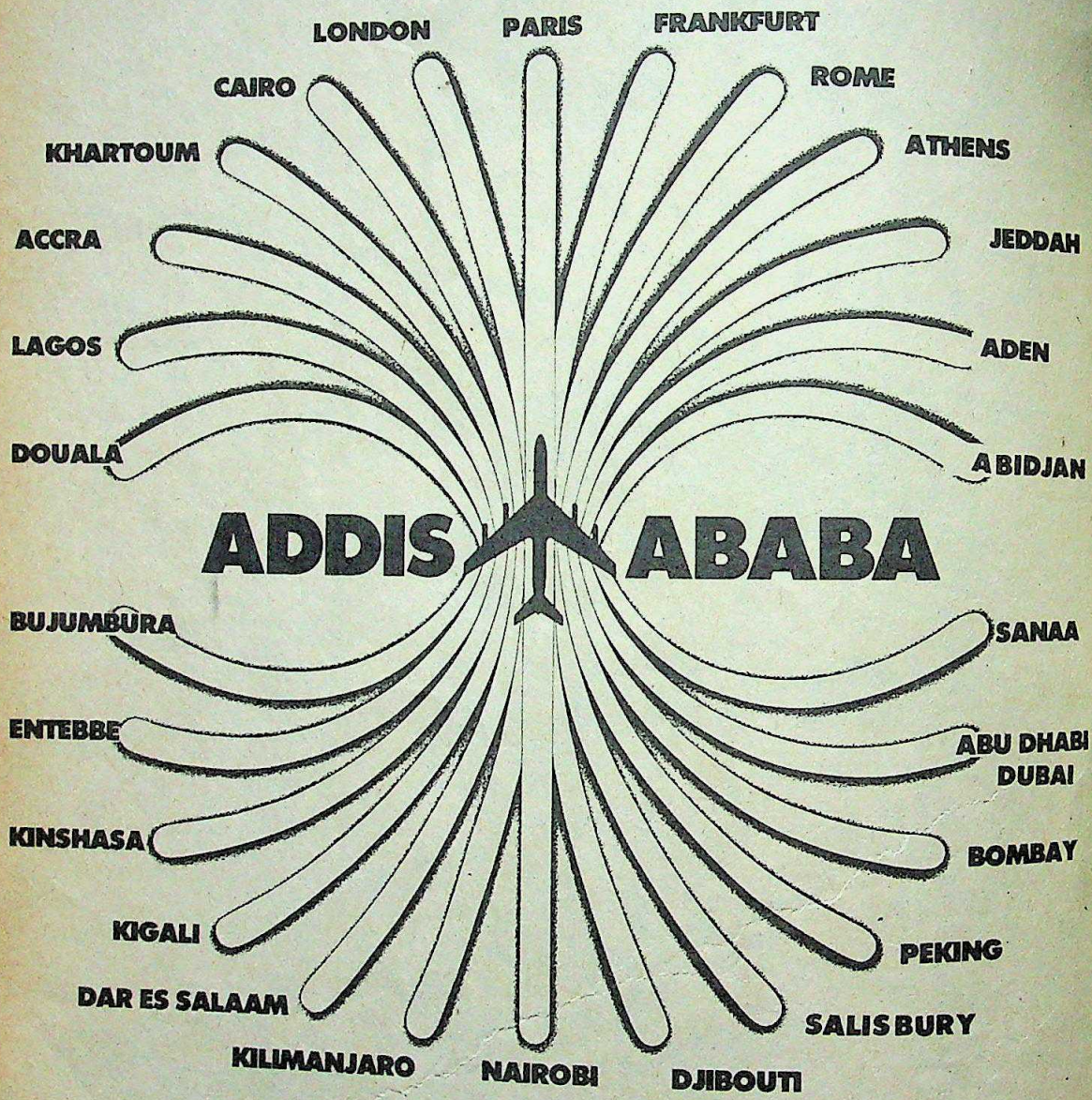
AML/E/03

ributors:
ain Distributors, 1, Bhatia Bhavan, Gokhale Road, Bombay 400028. Tel: 4221634 • Popular Chemists, 2, Sundernagar, r Delhi. Tel: 624690 & Teja Shah Jain & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Delhi. Tel: 513637 • Keshavlal Khanderia & Co., 167, Old China r Street, Calcutta 700001. Tel: 266541 • Karnatak Pharma Distributors, 236/1, Sultanpet, Bangalore 560053. Tel: 73352 opping Centre, Raj Mohalla, Narayanguda, Hyderabad 500029. Tel: 42003

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

THE AFRICAN CONNECTION



London to Salisbury or Paris to Peking. East or West Africa from Europe or Asia, the best connection is via Addis Ababa. With years of experience and a formidable tradition in hospitality, we remain yours truly,

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES

The African Specialists.

Ethiopian Airlines, • Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400 039 Tel: 244787/244525/243366 Ext. 3215
• Janpath Hotel, Janpath Marg, New Delhi Tel: 351235/350070 Ext. 2

Our General Sales Agents:

STIC TRAVELS
Magpie Tourist Complex
Mathura Road
Faridabad (Haryana)
Tel: 3473

STIC TRAVELS
Hotel Chola Sheraton
10 Cathedral Road
Madras 600 086
Tel: 82091

SHEBA TRAVELS
Metro Commercial Centre
Gujarat High Court Road
Ahmedabad 380 009
Gujarat

GLOBAL TRAVELS
Devatha Plaza
131/132 Residency Road
Bangalore 560 025

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

f
human
ondage

VISUALLY, the scene was vintage Bergman. A low canopy of sullen clouds scudded over a landscape whipped by icy winds. r seemed to be wrung out of every of the ragged bunch of men stumbl- n the village's main dirt street. There of them, all walking with the collaps- of acute drunkards. At least four of re scarcely able to maintain a verti- mon; even the two poles they used to r shrivelled legs along did not ease pressions of slow-motion agony.

h one or two exceptions, the men bonded labourers, a class that had lished on paper by the Government half years back. The village's name si, but throughout the surrounding of Rewa in north-eastern Madhya it was known as *langda gaon* (lame The shambling men with the useless e victims of a terrifying disease called m', a disease that leads to spastic gia, or jerky paralysis, of the lower ies.

adly Wages: Worse still, the disease t struck the men out of the blue, or some mysterious virus in the air. m is a direct result of man's in- y towards his unluckier inferiors, a eriority that has been built up over uries into an unbearable burden of g. Caused by the sustained consum- a harmless-looking pea named *la- tivus*—called *Kesari daal* or *matara* lathyrism is the physical spin-off dage, and there is no cure for it.

centuries, Rewa district's agricul- ourers have been subjected to the mitive system of serfdom in India. si and the nearby villages, at least h of the people are bonded labour- y have never used money as a of exchange, and their lives revolve the deadly lathyrus seeds—for a full ck-breaking work in their masters' ch one of them 'earns' a paltry wage kg of the seeds. The only occasions

PICTURES BY RAGHU RAI

crippled labourer leans on his indis- e poles: man's inhumanity to man

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

LYTHYRISM

Seeds Of Suffering

TWO events last fortnight focussed attention on lathyrism and bonded labour. On March 6, a team of researchers from the Gandhi Peace Foundation (GPF) released a report on bonded labour and lathyrism in Panasi, Manika and Jhotia, three villages in Madhya Pradesh's Rewa district. The research had been financed by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government, and state Chief Minister Arjun Singh was on hand in Delhi at the release ceremony.

A day earlier, Justice P.N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court, on the basis of an application sent to him by the GPF's Jyoti Prakash, issued four weeks' notice to Satna and Rewa district authorities asking for surveys of bonded labour and its connections with lathyrism.

Bleak Findings: There was a grim symbolism to the developments: a nationwide survey of bonded labour conducted by the GPF, whose findings were published in May last year, showed that Madhya Pradesh contained as many as 5 lakh of the estimated 26 lakh bonded labourers in the country. Moreover, a National Commission on Agriculture report in 1976 showed that lathyrus cultivation accounted for as much as 44 per cent of the total land under foodgrains.

The latest GPF survey of the three villages in Rewa showed even bleaker findings. Of the 63 afflicted families, at least a third were those of bonded labourers, and 44.4 per cent were 'free' labourers—which proved that Rewa's landlords chose to ignore the Government-prescribed minimum wage of Rs 7 a day, and continued to pay their labourers in kind.

That was not all. The survey showed that 56.6 per cent of the disabled were either Adivasis or Harijans, and only 2.5 per cent of the cultivable land was owned by these communities. Lathyrism never struck the larger landlords, and only two or three of Panasi's victims owned as much as between one and eight acres of land.

Long History: India is one of the two countries in the world that has not banned the cultivation of the poisonous *matara* seed. There was a big outbreak of lathyrism in Ethiopia in 1976, when 1,374 cases were reported after a severe famine. But lathyrism has been endemic in Madhya Pradesh, and contiguous parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, for nearly two centuries.

In particular, the Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh have a long history of lathyrism. The first reference to lathyrism in the Rewa region occurs in General W.H. Sleeman's *Rambles And Recollections of an Indian Official* in 1844. An Indian Medical Service officer called A. Buchanan, in two separate reports in 1904 and 1927, gave detailed analyses of lathyrism outbreaks during the great famine years of 1896–1907. In 1922, H.W. Acton estimated 60,000 lathyrism cases in northern Rewa ("a territory half the size of Scotland").

Only once before, in the early 1900s, did a judge called Fuller prosecute a landlord who fed his labourers *matara* under Section 328 of the Indian Penal Code, which prescribes punishment of imprisonment up to 10 years and fine for

The plant and matara seeds: toxic

"whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug..."

Powerful Toxin: Surveys show that even a regular one-third of lathyrus in a diet can lead to the disease. The pea itself is full of contradictions: it has a protein content of between 28 and 30 per cent, higher than any other pulse. But of the 26 varieties of lathyrus growing in India, almost all contain a deadly 2 per cent of a rare amino-acid toxin called Beta-oxalyl-amino-alanine (BOAA). This tiny percentage is sufficient to cause lathyrism.

Scientists at the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in Hyderabad succeeded in isolating the lathyrus toxin in crystal form in the mid-'60s. According to scientific and governmental advice, the seeds ought to be soaked in boiling water and then decanted in order to detoxify them before eating. Another method advocated is to parboil the seeds just as in the case of rice, in large quantities.

But all this propaganda has not stemmed the sporadic incidence of lathyrism. Moreover, the bonded labourers work from dawn to dusk in the fields and are only then given their daily wage of seeds. They therefore do not have the time, or the equipment, to attempt to detoxify the seeds at home.

There is controversy about whether soaking or decantation or parboiling actually detoxifies the seed. Experiments conducted privately in Rewa apparently show that consecutive batches of water obtained by boiling the same sample of seeds show increasing toxin levels. On the other hand, the seed is also said to lose its proteins in the water

Spreading Danger: The total lack of research on detoxification is added to by the apathy of scientists. Argues NIN Director P.G. Tulpule: "Since agro-ecological changes are leading to a decline in fresh outbreaks of lathyrism, we are not doing any further research. We do not deny the possibility of isolated cases, but because of various factors further research plans have been shelved."

Taking this logic further, Dr C. Gopalan, director of the Nutrition Foundation of India in Delhi, points out that lathyrus seeds are increasingly being exported to other states to adulterate *besan*. "Thus," says Gopalan, "the poor labourers of Rewa are being saved, but the pulse is now being freely distributed to other states. Since detoxification will mean an increase in cost, I doubt if the traders and rich farmers will even come forward with their stocks for detoxification."

While there has never been a proper nationwide survey of lathyrism, scientists at the NIN claim that there has been no major outbreak of the disease in Madhya Pradesh since the last epidemic in 1974. A NIN survey in 1980 in Rewa, Satna, Durg and Raipur districts reportedly showed that most lathyrism cases consisted of long-term sufferers.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

d villagers: silent suffering

doctors at the S.S. Medical in Rewa say that a fresh outbreak d after a drought in 1979; mo- a seminar on lathyrism in Rewa ember 29 last year pointed out east 100 cases of paraplegia had ced between June 1980 and June which 30 were 'sub-acute' or athyrism patients. The doctors d that the "incidence of para- due to lathyrism (30 per cent) d in (the) present series is the among other reported works".

sale, possession for sale, or use *rus sativus* as an ingredient in g any foodstuff for sale is banned al states under the Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1961. ently, there is no such ban in Pradesh. Nor does the Madhya Government propose to ban on of the seed; its facile argument lathyrus, if consumed together er pulses, is not poisonous.

most, scientists have recom- that the Government impose a athyrus cultivators, and the Rewa suggested the setting up of a commission "which will look with its aim to eradicate the by 2000 A.D.".

on which these people see hard cash is when they borrow money from their masters to finance death or marriage ceremonies, or treatment for some illness.

In all everyday transactions, the grain the bondsmen are given at day's end serves as currency, part of it exchanged at the local market for staples like salt and oil, and it forms their total diet. Dried *matara* is powdered and the resulting flour used to make rough *rotis*; the same seeds are boiled, flavoured with salt, and eaten as *daal* along with the *matara rotis*.

Sinister Purpose: When INDIA TODAY visited Panasi on March 5, there was a sense of gloom in the village: hailstorms had struck the area a few days earlier, and Panasi's landlords anticipated a crop failure. "You can imagine what that means," said Prabhakar Singh, one of the village's biggest landowners. "Only the *matara* crop will survive this blight, and so I will have to give my labourers only this seed. And that means a fresh outbreak of the disease."

Another of the visitors that day was Dr Madhav Prasad Dwivedi, who has been studying lathyrism since 1954. Now head of the department of preventive and social medicine at the S.S. Medical College in Rewa, Dwivedi pointed out that outbreaks of lathyrism usually occur after drought or crop failure. It was true that the consumption of lathyrus seeds in Panasi had dropped during the last two years, but this was because other crops like wheat, barley, lentils and Bengal gram had flourished. The blue, red and white flowered *matara* plants could still be seen in Panasi's fields, and it was evident that they flourished even if they were not tended.

There was another reason for the drop in *matara* consumption: Panasi's landlords had discovered that the seed fetched a higher price in the market place. Against Rs 175 per quintal for wheat, the seed was fetching Rs 250 a quintal. And this too had a sinister purpose—unscrupulous traders were buying the seed because they could use its powder to adulterate *besan* (*chana* flour), and *chana* currently sells for Rs 375 a quintal.

Deprivation: As Panasi's lathyrism victims clustered around Dwivedi, discussing the progress of the disease, there was a dull feeling of unmitigated despair in the air. The terrain, as far as the eye could see, was similarly stark. At first sight, it did not appear too barren, but Prabhakar Singh said that due to reasonably good rainfall, farmers in the Baghelkhand region had not developed any irrigation facilities. It is when the rains fail, or when there is adverse cold or hail, that the farmers face disaster. This is why the farmers routinely plant lathyrus as a fall-back crop together with barley, wheat, and

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

A young man holds his diseased leg out for inspection: a vicious cycle through the generations

Bengal gram. Lathyrus shows a particular affinity for the predominantly sandy-red soil.

There was deprivation in the bonded labourers' living conditions, too. Panasi's landless live in a separate and ramshackle colony at a distance from the quarter of the landlords. Prabhakar Singh claims that he owns only 13.5 acres of land, but he and his four brothers, say other villagers, own a large tract between themselves. Singh alone employs as many as 12 bonded labourers. There is an unfeeling logic to his arguments.

"The labourers depend totally on us," he says. "What more can I do? The *matara* grows wild, by itself, it is almost weed-like. My family has been here for four centuries, and most of the land is still capable of yielding only one crop a year. And the yield is only one measly quintal per acre. We will be only too glad if the Government lifts the labourers out of their misery. I cannot do anything myself. I cannot pay them cash. I look after them like a father, I pay for their medical expenses, I lend them money. And still the Government does not introduce proper irrigation. I have a little bit of irrigation and so I do not give my labourers *matara* as far as possible."

Fatalism: So it is a classic Catch-22 situation: it is up to the outside world to emancipate these slaves, but emancipation cannot come about through mere irrigation, or even land distribution. There is no land left to distribute, complain Panasi's landlords. "Instead," says Singh, "the labourers ought to be drawn into cottage industries so that they earn a little cash. That will automatically lead to a change in diet, and even the farmers will learn that they cannot depend forever on their labourers."

But fatalism has the labourers in its grip. They know that eating the deadly seed leads to lathyrism, but they cannot comprehend its power to destroy their lives, and they cannot stop eating it. The disease has affected generations of labourers—there is the Kole Adivasi Baiju, Panasi's most recent victim, whose father was a victim before him. And there is Ramsaran, a Harijan, another second-generation victim. Every time the bread-earner succumbs to the disease, the only fate in store for the family is starvation—or the bondage of the women and children, and the perpetuation of the cycle.

THE tragedy is compounded by villagers' superstitions. As the w rises, and with it the cold, the thyrism victims huddle together for warm and mutter that the evil *purvaiya* (wind fr the east) carries the disease with it. The fa however, is that the acid levels in their bod rise with starvation and not cold, and t the deadly toxin in the *matara* seeds a more easily on their weakened blood vess cutting off nutrition to nerve tissue, lead to spasms in their spinal cords—and pa plegia below their waists.

Lathyrism is doubly cruel becaus rarely strikes women. Most of its victims able men between the ages of 16 and 30. O two girls in Panasi, below the age of 12, h fallen victim to the disease. In any case seemed to strike women either before p erty or after menopause. Moreover, women usually eat very little, preferring give most of the available seed to th menfolk—and this in itself is a kindn fraught with cruelty.

And so the future looked as bereft hope as last year, or the year before that, the decades before that. The rabi (win

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

harvested in March, and if other
d this year, Panasi's landless are
have nothing to eat but the deadly
Previous surveys have shown a
crease in the incidence of lathyrism
nths of Ashadh and Sawan (June
). This year promises to be no
One of Panasi's landlords rein-
e overpowering sense of being in a
with no exit signs at all. "Why talk
terms of bonded labour?" he asks
laugh. "Do you think the
ent's own 'food-for-work' pro-
s anything but bondage by another

ing **Trap:** Panasi and its forlorn
f maimed men, huddled together
unseeing clay idol of Hanuman,
to the feeling that nothing, at this
change the social system in Madhya
On Holi, March 10, hundreds
es in the region witnessed an
remony. It was the only day in the
r when the bonded labourers could
of the system by repaying their
r renew their contracts, which was
ally happened. No bonded la-
d ever succeeded in freeing himself
ever-growing trap, and the only
could deceive himself into a sem-
f freedom was to borrow the re-
mount from another landlord, pay
ar's master, and pledge himself to a

circle is truly vicious, and the sym-
f one village like Panasi out of a
d is only that—paper reforms, and
cern, for a problem that does not
the people who discuss it. Suddenly,
y pocket of human habitation, the
orld seems to recede into heartless
Bondage is the poor man's only fate,
ism a poor man's disease.

—CHAITANYA KALBAG

BONDED LABOUR

Free In Name Only

THE Madhya Pradesh Government has realised that unpleasant facts cannot always be swept under the carpet. Sometimes the carpet rolls back and the dirt underneath can no longer be ignored. A Gandhi Peace Foundation (GPF) survey conducted during 1980–81 had shown that there were as many as 547 bonded labourers in 11 villages in the Majhagawan block in Satna district. In particular, GPF workers focussed on one village, Nayagaon, where alone 47 bonded families were identified.

Like elsewhere in the state, bondage had become inevitable because of the labourers' poverty. Small loans that would not matter to a city-dweller, ranging between Rs 100 and Rs 1,000, had accumulated interest of as much as 36 per cent annually. Since the labourer never earned cash, the loans could never possibly be repaid.

Nayagaon, significantly, is a relatively large and well-kept village (population: 4,687). On February 18, Satna District Magistrate Manoj Kumar, compelled by the weight of evidence, and the news that the GPF would soon be approaching the Supreme Court for redress, finally visited Nayagaon with revenue and bank officials. Earlier, district authorities had fabricated reports claiming that no bonded labourers existed in the village.

Monetary Aid: After announcing that all bonded labourers were free from that day onwards, Kumar worked out plans to grant each bondsman a sum of Rs 500 and monetary aid for any vocation the labourer might want to enter into. But Kumar's exertions had only turned up 34 of the 47 bonded families, and there was going to be a delay in the arrival of governmental largesse—the money would start moving only after the new financial year began in April.

It all seemed hopeless, because Nayagaon's landlords, secure in their feeling that the labourers had no one else to depend upon, flatly refused to pay their labourers the Government-stipulated minimum wage of Rs 7 a day. "We'll see where they get their loans from," fumed landlord Chhatrapal Singh, and *patwari* Badri Prasad Tripathi said that the landlords would on no account pay their labourers a paisa during the lean non-farming season (which can extend up to six months in the year).

On the village's outskirts, 52 landless labourers were building themselves rough mud-and-wood huts on land allotted by the Government seven years back. An earlier attempt to build houses had been wrecked by the landlords' musclemen, and only a long court case had finally secured the labourers their rights. Only 23 of the would-be home-owners, however, were bonded, and the others spoke about what lay in store for them: the need to borrow money to make up for the loss of earnings during the construction period, and so the inevitability of bondage for even the 'free' labourers.

Ironic Demand: There was another irony in Nayagaon. Its bonded labourers, who earned a daily wage of 1.5 kg of barley, complained that the grain did not suffice. Instead, they wanted their masters to give them *matara* seeds, which were being sold in the outside markets. Nayagaon's bondsmen felt that *matara* had strength, but they did not know that it could bring on the terrible lathyrism.

Kumar told INDIA TODAY that Nayagaon was being taken up as a 'pilot' project and only now would bonded labourers in nearby villages be surveyed. The situation was summed up by the ludicrousness of one of Kumar's plans. "There is a good village band in Nayagaon," said he, "and so we have arranged that the bandmaster ought to, for a fixed sum, train some freed bondsmen in various musical instruments."

Humans under the yoke in Panasi: unmitigated despair

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

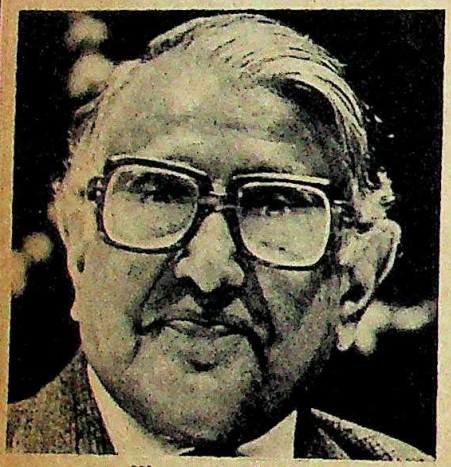
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

MAIL CENSORSHIP

Reading Between The Lines

SOME scandals refuse to go away. Last year, when the murky goings-on in the post offices of the capital, from where intelligence sleuths had been intercepting citizens' mail, leaked out these were followed by a tempest in Parliament and a lot of hand-wringing by politicians. But in the intervening months, the police have only expanded the scale of snooping and more and more people and organisations have been brought under its voyeurist gaze.

Mail interception, when it began in November 1980 under the benign eyes of former Delhi Lt-Governor Jagmohan, covered 172 persons including 12 MPs. His successor, S.L. Khurana expanded the list to 312—now including 26 MPs—in May 1981. Now it has been pruned to 300, but the bureaucrats are in a quandary over its legal implications and do not know how to cover their trails.



Khurana: tight spot

In a spacious room at 5, Alipur Road, Delhi, a scholarly bureaucrat sits surrounded by files and letters. He is Surat Das Srivastava, chief secretary to the Delhi Administration, and the room is out of bounds to even his brother officials these days. The reason: Srivastava is conducting a secret probe into the why and the wherefore of the mail censorship bomb which exploded in the capital last August. To this effect he has worked his way through more than 100 files, as well as 150-odd notes that had passed between the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Police. In addition, the bespectacled investigator has written over a dozen letters to officials seeking explanations. In an effort to prevent any leakage he has even delivered the letters personally.

Following a report in INDIA TODAY (August 16–31, 1981) that the Delhi Police was intercepting and reading the mail of over 300 people many questions were asked. Moreover, when Atal Behari Vajpayee raised a point of privilege in the Lok Sabha, the Home Ministry asked the Delhi Administration for comments. In its detailed note the administration stated that Vajpayee's mail was being opened since 1972, barring the period when he was foreign minister. It also quoted various orders passed in this connection.

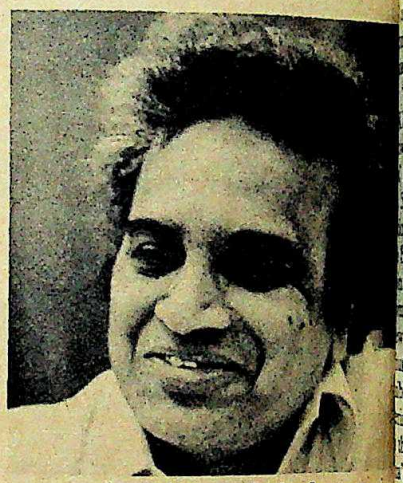
The Delhi Police has been allowed to open the mail of over 300 organisations and individuals, including that of the Ananda Margis, and literature sent from two foreign countries.

Srivastava: probing

Das: eased out

The notification issued by the police in the first week of May was hastily withdrawn. The bureaucracy, however, was in considerable turmoil, and the Home Ministry decided to get to the bottom of the matter. Delhi Lt-Governor S.L. Khurana was directed in August last year to find out how and under what circumstances had been included in the list without the approval of the Central Government how the list was leaked to the press.

Sordid Tangle: Although Government is empowered to intercept under the law (*see box*) the tangle Srivastava must resolve revolves aro Khurana's role in the sordid episode must find out if Khurana k what he was doing, for in the inter ing months the administration has fo convenient scapegoats in two officials



Jagmohan: explosive legacy

volved in the interception who were abru transferred. D.K. Das was shunted from post of home secretary to his original cha as financial commissioner, and Kuldip Si Wahi, deputy secretary (home) was demo as under-secretary to the Develop Department. Oddly enough, neither of two police officials concerned—K.S. Ba additional commissioner (Crim Investigation Department), and Y.S. J deputy commissioner of police (Sp Branch)—was touched, because former lice commissioner P.S. Bhinder argued they had not erred.

None of the officials concerned, inc ing Khurana, is available for comment. Home Department sources reveal that brief given to Srivastava includes two poi whether Khurana's approval dated May 1981 was merely an extension Jagmohan's earlier order or a new o encompassing 312 persons; and whe junior officials misled Khurana by not gi him full details of the mail to be censor

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Names: Khurana maintains that agree to the addition of new names some junior officials committed an bringing new names within the scope order. The facts do not, however, Khurana's contention. The pro- to him for approval on May 17, contain all the names. The note by Wahi on file No F5/4/81- says: "DCP(SB) has sent appendices closing names of organisations and als whose activities are considered to ctionable inasmuch as these insti- and individuals have anti- ent or agitational approach in solv- us problems." The earlier order had annexures from A to E, while the nnexure F containing 140 including those of the MPs—was May 15 by Jafa.

pleaded for early action on his a meeting in the home secretary's May 16. Das sent the file to on May 17, 1981, with a note May be approved for an exten- hurana affixed his signature to the ever, the relevant laws—Section the Indian Postal Act, 1893, and 2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, not provide for a mail interception be extended to cover new names, as ted out by the Law Department. e Department was thus obliged to orders on May 28, 1981.

rana can thus scarcely disclaim bility. Not that the experience of ing unpalatable decisions can be the pince nez sporting bureaucrat. s finest hour was his induction as ecretary two days before. Mrs infamous Emergency during which party to a whole range of con- decisions.

, he has the use of a somewhat crutch to hobble out of the firing contention that his juniors misled er he was transferred, Das wrote a Srivastava in which he said the list sent in by Wahi and Jafa was "almost the same" as the original list approved by Jagmohan, implying that he was responsible for not spotting any discrepancies. Wrote Das, "I ought to have myself compared the list name by name. I also realise it would have been better for me not to have been taken away by the assertions of the officers as warranting personal scrutiny. I therefore sincerely feel very unhappy and sorry for the muddle created in the matter and for the embarrassment caused to LG and the administration/government."

Charges: As for the second part of the brief, charges and counter-charges were flying back and forth between the Home Department and the Delhi Police, with each pleading innocence as regards the leakage. Home Department officials allege that the list and the orders were leaked by the police, who had been given the stencil for duplicating the lists. The police point the finger at the dozen officials in the Delhi Administration who handled the files. However, the police have not been able to account for all copies of the censorship order—22 different authorities in Delhi receive 85 copies of any order. When the censorship issue hit the headlines, the Home Department demanded from the police the remaining copies of the order. The police asserted that all the copies had been burnt in the presence of a gazetted officer.

Despite all this bureaucratic hubbub, the interception continues. Khurana has allowed the Delhi Police to open the mail of over 300 organisations and individuals, including that of the Ananda Margis and literature sent from two foreign countries. The list includes over 50 people on the national suspects list who are now living in Delhi. The order regarding the publicity material also implies that the Delhi Police can intercept any communication addressed to even ministers and MPs.

What is interesting is that Khurana has ignored the pleas of the Home Department in some cases, as in those of 12 Ananda Margis and some Akalis. The deputy secretary, in his note dated October 26, 1981, said: "Perusal of the request would reveal that no reasons in support of the request have been given. Perusal of the extract of the provisions of the law will indicate that before the administrator uses his discretionary power he ought to satisfy that a public emergency has arisen or public safety or tranquillity renecessitates the issuance of orders. From the request we are unable to see the occurrence of such a need. We shall have to ask the DCP(SB) to disclose the reasons for interception and have it examined through Law Department before a proposal is sent to the administration."

Pointed Note: The home secretary, instead of acceding to the deputy secretary's request, sent the file to the Lt Governor with a pointed note: "After the recent alarm about 'scrutiny' of such requests (in the Home Department), the dealing officers have naturally become 'twice shy'. Anyway, since the request has been made in the name of the CBI and since the persons concerned are alleged to be Ananda Margis, we may probably have to authorise the interception of mail/telegrams requested for." Khurana concurred in the case of the Ananda Margis, but deferred the decision in the case of the Akalis, whose mail was to be intercepted in the wake of the murder of local pro-Congress(I) Akali leader Santokh Singh.

The bureaucrats' passion for private mail goes further than was first believed. According to sources, Jagmohan not only allowed the police to intercept mail but also to destroy any which might cause "public disorder". It is reported that over 2,000 letters and telegrams addressed to the offices of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh, the Ananda Marg, the Jamait-e-Islami, the Centre for Indian Trade Unions, and the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh were never delivered. The police appear to have shelved such zeal at present, but that is small consolation for the people whose mail is being secretly steamed open in a dingy post office.

—PRABHU CHAWLA

TAL ACT

astic Terms

WO acts dating back almost 100 years empower the Government to intercept mail. A section of the an Postal Act 1893 says that "on the rrence of any public emergency or in nterest of the public safety or tran- ity, the Central Government or the Government or any officer autho- d in this behalf may by order in writing, direct that the postal article or classes or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct." The British, who framed the law, were able to remove "any doubt as to the existence of public emergency" by the simple act of issuing "a certificate". The Indian Telegraph Act of 1885, which covers telegrams and messages, is similar. Both have been retained conveniently unchanged—and unelaborated—by the Government of independent India.

Neither of the acts defines "public emergency" or "public safety" or tranquillity. Yet, on these undefined pretexts the mail of a citizen can be intercepted and his telephone can be bugged.

This is hardly "the due process of law" envisaged in the Maneka Gandhi case, in which Supreme Court had held that the procedure by which a citizen can be deprived of his liberty must be fair, just and reasonable. The mail interception laws seem ripe for constitutional scrutiny.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SCANDAL

All In The Family

FOR Maharashtra Chief Minister Babasaheb Anantrao Bhosale it seemed the beginning of the end. Drawn last fortnight into a rapidly flaring controversy connected with his eldest son Ashok's petition for divorce, the podgy moon-faced chief minister became the focus of a concerted attack by Bombay's press and Opposition aimed at unseating him. A self-proclaimed "loyalist" who was given the choice post solely for his dog-like devotion to Mrs Gandhi, Bhosale by the end of the fortnight was nevertheless wilting in the face of the vitriolic and barely restrained attack, his future as head of the Congress Legislature Party thrown suddenly into uncertainty.

The controversy began soon after Bhosale's appointment on January 19. Rapidly growing to the proportion of a full-blooded scandal, it involved Bhosale in the divorce petition filed by his daughter-in-law Savita Bhosale, 26, who lost both her legs after she allegedly attempted suicide by throwing herself in front of a train.

On February 17, rumours about his father's role in the break-up of his marriage growing stronger, Ashok Bhosale, 30, moved city civil court Justice F. Guttal for and received an injunction restraining anybody from publishing the facts of the case or anything relating to it. His divorce petition, his wife Savita's counter-affidavit, and the court records were taken over by the court and sealed and, Guttal ordered, future proceedings would be held *in camera* and protected from the public eye.

Suspicions Aroused: If the embargo was intended to curb speculation, it failed miserably. A press which had earlier assumed that the rumours had little truth behind them grew suddenly suspicious and the probe began in earnest. The floodgates opened last fortnight with the first instalment of a determined attack by a *Blitz* group morning paper, *The Daily*. On a front page editorial by Rusi Karanjia, banner headlines screamed "Bhosale Must Quit", making veiled references to the divorce scandal. Karanjia insisted that the chief minister had a duty to vacate his office and clear himself of the charges against him.

Opposition leaders were quick to grab the political opportunity that a fresh scandal in Maharashtra offered. Determined to embarrass the ruling party in Parliament, members of both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha tried hard to introduce a discussion on the Bhosale family scandal. Claiming that the court injunction on publications and *in camera* hearings amounted to a breach of the fundamental right to freedom of in[illegible] mation, Opposition members hoped to [illegible] around the order by having an open [illegible] cussion on the subject. When this failed [illegible] technical grounds, Janata Party MP Su[illegible] maniam Swamy announced that if Bho[illegible] did not resign in a fortnight he would [illegible] the matter to the Bombay High Court.

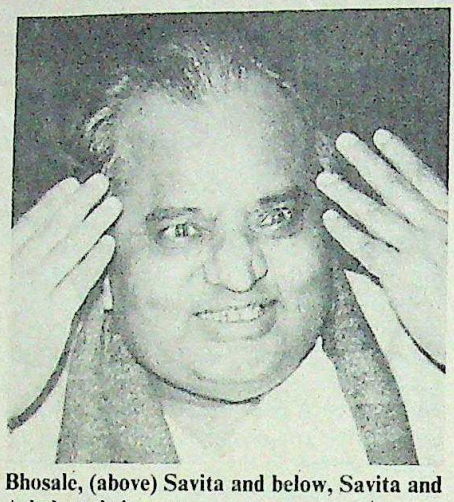
The move for an injunction on pub[illegible] tion, too, was a clumsy attempt at muzz[illegible] the press. Under the Hindu Marriage Act [illegible] amended in 1976, there is an absolute [illegible] on publication of the facts of a divorce c[illegible] Section 22 of the revised Act unequivoc[illegible] states that all divorces under the Act wi[illegible] held *in camera*, and that no divorce wi[illegible] reported by the press or any party, mak[illegible] the specific order by Justice Guttal tot[illegible] redundant.

Vague Allusions: The move was tem[illegible] rarily successful. Unable to report any det[illegible] of the case, Bombay newspapers reso[illegible] to vague allusions to the case in the h[illegible] of whipping up enough public opinion [illegible] turn on the pressure. When it became ap[illegible] rent that this too was likely to fail, Kara[illegible] mounted phase two of his campaign: act[illegible] through the law courts.

In a bid at vacating the earlier inju[illegible] tion, Karanjia's *Daily* and *Blitz* move[illegible] writ petition in the Bombay High Court [illegible] March 9, asking that Justice Guttal's or[illegible] be set aside on grounds of infringing [illegible] sonal liberties, of being against the princi[illegible] of natural justice since the papers were [illegible] allowed to contest it at the time of [illegible] imposition, and of being *ultra vires* [illegible] constitution. Said Karanjia: "This inju[illegible] tion is absolutely unjustified and extra-co[illegible] titutional. We're confident that we'll be [illegible] to have it set aside."

Using the writ as a platform to br[illegible] out the substance of the rumour, Karanj[illegible] petition puts down the charge that Sa[illegible] Bhosale is supposed to have made aga[illegible] the chief minister: that he was in some [illegible] a factor in her attempt at suicide in 1978 wh[illegible] cost her both legs. Once again, [illegible] Bhosale team moved swiftly into action, [illegible] within hours an injunction was sou[illegible] against the publication of Karanjia's [illegible] tion. But the wily editor had outsma[illegible] them this time around, for his weekly, *B*[illegible] was run off the presses with details of [illegible] petition as soon as Justice Bakhtawar Le[illegible] admitted his petition. Minutes before [illegible] injunction was granted, copies of the tab[illegible] were already making records sales on [illegible] newsstands.

Maintaining Calm: While the con[illegible] versy raged in Bombay Savita Bhosale, t[illegible] hard to maintain the quiet and uncompl[illegible] ted life-style she has evolved for herself [illegible] Ahmednagar. The pretty Maratha wom[illegible] dressed in a nylon sari, was calm [illegible]



Bhosale, (above) Savita and below, Savita and Ashok at their engagement ceremony: a messy parting

Chander Uday Singh

The Daily

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

An Ideological Conflict

TWO years ago Pranab Mukherjee, now Union finance minister, then commerce minister, had made some derogatory remarks about Dr Ashok Mitra, eminent economist and, since 1977, finance minister in West Bengal's Left Front Government. Promptly, Mitra slammed a civil suit for defamation against Mukherjee in the Calcutta High Court. Last fortnight, the suit was withdrawn having been settled out of court.

The Mitra-Mukherjee personal differences turned on a point that was more than 10 years old. In 1971, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had delivered the staff-prepared text of an address at a Chamber of Commerce meeting. The address was sprinkled with phrases that were clearly lifted from the writings of renowned Pakistani economist and World Banker Mahboob-ul-Haq, without the usual courtesy of quoting him or ascribing them to him. In a stray reference to this controversy two years ago, Pranab Mukherjee had dimly hinted that the plagiarism may have been contributed by Dr Mitra who, in 1971, was one of the Central Government's economic advisers.

Mitra took umbrage at this gratuitous reference, but has withdrawn his suit following an apology from Mukherjee. In a semi-official letter addressed to his state counterpart, Mukherjee has clarified that he never intended to run down Mitra's reputation as an economist and has unreservedly withdrawn any such impression given by his remarks. Personal cordiality has thus been restored between the two ministers—both from Bengal, both academics, one a Marxist ideologue, the other, a Congress(I) loyalist. And this in the midst of the rising crescendo of militant political debate being waged between the two in their official capacities as the Centre-State controversy has spilled over to engulf the Election Commission and the Supreme Court. Here is a demonstration that the highest norm of democratic conduct—that the intensity of political differences should not mar the cultivation of personal relations—is now well ingrained into the texture of our system.

The deepening of the political divide between the two finance ministers stems from an extraneous issue—the precise schedule for the general election to the State Assembly. Although it is still unclear whether this will be held next June, the state finance minister has chosen to proceed on that basis in presenting his yearly accounts to the Assembly. In spite of a hefty deficit, instead of drawing up a full fledged budget for the state with new proposals for taxes, he has preferred to seek a vote on account.

The Centre's attitude to the brewing crisis is no longer as panicky as it once seemed. It recognises that that is the unfortunate impression which the hasty action of some Congress(I) lawyers in the Supreme Court last fortnight helped to foster. It would, of course, have liked to see the election postponed beyond June, if only because its followers in the state are staunchly convinced that the Left Front Government has fudged the electoral rolls. It admits that its political strategy was to have the election postponed till later in the year, thereby enabling it to declare President's Rule and to hold the election under its own auspices. This, it justifies however as being necessary to minimise the chances of the election being rigged with the help of the Left Front's dedicated cadres.

The strategy appears since to have been modified. The prime minister at any rate seems now reconciled to a June election. The new calculation of her advisers is that the Congress(I) singly—but preferably in concert with the other non-Communist parties—should seek to secure a far larger number of seats in the new Assembly to which, it argues, the stable, "more than 30 per cent" support that it has always enjoyed among West Bengal voters entitles it. Once the Left Front is returned with a reduced margin to power, it expects to see the usual outcome of an unstable government coming unstuck, mid-term, under the dual pressure of infighting and non-performance. That, it feels, would pave the way for the Congress(I)'s return to power two years from now.

So much for the underlying political differences. In the economic sphere, the differences run deeper. Ashok Mitra, it is conceded, was a good finance minister for his state—but only during his first three years in office. His claim that between 1977 and 1980 he mobilised resources on a scale no state in the Union had equalled is acknowledged. But in the past two years, the Jyoti Basu Government has let things slide. It has not merely refused to raise resources, it has also indulged in an unproductive spending spree for populist ends. And so the controversy on the higher plane of issues continues unabated between the two protagonists. It will continue to rage until it is finally resolved by the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and the voters of West Bengal.

ured. A pair of pink artificial limbs
the mobility to walk up to a mile,
una Moped which her brother gifted
ew months ago, and go daily to work
st at the Ahmednagar Shahar Saha-
k, where she holds an honorary job.
February 20, 1978, only nine months
she was married to Ashok, Savita
fell under a local train at Bombay's
suburban station, a few hundred
om the flat at Nehrunagar which she
with her husband, his two brothers
o sisters, as well as Babasaheb and
Bhosale. Miraculously saved from
she nevertheless lost both legs in the
ations which followed.

rust rudely into the limelight when
orce scandal broke, Savita has now
d into a shell of reticence and depre-
Dr D.D.Pawar, her brother, and Dr
abhule, one of her five sisters, con-
that the public scandal had left her
and insecure. "It has racked up so
ly memories," said Pawar. "She has
ck to the depressed state she used
earlier, crying at night and dreaming
could have been."

ick **Settlement:** Although it was
Bhosale who originally filed the
petition in December 1980, political
ncy after Bhosale became chief
dictated that the case be settled
and with the minimum publicity.
ies from the chief minister made
d trips to Ahmednagar in the hope
ng a consent divorce, and Savita's
y lawyer, Vamanrao B. Bhagat is
ly badgered by advocates who try
nce him to settle out of court. Pre-
the pressure on Savita herself is
"But I will not settle with them", she
A TODAY, resolutely, "why should I
a consent divorce when they have
d me and mistreated me for so many
I am contesting the divorce because
a right to remain his wife and to live
m."

Bombay meanwhile, Ashok Bhosale,
tall good looking taciturn man who
fairly successful business in interior-
ion and general transport, glossed
th the divorce case and the rumours
father's involvement in it. "Why is
dy taking this interest in my di-
he asked petulantly. "Am I not
to get a divorce? Just because I am
of the chief minister you are all
g me. I am just a poor man, I have
to do with my father. He has given
me and nothing more. We live sepa-
Why can't the press and opposition
people leave me and my private
alone?" About his father's role in the
he says: "Pitaji has never taken a
step in his life, he is purer than God.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

even. He would never have done the sort of things people are saying about him. He is so good that in front of him even God is nothing."

Meanwhile, with the Bhosale scandal growing daily, "God" was last fortnight faced with gloomy uncertainty. Making capital of the sudden disclosures against him, dissident legislators within his party dashed to the headquarters in New Delhi to plead against him. Even as Maharashtra Congress(I) chief Gulabrao Patil hinted at dire consequences for indisciplined MLAs, a group of aggrieved ex-ministers who had been dropped by Bhosale canvassed hectically in Delhi for the chief minister's removal. Jawaharlal Darda, Narendra Tidke, Premilaben Yagnik, Ramrao Adik and Chandakant Tripathi, all members of Antulay's ministry, descended in quick succession on the capital, ostensibly on separate assignments but in fact to lobby against Bhosale.

Even as opposition groups in Bombay geared themselves up for a campaign against the chief minister, factions within his party were whipping up anti-Bhosale sentiments in the city. On the day when the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) probationer V.K. Singh was sacked by an order originating from Mrs Gandhi, Ramrao Adik, minister of finance in Antulay's government, neatly summed up the mood of Congress(I) legislators in Maharashtra: "Today I have seen what has happened to an IAS probationer who indulged in this kind of thing. And this case is much more serious." Storm clouds, so recently blown away with the resignation of Bhosale's controversial predecessor Abdul Rehman Antulay, were gathering again over Maharashtra, a luckless state which has already seen five chief ministers in as many years. —CHANDER UDAY SINGH

RAJYA SABHA

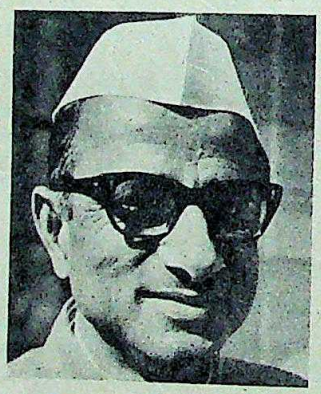
Upper House Scramble

THE Rajya Sabha elections may well be the last straw to break the Opposition's back. With a solid phalanx of 2,150 MLAs in 16 states backing it, the Congress(I) and its allies seem set to secure the 160 seats needed for a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha. The Opposition, on the other hand, faces gloomy prospects with every fourth representative in the Rajya Sabha charted for retirement. With the deadline for filing nominations drawing close, 3,000 aspirants for the seats filled the 15 state guest-houses in the capital to thrice their normal capacity.

The party position in the Rajya Sabha at present is: Congress(I) 124; Congress(S) 15; Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) 14; Janata Party 15; Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) 14; Lok Dal 13; All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) nine; Dravida Munnetra Kazhag (DMK) and the Communist Party of In (CPI) four each. Returning to the Ra Sabha next month are 49 Congress(I) can dates, nine from the Congress(S) and two e from the CPI, CPI-M, Lok Dal and the

The elections assumed special sig ficance as heavy-weights from both ruling party and the Opposition are due retire. Among the 49 Congress(I) memb whose terms expire are one cabinet mini and four ministers of state. They are Minis for Works and Housing Bhishma Nar Singh, Minister of State for Indus Charanjit Chanana, Minister of State Communications Yogendra Makwar Minister of State for Finance Sawai Sin Sisodia and Deputy Minister for Hea

Retiring ministers (from left) Bhishma Narain Singh, Chanana, Makwana, Sisodia and Jo a struggle for renomination



THE PROCESS

Tricky Scoring

A member of the Rajya Sabha is elected by members of the state legislatures for a term of six years. Each state has been allocated its quota of Rajya Sabha seats on the basis of its population. Uttar Pradesh leads with 34 seats, because it is the most populous state in the Indian Union, followed by Bihar with 22 seats.

One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every second year. Thus, in Uttar Pradesh, there are now 11 Rajya Sabha vacancies. Each candidate must secure a minimum number of votes to win: the figure is arrived at by dividing the number of MLAs by the number of vacancies and adding one to the quotient. Thus, in Uttar Pradesh, the minimum quota for election is 38 votes—425 (Assembly strength) divided by 11 (number of vacancies) giving 37 plus one for the magic figure.

Intricate Process: In the elections, the system of single transferable vote is followed. Each MLA marks his ballot in order of preference, giving first preference to candidate A, second to candidate B, third preference to candidate C and thus until all candidates have been listed. The candidates who secure the requisite minimum in the first round are elected.

After this, intricate arithmetic is resorted to: the candidate who has secured the least number of first preference votes is eliminated, and the second preference votes marked on the ballots where he first preference are distributed among th candidates above him in the list. Th process continues, eliminating one ca didate after another, until the candidate at the top of the list have secured th requisite number of votes. This proce ensures that no vote goes waste.

For example, if there are 20 ca didates for the 11 Rajya Sabha seats to b filled by the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, an five of the aspirants secure 38 or mo votes in the first round, they will b declared elected to the Rajya Sabha Then the tortuous process of eliminatio will be applied to the remaining 15 can didates, of which six will eventually em erge winners in the race. No candida can be declared elected until he ha received the minimum quota.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Behn Joshi. Along with them are Lal Yadav, vice-chairman of the Sabha, Dinesh Singh and Om Mehta, former members of Mrs Gandhi's cabi- Among the opposition stalwarts Krishna Advani and Sunder Singh ari of the BJP, Bhola Paswan Shastri B. Raju of the Congress (S) and aran Singh Tora of the Akali Dal.

Among the opposition parties the ess(S) will suffer the maximum loss. nine of its 15 Rajya Sabha MPs it is not in a position to ensure the of even one candidate on its own h of 27 MLAs in all states. If all the sition parties work out the voting ctic correctly then the CPI-M will be- the second largest group after the ss(I) in the Rajya Sabha. The BJP, the Party and the Lok Dal are likely to e their strength at the cost of the ss(S).

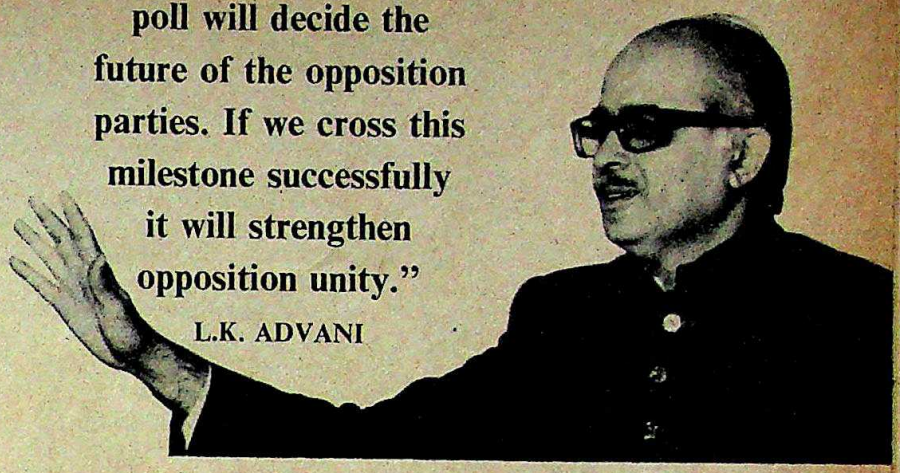
Mounting Pressure: With a minimum pplications for each seat, pressure was put on all the parties. The Congress liamentary Board received 500 tele- and 1,000 statements of support for

candidate. Quipped an All India ess Committee(I) (AICC-I) general ary: "I didn't receive so many tele- for my son's wedding." The most ed politician was Rajiv Gandhi whose t Motilal Nehru Marg was swamped piring candidates. Fumed an aide: God's sake, allow us to concentrate er things. Go to the AICC(I) for your problems."

The keen rivalry brought into focus the sions in the Congress(I) as well as in pposition. In Gujarat, Maharashtra, taka, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the party was divided into factions for gainst the chief ministers. Yogendra ana was refused renomination by the a Pradesh Congress Committee(I)) dominated by Chief Minister avsinh Solanki. He was, however, ac- dated by Mrs Gandhi at the last t. Charanjit Chanana had to seek

"The Rajya Sabha poll will decide the future of the opposition parties. If we cross this milestone successfully it will strengthen opposition unity."

L.K. ADVANI



help from Haryana Chief Minister Bhajan Lal when the Congress(I) in Punjab refused his request for a nomination. Admits AICC-I General Secretary Rajendra Kumari Bajpai: "We have received many complaints but this is because of the popularity of our party. Everyone wants our ticket but we have to stop somewhere."

In fact because of various conflicts and complaints, Mrs Gandhi directed that applications for the 60 seats come directly to her. This contravenes the Congress (I)'s own requirement that the PCC(I)s' parliamentary boards approve each name. But true to tradition, all the chief ministers, PCC(I) presidents and members of the Central Parliamentary Board authorised Mrs Gandhi to nominate all the candidates.

Disarray: The Opposition was in an even greater disarray. In a meeting held at the residence of Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar, attended by Advani, Devraj Urs of the Congress(S), Karpoori Thakur of the Lok Dal and Congress(S) President Sharad Pawar, an attempt was made to select candidates on merit rather than on party affiliations. It was contended that if equal representation of the various opposition parties became the only criterion, then veterans like Shastri, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Viren Shah and Madhu Limaye would not find a place in the Rajya Sabha. Going by the strength of MLAs backing them, neither the Congress(S) nor the Janata Party can ensure the return of even one candidate. But both parties were lobbying for three candidates each.

The Janata Party was adamant about Babubhai Patel, former chief minister of Gujarat and Pawar insisted on the inclusion of Ambika Soni who was Youth Congress president during the Emergency. He also staked his party's claim for a seat from Maharashtra on the premise that the Congress(S) would be able to get some votes from Congress (I) MLAs as the renomination of four of the six retiring members from the state had A. R. Antulay's support.

On the periphery of the high drama stands the irrepressible Raj Narain of the Democratic Socialist Party. With the support of six Uttar Pradesh MLAs he approached Lok Dal President Charan Singh for the transfer of 14 of the party's surplus votes. Though the Lok Dal denied it, sources in the Opposition claim that Narain met Singh three times to request him to forget the past in the interest of opposition unity.

The Opposition including the Communist parties have the backing of 1,160 MLAs. According to political pundits in New Delhi this ensures the victory, at an optimistic estimate, of about 20 candidates and that too only if the Opposition votes unitedly. Says Advani: "The Rajya Sabha poll will decide the future of the opposition parties. If we cross this milestone successfully, it will strengthen opposition unity."

Opposition leaders are seriously concerned about the implications of the ruling party securing a two-third majority, which it enjoyed earlier between 1974 and 1976. With its steam-roller majority in the Lok Sabha and over 12 states in its electoral grasp, the Congress(I) can push through any constitutional amendment including the imposition of a presidential form of government, curbs on the judiciary and restrictions on civil liberties.

An attempt to tamper with the Constitution was made during the Emergency when the AICC appointed a committee headed by former foreign minister Swaran Singh to recommend changes in the Constitution to make it more 'responsive' to the people. That populist—and controversial—exercise may yet be repeated.

—PRABHU CHAWLA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

BUREAUCRACY

An Uncivil Servant

FANCY the magistrate in a district town pointing hand-guns at women while viciously twirling his Thakur moustache like the villain in a Hindi film! Or, the departmental secretary in one of the government bhavans of New Delhi bursting into the committee room reeking of liquor and behaving like a drunken slob! It sounds absurd—but all these would have been well within the realm of possibility if Parliament had not been rocked last fortnight by the scandal involving Vijay Kumar Singh, 29, an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) probationer with a distinct personality problem. In the wake of the storm that raged in both Houses of Parliament for two days, a reluctant Giani Zail Singh, the Union home minister, buckled under the Opposition's demand to order the young would-be administrator's discharge from the service.

Appu: principled stand

However, as the V. K. Singh saga drew to a close, the Union Government found itself in a hole and gave the impression of acting only after being pushed to the wall. So great was its indignation that it refused to take back into service P. S. Appu, a hard-boiled officer who, as the crusading director of the Lal Bahadur National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie, was responsible for getting the delinquent probationer discharged. Appu went on leave preparatory to retirement on March 1, in sheer disgust over the fact that the Government had dragged its feet in accepting his recommendation and report on the six-month-old Singh episode.

Weak-kneed Government: The incident also raises a host of questions regarding the Government's policy of administering its administrators. The five-month-long correspondence between Appu and the Government, now dragged under public gaze, shows that the strong step against Singh was but an after thought and that the Centre had inexplicably been softened up for months together into advocating leniency towards the probationer.

By whose courtesy could Singh delay action against him? Opposition members hinted at his matrimonial relationship with Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, a suggestion that was promptly shot down by a terse denial from the chief minister. But the Opposition members persisted with their allegation that Union Works and Housing Minister Bhishma Narain Singh, a fellow Thakur from the the probationer's home state, Bihar, had taken undue interest in his case.

While a convincing denial from Bhishma Narain Singh was lacking, the handling of the affair by Zail Singh's ministry left a clear trail. A letter written by his secretary in charge of personnel, A. C. Bandopadhyay, to Appu at an early stage in the controversy clearly stated that the ministry favoured "reformist" action against V. K. Singh rather than "deterrent" action.

The compassionate approach pursued by the Government was odd, to say the least, and was totally inconsistent with the rules guiding probationers in All India Services. A circular guiding discharge procedures of probationers says: "The powers under rule 12 of the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, to discharge probationers should be used systematically and vigorously so that necessity of dispensing with the services of the members of the Service at the late stages may arise only rarely. A probationer who is found not to possess the basic qualities of character and ability essential in a member of the Indian Administrative Service should be discharged early from it."

Pretty Companions: The incident which led to V. K. Singh's doom is the tale of a group trek that went sour—something mildly reminiscent of the theatre of the absurd. From the picturesque town of Mussoorie nestling in the Himalayas, 40 members (including eight women) of the 38th foundational course or the Academy went on a mountain trek which would have tak them, among other places, to Badrinath a the Valley of Flowers. Ironically, the p pose behind sending out the freshers on t trek was to promote "camaraderie and esp *de corps*". The group came back to t Academy without completing the trek b cause of inclement weather all over t hills—but not until Nature and V. K. Sin had combined their efforts to make it harrowing experience for the other trekke

On October 1, while camping at t snowy heights of the holy town of Badrina V. K. Singh, quite sozzled after a coun liquor binge at a nearby village, sudden went berserk. He whipped out a .32 calib revolver (which was later found to be load with four bullets), and held it to the temp of Vrinda Sarup, a petite, bespectacled pr bationer belonging to the Uttar Prade cadre. Her offence: a day earlier, when merrily tight Singh was insisting on diverti

Zail Singh: lenient view

the bus carrying the group to a village, had snapped at him, calling him "a drunk stupid Bihari".

Dashing Figure: In fact, Singh already established himself as a pistol-pac a fact which makes him culpable under criminal law of the land. A day before Badrinath incident when Renu Singh, other woman probationer who was trusted with the trekking party's funds, jected to Singh's proposal for the sm detour on financial considerations, he thre ened her with the revolver, tucked qu demonstratively into the waist-band of trousers. However, the subsequent inq

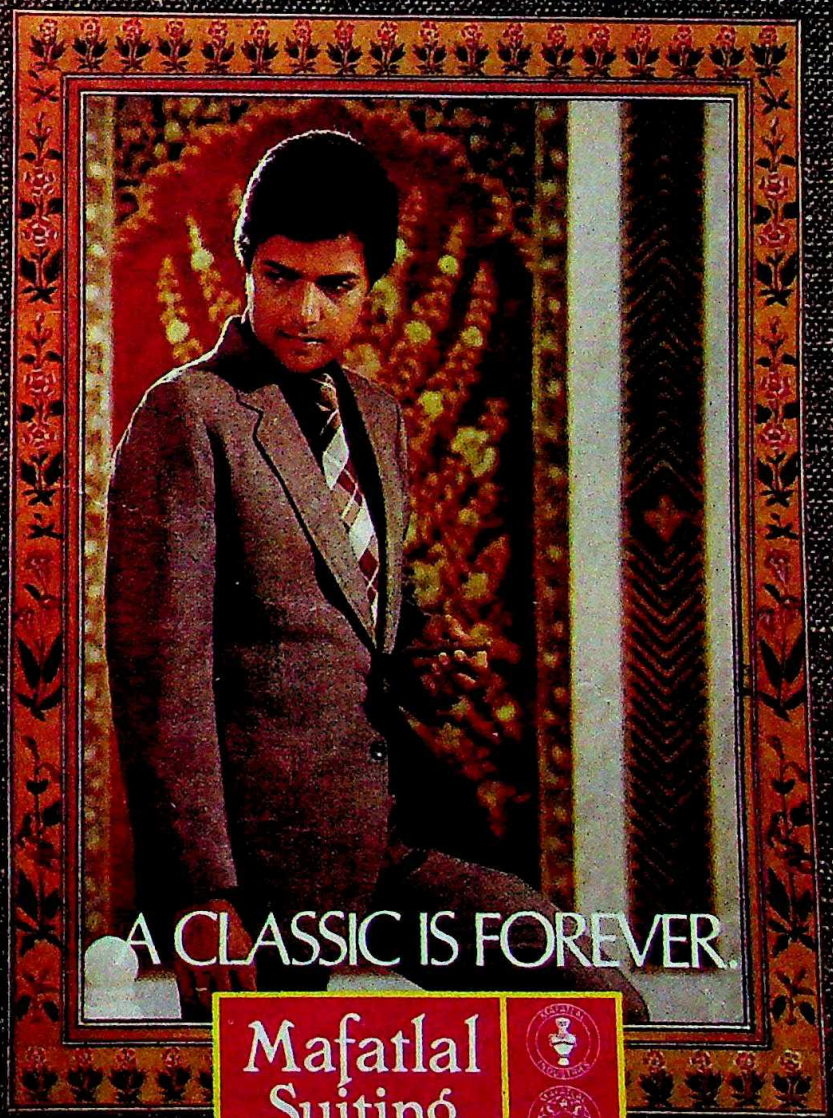
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Carrying on traditions that are timeless...

Mafatlal presents premium suitings created for our times.

CLASSIC

FLAWLESS • QUIET • DISTINCTIVE



Mafatlal Suiting

Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

The Body Beautiful

Flaunt it in this new shade from Duco

GRASSHOPPER
Shade No. 18-1014

India's leading manufacturer of automotive paints, ACCI, brings you an exclusive range of 15 metallic shades plus white in Duco Super Acrylic and 49 glossy shades in DUCO NC paints for cars, scooters and motorbikes. So all you have to do is think of a colour, then just pick it out from a staggering choice of 65 exciting shades.

Made by ACCI, with world-famous ICI paint technology. Duco Automotive Paints give you 15% more coverage, longer lasting gloss and greater resistance to water spotting.

Duco from ACCI
The leader and innovator in automotive paints for 30 years.

Made and marketed by
The Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited

'Duco' is the registered Trade Mark of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC U.K.

RA-ACCI-199

CC-0. In Public Domain

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

that the fire-arm belonged to a of his in the Academy.

inquiry carried out by Alok Sinha, director of the Academy, however, out that Singh was profusely apolo- his wronged colleagues the next and was even prepared to touch —again, a theatrical gesture. The revealed still another skeleton in the , namely, the fact that three other ers, Harbaksh Singh, K. Ganesan Saxena, had also tippled one too h Singh, though they did not mis- The charge of "government servant g alcohol while on duty" thus, held solely against Singh. But the ee revellers' names did not figure troversy afterwards.

eaucratic Process: Appu's tortuous o get Singh out of the Academy, ervice, began as early as October 28 wrote to Bandopadhyay sending mmary of Alok Sinha's report and m to discharge Singh from the initially, Bandopadhyay concurred e's view that Singh needed to be d from the service. At least that was ut on the margin of the letter when up to the home minister for his Enquiries by INDIA TODAY reveal home minister sent it back to dhyay with the comment that the er had not been heard till then, and decision should wait till a hearing to him.

ordingly, Singh was summoned to Bandopadhyay spoke to him at en then he was unimpressed by the nister's logic—aired only in con- till then—that summary discharge robationer would be too harsh a Bandopadhyay put up a note for minister again recommending his but the minister sat over it for 20 ally sending back a two-page note that the probationer, instead of charged, should be served with a ning" and kept under watch for six till his probation lasted.

Singh, speaking to INDIA TODAY, reasons for having taken a lenient the matter. Said he: "After all the gs to a poor family, and it is only a poor man's son makes it to the ndly, only one of the four charges him was proved beyond doubt. only suggested postponement of the against him, because the director of ny could terminate his probation if ct did not improve with time. But it that V.K. Singh was sorry for his and never misbehaved in future."

able Youth: However, Appu was in to relent. He got in touch with the the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla in Pune, Maharashtra, asking him to furnish details about Singh who had been a cadet there. The reply was a revelation: Singh, who joined the academy as a cadet in 1968 was withdrawn in 1971 on disciplinary grounds". That completed the picture of a thoroughly unstable youth, perpetually at odds with the authorities. Appu insisted on his discharge "here and now", on the plea that he lacked the "right quality" for being a member of the IAS. Bandopadhyay could hardly oblige him, because the home minister had already taken his decision.

On December 28, Appu wrote directly to Krishnaswamy Rao Saheb, the Union cabinet secretary, recounting the correspondence between him and Bandopadhyay and requesting him to intervene. Rao Saheb did not even acknowledge the letter even though Appu is a veteran officer and belongs to his peer-group in the seniority-bound IAS. A month later, Appu shot off another letter to Bandopadhyay, this time with a copy to Rao Saheb.

On February 2, Bandopadhyay wrote to him the minister's view. Appu wrote back that he would go on leave preparatory to retirement from March 1 if the Government did not change its view. His deadline expired, but the Government stuck to its position. It is only then that he wrote directly to the prime minister and, synchronising with it, the matter leaked out to the press, creating thunderous echoes in Parliament. On March 5, Zail Singh announced to angry MPs that V.K. Singh was indeed out.

Basic Ills: The story laid bare some of the basic ills afflicting public administration in India. For instance, Bandopadhyay was himself convinced that Singh should be discharged, but could not press it too hard because the minister held the opposite view. The minister no doubt has the final word, but, in this case, he clearly took a subjective view without caring to contradict with reason his secretary's first-hand findings. Worse still is the Buddha-like nonchalance of the Union cabinet secretary who, in a tricky situation like this, was expected to make it his first business to keep the prime minister informed.

The moral of the story was provided by Appu himself when he said: "The morale of the services is as important as the running of the Government. And it is apalling that with influence anyone can get away with murder". The fact that V.K. Singh was ultimately not able to get away with his ghastly deeds can be attributed to Appu's grit and determination. But it was a strange saga indeed, of a nobody shaking a bureaucracy, confounding the Home Ministry, throwing Parliament in bedlam, and inviting no less than the prime minister to intervene and ring down the curtain. And in the process, government bumbledom once again lent credence to the popular joke that the IAS indeed stands for three words: "I agree, sir".

—SUMIT MITRA with ANITA KAUL

V.K. SINGH

Angry Young Man

VIJAY Kumar Singh, donning a kurta-pajama and meeting a stream of callers at the spacious Boring Canal Road house of his in-laws, in the heart of Patna City, flashed a genial smile when INDIA TODAY met him last fortnight. His relatives made no secret of their anger and frustration. "Appu is anti-Bihari and anti-Rajput," said one of them with unconcealed bluntness. "The whole episode reeks of casteism. Even the press is biased against a particular caste," said another.

But Singh was tense and generally silent and declined to be photographed. He firmly said that he would take the matter to the Supreme Court and, as such, would not like to "jump the gun". He was busy talking to a couple of lawyers, with whom he expected to be in Delhi "as soon as possible".

Did he feel that Appu was just "gunning for him"? Singh first withdrew into a shell, taking cover under a very legalistic "no comment". Moments later, he broke into an angry monologue: "Appu and a few others were determined to fix me, to cook up things and fix me. It was all a conspiracy, and done over the head of the Home Ministry. Appu himself ate his words later and had to cough up that the talk of rape was not true."

Assertion: Singh, who laments that the press has given him no opportunity to say his piece, asserted that the pistol which he had whipped out was a toy pistol which he had bought for his two-year-old son: "That's why there was no first information report lodged at the police station." He said certain people had been systematically trying to foment "anti-Bihar" feeling at the academy, "but I had no inkling that they would go to such an extent."

Singh also repeated a theme which is fast catching on with the pro-Rajput bureaucracy in Patna: that if the Government meant to curb indiscipline it ought to have taken action against "all the seven members of the group". On the first day of his arrival in Patna, Singh was met by at least half a dozen IAS officers of the state.

—FARZAND AHMED

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WEST BENGAL

Advantage, Marxists

LAST fortnight, when the first set in the legal battle over the West Bengal election issue between the Congress(I) and the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M) folded up at the Supreme Court, the board read: advantage, Marxists. In a spirited move that boosted the highest court's dented prestige, a five-judge constitution bench, headed by Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud, vacated a stay order by the Calcutta High Court on the Election Commission restraining it from publishing the state's electoral roll, humbled a battery of Congress (I) lawyers who had been trying to bully the court into submission, and got the entire 'electoral roll case' transferred from Calcutta High Court to its own jurisdiction.

On paper, the legal battle is being fought between the Chief Election Commissioner's office and a Muslim League member of the West Bengal Assembly, A.K.M. Hasanuzzaman. But really speaking, it is the Congress(I) which has propped up Hasanuzzaman, an ally, as the proverbial cat's paw to scuttle the Marxists' efforts for an early election in West Bengal before the mandate of the Jyoti Basu Government expires on June 24 this year. The Marxists want the elections to be conducted while they remain in office, just as the ruling party at the Centre would see polls conducted after the Marxists' term. But the Congress(I) feels that its electoral future will be doomed for another five years if it cannot ensure that the elections are held with West Bengal under New Delhi's direct rule.

Backstage Manoeuvring: Though Hasanuzzaman filed his writ petition complaining of irregularities in the list of West Bengal's 29 million voters on behalf of his Muslim League, it is clear that the Congress(I) leadership had manoeuvred it from backstage. The counsel who moved Hasanuzzaman's writ, reportedly without charging any fees, is Bholanath Sen, the leader of the Congress(I) legislature party in the state Assembly and a former Congress minister. Some of the West Bengal Congress(I) bigwigs, like former Union law minister Ashok Sen and former chief minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray, both of whom are top-notch Supreme Court advocates, kissed goodbye to their money-spinning briefs for a few weeks to jet-hop between Delhi and Calcutta crusading for "purity of the electoral process".

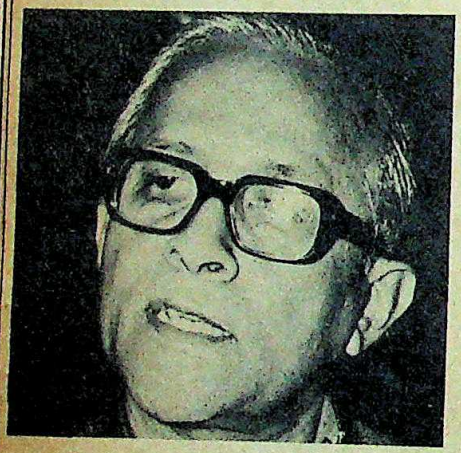
Hasanuzzaman's writ pointed at the eight lakh objections the Election Commission had received about inclusion of non-existent and unauthorised names in the voters' list and elimination of bona fide voters. It is significant that out of these eight lakhs, nearly 6.5 lakh objections poured in within just a fortnight, between January 1 and January 16 this year, when the period for filling objections was extended by the Election Commission. "Given more time, the number of objections would have become eight million in place of eight lakh," said Ananda Gopal Mukherjee the cherub-faced president of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress(I) Committee (WBPCC-I), leaving little doubt that the objections came through the Congress(I)'s institutional efforts.

However, the legal fireworks began as soon as Justice Sabyasachi Mukherjee of Calcutta High Court issued a stay order on finalisation and publication of the electoral rolls. This effectively put off the election which cannot be held without the rolls be updated and published. The ruling Front, always a sticker for propri detailed the Secretary of the CPI-M's power Calcutta District Committee, Laksh charan Sen, and two representatives of constituent parties, the Communist Party India (CPI) and the Revolutionary Socia Party (RSP), to file a special leave peti before the Supreme Court seeking annulment of the stay order.

Unprecedented Ruling: Counsels for Left Front, K.K. Venugopal and Somn Chatterjee (who is a Marxist MP himse cited a statement by Chief Election Comm sioner Shyam Lal Shakdhar saying complaints about gross irregularities in West Bengal electoral roll were "untru They pointed out that most of the objecti had been "fabricated" in order to "time" and delay the electoral process". three-judge bench, comprising Justice D Desai, Justice A.P. Sen and Justice Baha Islam, responded to the petitioners' plea virtually ordering the Calcutta High Co judge to dispose of the case within 48 hou The order was communicated to Calcu High Court by telex, and Justice Mukher was told to "either confirm or vacate" earlier stay at the earliest.

Condemnation: It stirred a hornets' in the legal circles of Calcutta, particula at the bar library of Calcutta High Co which is dominated by the 'barristocra that traditionally represents Congr interests in West Bengal. Justice Mukher himself described the Supreme Court's or as "unprecedented" in his 14-year-lo tenure as a high court judge, and qu tioned its "constitutional propriety". S he took up the electoral rolls case on the d stipulated by the Supreme Court and, as Left Front had apprehended, confirmed stay order till March 25.

Almost simultaneously, the Calcu High Court bar library passed a resolut



From left, Jyoti Basu, Ashok Sen and Ray: manoeuvring for the coming elections

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ng the three Supreme Court judges conduct. Armed with a copy of the Ashok Sen, Siddhartha Shankar Bholanath Sen, the trinity of the M)'s legal action front, flew back to answer to the Leftists' special leave Citing the Calcutta bar library Sen read out a statement before member bench which dropped like bricks.

statement, though couched in a cial language, stung the judges with of audacity and irreverence. It he judges of bias, and "requested" ransfer the case to another bench. P. Sen looked taut with anger when y remarked that the statement of contempt. Justice Desai ly wound up the hearing, and he petition for transfer on to the the Chief Justice of India. The Court Bar Association convened ency meeting in which it con- he action of the Calcutta High Court bar library and the counsels who had moved the statement. Ironically, Ashok Sen himself is the president of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

Regrettable: Sen and his colleagues sensed the mood of the judges and obviously developed cold feet. Within an hour of issuing the statement, Sen stood before Justice Chandrachud and unconditionally withdrew the statement. But the fiasco had left its scar; Justice Desai was so greatly moved that he immediately sent the case back to the chief justice, recommending that a bigger constitution bench should hear it. The constitution bench was set up with five members including the Chief Justice of India, Justice P.N. Bhagwati and the three members of the earlier bench. Later on, Sen, wilting under the general anger of the bar and the bench, regretted in writing for his statement and derived dubious satisfaction by quibbling over the fact that "regret" was not quite the same thing as an "apology".

The constitution bench sat last fortnight to hear the Muslim League-Congress(I) plaint as well as the Left Front's petition. It ordered that:

the stay order on finalisation and publication of the electoral rolls is dismissed;

the election commission, before publishing the final electoral rolls, must dispose of all *valid* objections filed between January 1 and January 16; and

the electoral rolls case as a whole be transferred from Calcutta High Court to the Supreme Court.

After the initial euphoria, the Marxists, however, realised that they had won the battle but not the war. Disposal of over half a million objections may not be an easy job for the Election Commission. In fact, F.S. Nariman, the commission's counsellor, himself told the court that there was no possibility of the final list being prepared before March 20. A commission official hinted that it might not be ready before the first week of April. After getting the electoral roll ready, the Election Commission will have to

ENDARS

mpy Ride

NOTHING attracts attention like a pretty woman—especially if she is in the nude. That was the e reasoning Headstart Advertising cy used when they got a young adian girl to pose for a calendar were making for Apollo Tyres, the i-based firm belonging to indus- st Raunaq Singh.

There was nothing unusual about dstart's line of thinking. Advertsing panies the world over use the same And, whether it sold tyres or not, alander was, by all accounts, a smash

So it came as something of a surprise pollo when they found that a suit ing a whopping Rs 1 crore in da- es had been slapped on them. The filed by the All India Women's Wel- Association (AIWWA) in Chandigarh ed that 'Indian womanhood had red an irreparable injury because of alendar. It added that, "the image of an women had been lowered in the of the public.

The AIWWA President Protima Ahlu- 45, also says in her petition that. an acknowledged fact that woman is aker section and at the same time is d 'better half of man' and this better is now being utilised for commercial poses. It adds that, "the product rtised—tyres—has no relevancy what- soever with women and that to a nude woman," and alleges that "the main main purpose of the defendant is to attract the sexually frustrated eyes which evoke lust for sex."

The AIWWA is only three months old and has 1,000 members. Ahluwalia says that its main aim is to help destitute women. She is, however, guarded about the number of cases she has taken up so far.

The calendar: insult to women

Avoiding Controversy: Ahluwalia's claim has yet to be examined by the court. The company, however, eager to avoid controversy, has withdrawn the calendar until the matter is sorted out. But they add that they have not officially received notice about the case yet. Says Apollo Tyres Publicity Manager S.N. Sharma: "We came to know of it from a news item in an English daily. It came as a surprise to us. So far we have not received any court notice."

The case and the honour of Indian womanhood, notwithstanding, the company says that their dealers have been making persistent demands for the calendar. It is said to be particularly popular among the roughneck trucking community of Punjab, who hang it up in their cabins alongside representations of gods and goddesses.

The predicament Apollo has found itself in, is not unique. Says Sharma: "Five years ago, Jay Engineering in Calcutta were sued by a welfare organisation on grounds of morality.

Four other tyre companies and two liquor firms which have also brought out similar calendars are waiting anxiously for the outcome of the suit. And there is no doubt that if the AIWWA suit does succeed it will cause panic in the advertising industry.

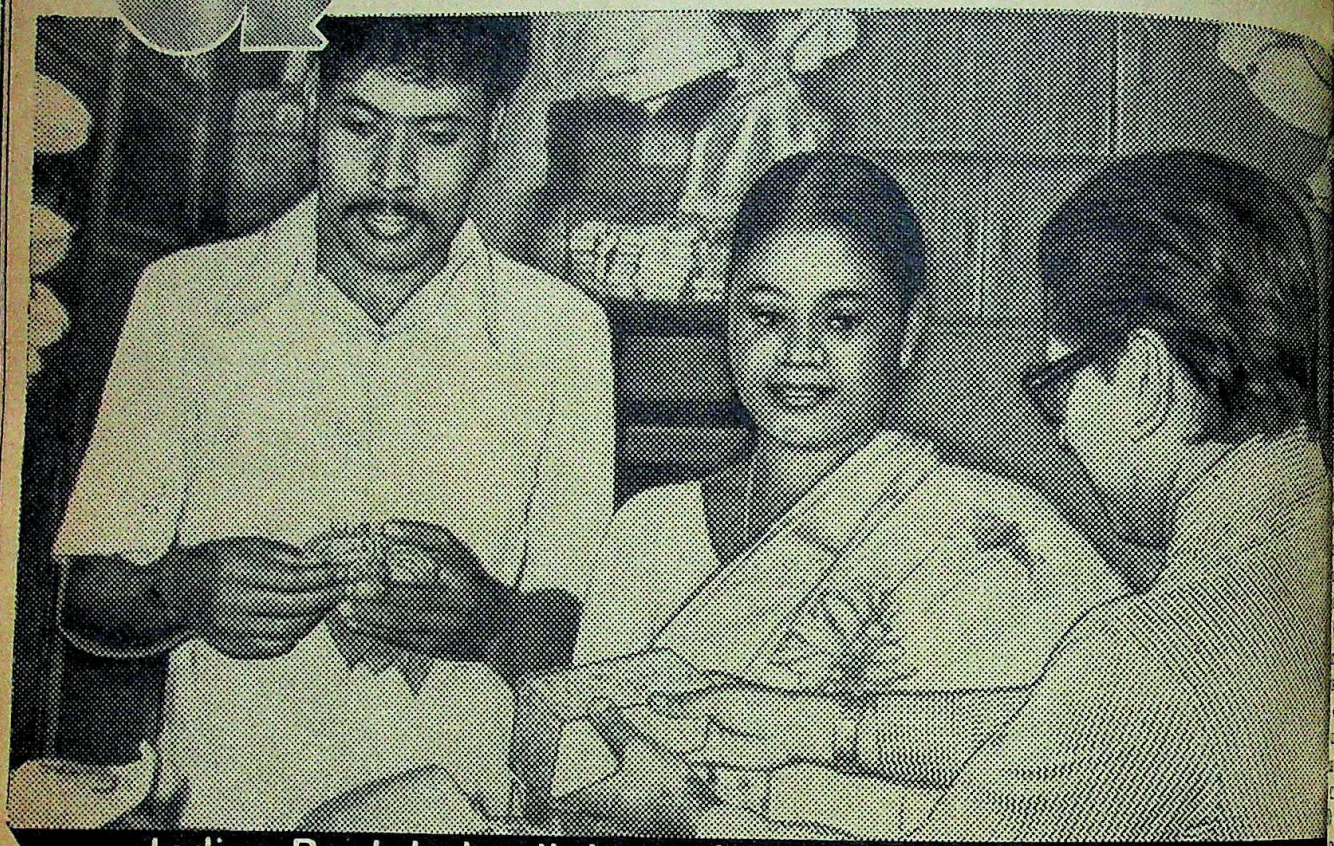
But the models themselves should face no difficulty. Ahluwalia promises that if she wins her suit "these girls should be persuaded to take up respectable jobs and we shall surely help them."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

GEM FOR THE MONTH

AQUAMARINE is said to be the birthstone for March. Light blue, blue or blue-green, its hardness on Mohs scale is 7.5—8. It symbolises hope.



Indian Bank helps light up hope for the handicapped

Indian Bank-the gem for all seasons, by all reasons

Banking symbolises money. Money helps build fortunes of individuals, organisations and nations. As an Agent of Change, Indian Bank provides money for productive needs and also banking service for all kinds of transactions.

At Indian Bank, your standing instructions for payment of rent, premium, transfer of funds or other periodic payments are carried out promptly. Your cheques, dividend warrants, pension payments, are collected.

Indian Bank's specialised Department for Credit Assistance to Weaker Sections has many schemes for financing self-employment at concessional rates of interest. Small Industries, Agriculture and Exports receive special attention and preferred treatment.

For your savings to grow rapidly, Indian Bank has many convenient schemes tailored to your specific needs.

Indian Bank

Helps build your fortun

NOW STUDDED IN PLATINU

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

recommend to the state governor ying the date of the election, and s to be a minimum statutory 34 days' ween the notification and the cement of the poll. So, subject to reme Court taking a benign stand, xists can only hope that the election e place around end-May or June.

culation: But there is a whole array bilities which can upset this tight on. Apart from the chances of an verdict by the Supreme Court, the Commission itself might play into ds of the Congress(I) by not re- ding any specific date to the gover- mid-May, in which case the poll ake place with Jyoti Basu in the chief 's chair.

re is another subtle calculation. with West Bengal, the terms of the emblies are going to expire in Himachal Pradesh, and Tripura, ikelihood of a snap poll in Kerala. st Bengal poll is delinked from the in these states, the Marxists lose nce of bargaining with other oppo- rties for seats.

West Bengal, the non-Left opposi- ies are generally hostile to the The state Congress(I) is trying to on this hostility by attempting to nited front of the non-Left opposi- t will be quite a disturbing scenario CPI-M which is straining to win at seats in the 294-seat Assembly so ther Left Front partners come in a cushioning factor but not as lements.

ttered Relations: The relations the Left Front partners are already ed. Last fortnight, two senior of the Front, Industries Minister Bhattacharya belonging to the Bloc and Health Minister Jatin rty belonging to the Revolutionary Party, were fighting like alley cats, t at each other so virulently that minister had to sort out their differ- full view of the press corps.

Gandhi has publicly maintained ions in West Bengal will take place l course. But the Marxists are far vinced that she is really cast in the George Washington. They point she ordered the sack of the Andhra chief minister, T. Anjiah, a day after g in Bhopal that chief ministers t be changed. As Basu himself "We are not living in a demo- the party workers have been asked repared for all contingencies." A ntingency is President's rule— and guered state's return to the long ad of agitation and struggle.

—SUMIT MITRA

Combing operations near Imphal and inset, Keishing

MANIPUR

Hostile Territory

INSURGENCY in the north-east is, to use an old metaphor, hydra-headed. In Manipur, the underground is very much alive and kicking, despite the capture of People's Liberation Army (PLA) chief Bisheshwar Singh last year. As a result, the army has had to step up its combing operations which have been going on for nearly two years now. Last fortnight a senior army officer said in Imphal: "People often ask why we are not being able to curb insurgency in Manipur. They would know the answer if they ever tried to catch a fly in a dark room."

While the fly continues to remain elusive, the army recently has taken a lot of beating in seeking to clip its wings. Last month 21 army personnel were killed in an excellently executed ambush near Ukhrul, about 30 km east of Imphal, taking the total number of security personnel dead since 1980 to 75. Not only has the ambush underscored once again the lack of intelligence information at the grass roots level, all signs indicate that it was the work of the Naga underground—in particular members of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) led by Isaac Swu and Muivah—thereby making it clear that there is today a greater measure of co-ordination between the rebels of the two-adjoining states who enjoy common sanctuary in neighbouring Burma. Following the ambush the lower ranks in the army have become restive and are raring to go after the killers.

Open Resistance: It was to prevent this that the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief (GOC-in-C), Eastern Command, Lt General Vaidya, himself flew down to the strife-torn state to ensure that his men exercised restraint and did not turn the combing operations into an orgy of torture, which would only have turned more among the 14-lakh population in favour of the rebels. As it is, a feeling is growing within the army that there is today a greater measure of sympathy for the underground than before. For the first time since the insurgency began, the army has come across open resistance to its combing operations like in the recent instance when jawans armed to the teeth stood gheraoed by agitating women and watched helplessly as three men they were looking for ran away across the fields and towards the hills. Said an officer who was with the unit: "We couldn't very well fire at them for fear of hitting the women."

Again, there is enough evidence to suggest that the men who had organised the Ukhrul ambush had planned their action carefully during periods of stay at the Kuki-dominated village of Sangkhai and Sikibung, where the population is composed entirely of Tangkhul Nagas, but repeated interrogations have yielded no result.

One explanation has it that if the people are not cooperating it is because of fear of reprisal and not out of any love for the underground. Even if that is true, there can be no denying the organised popular support that the underground in Manipur enjoys. Last fortnight the Manipur police put up posters in Imphal which carried photographs of people who have escaped from jail

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

For The First Time Ever

To meet the need of over 35 million listeners in the Indian Subcontinent

BBC World Service

LONDON CALLING

Brings you the Best in
CURRENT AFFAIRS
DRAMA
MUSIC
SPORTS
PROFILES ON PERSONALITIES

And many more subjects of International interest.

We bring to you
LONDON CALLING
at Rs. 15/- only for full one year
and Rs. 40/- for a three year subscription

Book Your Copy Today

Please send me LONDON CALLING

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Pin _____

I am sending Rs. 15/- ☐ Rs. 40/- ☐

M.O. ☐ Receipt No. _____

Bank Draft ☐ No. _____ & Name of Bank _____

The LBS Publishing Company
577 Chiragh-Delhi. Post Box 4024
New Delhi-110 017.

DU 538

INDIAN PETROCHEMICALS CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of India Undertaking)

requires

RESEARCH OFFICERS

For its Research Centre situated at its Petrochemical Complex near Vadodara. The Corporation is concerned with manufacture and marketing of a large number of basic organic chemicals, solvents, plastics, rubbers, synthetic fibre and intermediates and development of major applications for products. In addition to the Rs. 400-crore complex completed, further large investments are being made in a number of new projects. The Centre is engaged in research in the following disciplines:

Organic Chemistry: Study of basic and novel transformation and organic chemical processes of industrial importance based on petroleum and other organic chemical materials; new modes of separation and isolation of active intermediates and monomers; catalytic reactions; metal coordination chemistry.

Catalysis: Heterogeneous catalysts based on metals, metal oxides and molecular sieves; evaluation, characterisation and development of catalysts; studies of physical structure of catalysts and relation to activity and specificity.

Chemical Physics: Studies in surface activity including detergency, wetting and adhesion; study of surface and interphases using modern surface analytical techniques; preferential adsorption, desorption, extraction and membrane-based separation techniques; modification of polymer surface properties; fibre and multifibre studies related to structure and function; gas, liquid effluent treatment related to environmental quality.

Polymer and Material Science: Chemistry and technology of polymerisation; synthesis and characterisation of new polymers and copolymers; filled polymers, polymer blends including blends of natural with synthetic polymers and composites; engineering polymers; technology of synthetic fibres and elastomers; polymer rheology.

Process Development and Engineering: Chemical reaction engineering; process design, modelling and simulation; scale-up processes; separation techniques.

Biology and Toxicology: Microbial and enzymatic degradation, microbial and enzymatic transformation for bulk chemical production; fermentation; enzyme chemistry and technology; culture isolation and typing; industrial toxicology including animal studies.

Analytical Spectroscopy: Development of sensitive analytical techniques for complex organic compounds a polymers using GC, GC-MS, FT-N characterisation of materials by X- and SEM.

Candidates should possess a first c academic background and a docto degree in the areas of chemistry, ph engineering/technology, material science, microbiology, biochemistr toxicology, with demonstrated achievements in research in one o more of the above mentioned area

The Research Centre has excellent facilities for research in many of th above areas and includes FT-NMR, GC-MS, electron microscope, X-Ra and surface characterisation equipm pilot plants and computer facilities. Further additions are being made. It maintains close liaison with Universities, National Laboratories other Research Centres in this cou

The openings at the Research Cen for all levels. The candidates deper ing on the qualifications, experienc and accomplishments will be place

Rs. 1600-75-1750-100-2450/-
Rs. 1300-60-1600-75-1750-100-2
Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1780/-
Rs. 800-50-1450/-

Minimum emoluments in each of t scales would be Rs. 2680 = 20/-, Rs. 2327 = 70/-, Rs. 1907 = 30/- a Rs. 1555 = 20/- respectively. Over and above the total emoluments w also offer liberal fringe and retirements benefits.

AGE LIMIT: 35 years as on 31.12. for the scale of Rs. 800-1450/- & 40 years for the scale of Rs. 1600-2450/-, Rs. 1300-2050/- and Rs. 1100-1780/-.

GENERAL: Specifications may als relaxed for exceptionally suitable candidates. Requirements of exper is relaxable for SC/ST candidates b two years and age limit by five yea

Candidates meeting the requiremen may send typed bio-data indicating full particulars about qualifications experience, age, publications, posi held and current emoluments to th Senior Manager (Personnel), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, P.O. Petrochemicals, Dist. Vadodara-391 346 (Gujarat) within 20 days.

Candidates employed in Central/St Semi-Government/Public Sector Undertakings should apply through proper channel. Only Indian Nationals need apply.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ered rewards of Rs 5,000 to any who elp in their re-arrest. Large crowds d in front of the posters at every but the next day it was discovered that red of the ones at busy Paona Bazar, ones to have been pasted at eye- d been removed.

andestine Links: Explaining the sup- r the underground Chief Minister g Keishing told INDIA TODAY: "This atural in a small society which has d closeted for years." He also admit- a sizeable section of Imphal's poli- had links with the underground but re to exclude his own Congress(I) y such involvement. Intelligence re- however, have it that such involve- ts across party lines as in Manipur ficials also often yield to pressures e underground and promise to offer stly in terms of money. A document rmy's possession shows Mangi Babu n officer of the Electricity Depart- ffering the PLA eastern region his for reservation of "one-third of the budget of 1981-82 for your organi- "

common knowledge that contrac- overnment jobs have to earmark a of their bills for the underground d the money to keep the organi- going. For instance, with Beijing creasingly reluctant to maintain the arms to Indian rebels, they have to se mostly from the Kachin dent Army of Burma who receive plies from Bangkok via Rangoon. aps the only tangible result of the presence in Manipur has been the of the scene of insurgency from the the hills, from areas dominated by eis to those controlled by tribals, Nagas and Kukis. This has also been done for clear tactical re- s the hills offer a better meeting for the PLA and the NSCN. The Meitei- d People's Revolutionary Party of eak (PREPAK), however, still con- remain in the valley though today it ess consequence following the arrest r leaders and the fact that the ation suffered an erosion in support senseless acts of murder and looting its members indulged themselves.

t Support: The PLA on the other ntinues to be a well-knit body, led by Kunjabehari Singh, the only rained leader who has so far escaped lled or arrested. The army estimates ngth of the PLA hard core to be 50 but it could well be, and perhaps more. And there can be no exact nt of the number of sympathisers is commonly acknowledged, provide illa movement with its real support. nce, after intense combing operations the army has returned empty handed though all the while its targets lay hidden inside ponds, breathing through thin bamboo funnels.

It is today clear to the army in Manipur that while it can be effective as a law-keeping force, it cannot root out the outlaw forces. Last fortnight, a brigadier told a village headman at Singhjemai: "If you feel that normal life is being affected by our raids and searches, then you should see that your people do not shelter extremists." The headman remained silent, but the army has also come to realise that if it is not to alienate a whole lot of people then it should cover the bitter pill with sugar coating; at present it is organising huge open air markets, selling goods ranging from sugar to cosmetics, at places which have undergone the long combings. People turn up in large numbers at these shows, buy a lot, but it is anybody's guess as to whether the exercises lead to any change of heart.

The tense stalemate drags on. Discontent is bound to mount—the educated unemployed, for instance, now number overone lakh—and might find expression in PLA slogans. The dominant feeling among the Manipuris is that they have always been neglected by Delhi. As Keishing asked: "What did Delhi do between 1947 and 1972 (when Manipur became a state) to make things better for our people. All they did was to dump inefficient officials to rule us and even today we are burdened with such bureaucrats whose counsel we are forced to accept." Keishing said that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had promised to see that a better quality of officers were posted in Manipur. But these can hardly bring about a radical change when there is such a great credibility gap between Imphal and Delhi.

—SUMANTA SEN in Imphal

TAMIL NADU

Communal Clash

IT WAS an event that had long been predicted and widely feared in Kanyakumari the sensitive district lying at the southern-most tip of India. Last fortnight, the district saw one of the worst communal clashes in Tamil Nadu. Six persons died and 21 others were seriously injured on March 1 when police opened fire upon Christian fishermen who had allegedly clashed with pilgrims during the Mandaikkad temple festival.

The cause of the clash was a war of loudspeakers between the Hindu Seva Sangam at the temple and Christian fishermen at Saint Louisa's shrine which is 300 feet away from the Mandaikkad temple. As the noise from both loudspeakers reached a crescendo, police intervened; but a mob of Christian fishermen reportedly went on a rampage, burning and looting.

Communal Tension: The police opened fire killing six fishermen. The bodies of the six victims, covered with black cloth and bedecked with flower garlands, were given a burial by Bishop Arockiasamy, the head of 350,000 Latin Catholics and the spiritual head of the Christians of the district, before thousands of mourners.

Kanyakumari district has been a volcano of communal tension during the past three months. It is the only district in Tamil Nadu where the Hindus are lower than the Christians. The simmering animosity between the communities started some time back when the Christians made a claim that there was a cross on the Vivekananda Rock long before Swami Vivekananda came to

The six victims of police firing: simmering tension

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The Voice is back!

Ghazal maestro Ghulam Ali sings for you.

The incomparable Ghulam Ali now stamps his greatness on this new set of ghazals. In this superb multitrack recording, **Live Concert—Volume I**, Ghulam Ali brings to vibrant life the inspired lyrics of Masroor Anwar, Adeem Hashmi, Obaidullah Aleem and Dagh Dehlavi. And there is a surprising bonus. An enchanting Punjabi geet from the facile pen of Muslam Avesi.

There are four ghazals in this five-song album—Ham Ko Kiske Gham Ne Mara (Lyricist : Masroor Anwar); Faasle Aese Bhi Honge Yeh Kabhi... (Lyricist : Adeem Hashmi); Kuchh Din To Baso Meri Ankhon... (Lyricist : Obaidullah Aleem); Tumhare Khat Men Naya Ek... (Lyricist : Dagh Dehlavi). The Punjabi geet, Nit De Vichhore Saada Sukh Chain Kholeya..., has lyrics by Muslam Avesi.

Each number is a gem, dazzlingly presented by the supreme master of the ghazal. And Ghulam Ali was never in better voice.

Add this new set to the other Ghulam Ali gems in your collection—'The best of Ghulam Ali' and 'The latest, the best'.

Available on HMV Stereo LP and Musicassette.

HTC-GCI-4590-1

The best entertainment from HMV

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

kumari. Only a few months back, ervices had to be stopped between vekananda Memorial and the sea- because of friction between fishermen etakers of the memorial.

top it all, the 1981 census came out startling fact: there had been a 2 per rop in the Hindu population of kumari district. The Hindus of the now claim that Christians form 52 t of the total population of the Added to this, there is a general that in this district of backward nities there have been a lot of con- s recently. All this came to a boil the Hindu Resurgence Unity ence at Nagercoil in Kanyakumari in February.

nsequences: Bishop Arockiasamy DIA TODAY that the RSS vowed at their conference at Nagercoil to finish all the Christians in the district. The Bishop also alleged that the RSS had infiltrated the police force. According to him, the police opened fire at Mandaikkad on innocent devotees praying at the shrine. They did not resort to any lathi charge, tear-gas or firing in the air as a warning. Said Father Sebastian Fernando, a young priest at the shrine, with bitterness: "It was a massacre of the innocents." According to Father Fernando the fishermen who had gathered for the evening mass were fired upon in the darkness.

At the Mandaikkad Bhagavathi temple, its Superintendent, R. Padmanabha Pillai, said that the pilgrims, mainly from Kerala, had stopped coming for the festival after the firing. This has badly affected the businesses of those who had temporarily put up thatched sheds near the temple. Pillai also said: "The daily collection in the temple *hundi* used to be about Rs 12,000 during last year's festival, but this year, in four days, we have hardly got Rs 10,000."

Said R. Chandrasekharan Pillai, the secretary of the Hindu Seva Sangam: "This was a premeditated, brutal assault on our temple by the Christians." R.C. Pillai said that the Christians want Kanyakumari to be rechristened 'Kanyamary'. The Tamil Nadu Government has ordered a magisterial inquiry into the police firing by the subcollector of Thuckalay. But Bishop Arockiasamy is demanding a judicial inquiry. At present, Kanyakumari district remains tense. All educational institutions have been closed and both the communities involved have resorted to a poster war.

—SREEDHAR PILLAI

LEVISION

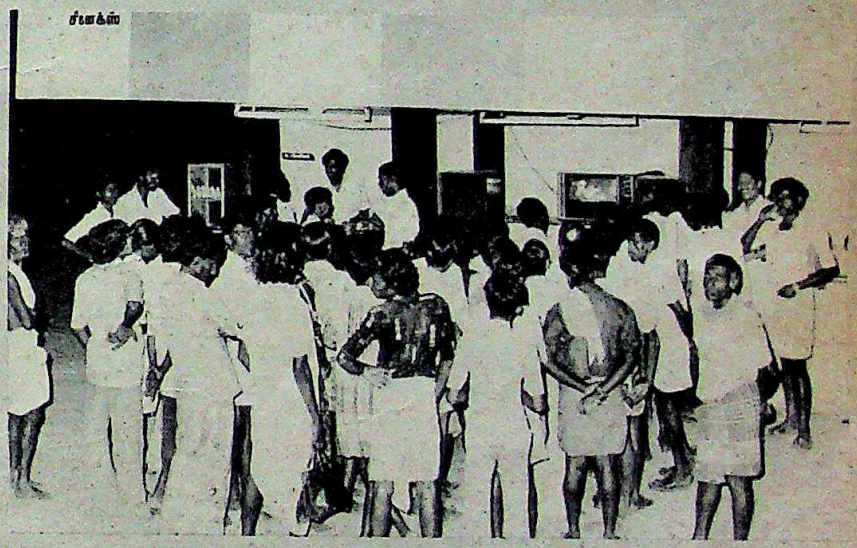
oloured View

AMERICAN TV films. The Muppet show. Live ball-by-ball telecast of cricket matches. vertisements for the latest electronic dgets from Japan. And all in sparkling lour on television screens in India. fore colour TV comes to the country ficially, people in Tirunelveli, a small wn in Tamil Nadu, are glued to the ot box' watching programmes beamed m Colombo, Sri Lanka, every day m 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The transmitter is only 160 km away d Sri Lanka's colour TV transmission pavahini makes it easily to the Tamil adu coastline over the sea. The range of e 20 kw transmitter located 2,500m ove sea level, is 200 km, so that the ception is very clear. The programmes amed by Rupavahini are in Sinhalese, mil and English—there is at least one ur of Tamil daily.

Apart from the spectaculars impor- from the West, Carnatic music pro- mmes and Tamil films are also shown. st fortnight, a two-year-old Tamil film *ili Kizhame Vritham* was shown. thused Ilango, a tea-shop owner: hey are even showing song sequences m the latest Kamalahasan and jinikant movies and that too in col- r." And according to Rajendra, a stu- nt, the live telecast of the first Test tween Sri Lanka and England was "out this world".

High Sales: The English pro- mmes are all American TV shows. The uppets had street urchins squealing in delight as they watched them in roadside tea stalls. The enticing displays of electronic gadgetry had the more sophisticated in thrall. Understandably, dealers all over the town are reporting boom sales with about 100 black-and-white sets being sold every day. In a week, 22 Weston Electroniks colour TV sets were sold.



Crowds viewing Rupavahini programmes: lively and entertaining

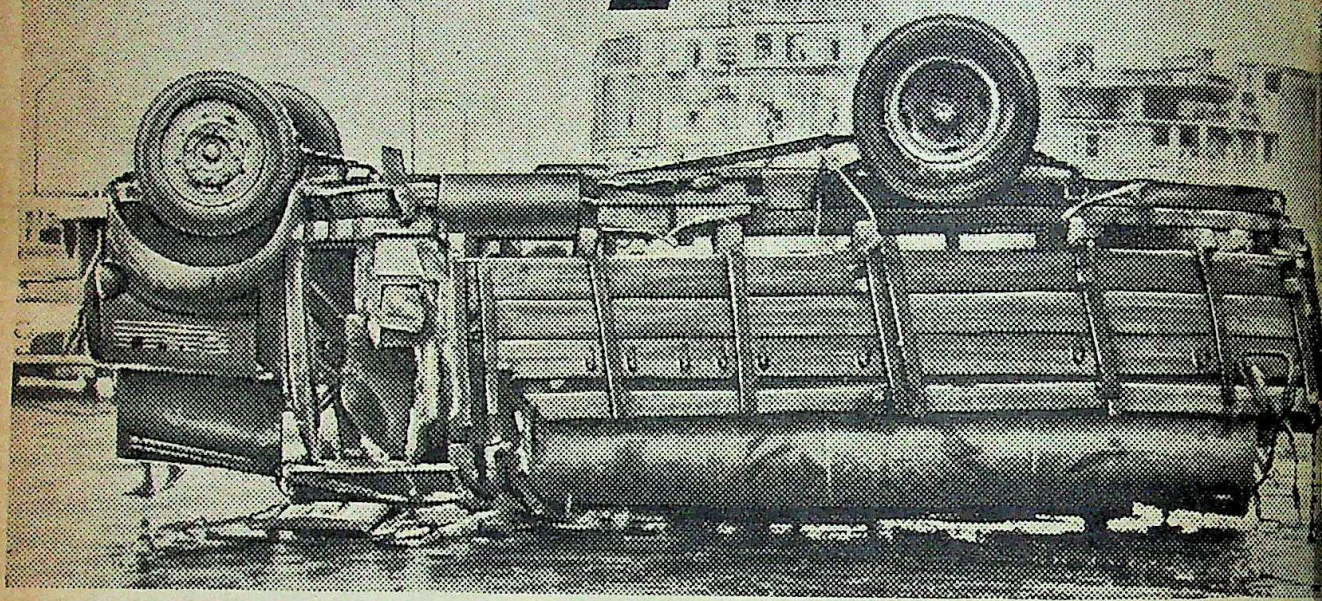
There is an acute shortage of booster antennae. The selling price of a black-and-white set including the booster antenna is Rs 5,400. A colour set goes for as much as Rs 20,500. Said a TV dealer: "All top TV manufacturers in India are dashing to Tirunelveli. Even then demand far out-strips supply." The reason is obvious; said Vijay Singh, a local businessman: "Compared to the insipid programmes churned out by Doordarshan Madras, Rupavahini is lively, entertaining and technically outstanding."

The local Tamil newspapers have started publishing Rupavahini programmes. In Trivandrum, the Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (Keltron) has announced that its sets are able to receive signals from Sri Lanka. Says Balan Nambiar, marketing manager of Keltron, Trivandrum: "The transmission has been checked at a few locations in and around Trivandrum. In high-lying areas with a tall booster antenna the reception is clear." Others, however, condemn the reception as too snowy. But people in Trivandrum are fitting booster antennae to their colour sets to see if they too can watch the fun. —SREEDHAR PILLAI in Tirunelveli

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

If only...



Instead of regrets, may we suggest prevention.

In India every year 20,000 people die and over a lakh more are injured in road accidents. Statistics fail to convey the pain and the ordeal of these accident victims nor do they reveal how each accident affects our economy.

Clients won't wait for a lorry to get repaired. A car out of commission means so much inconvenience. A damaged vehicle can be repaired. What can one do about a leg that has to be cut off? Accidents bring death, incapacity, dependance on charity and invariably loss of business and earning capacity.

The sad part of it all is that most road accidents are preventable. They can be foreseen and their damage potential minimised.

Make Loss Prevention a way of life. At home, on the road, at the factory and office. We, at LPA, are committed to the prevention and minimisation of losses. But we can only offer our help. You must act.

Prevent losses; promote prosperity.

LPA

सुरक्षीच समृध्दये

LOSS PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF INDIA LT

(Sponsored by the General Insurance Industry) Warden House, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay 400 001.

CASLPA-

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TAKA

t Among The Pigeons

IF YOU can't lick the press, join them. Gundu Rao, Karnataka's ebullient chief minister, who once told the press to go drown themselves in the Arabian Sea, seems to have taken e seriously after the Fourth Estate ly surfaced to attack him. Last Rao hustled through a bill in the embly formalising the Government r of *Samyukta Karnataka,* one of t Kannada newspapers, published ously from Bangalore and Hubli. les in Bangalore fear that because ke-over, Rao has muscled his way lace where the angels themselves ar to tread and is likely to surpass l in his dealings with newspapers. hard-hitting editorial *The Times Of* served: "A government-controlled er is a contradiction in terms, unless rnment is so liberal that it makes no

alkrishna: denying interference

to control it. The Karnataka ment cannot make any such claim. du Rao is known to be intolerant of even in newspapers which are not nt on him for their survival. *a Karnataka* is therefore likely to want of credibility."

Gopalkrishna, its cherubic editor, nies any government interference in content and, in fact, praises Rao for his hands off the newspaper. Said ave had no bar or hindrance while editorials and some of my pieces en highly critical of the chief minis- Gopalkrishna's refutations are to with more than a pinch of salt. He ointed at Rao's behest as he is the to keep the paper well under the rty's belt. Gopalkrishna has always o's protégé. Interestingly, the chief worked under him as a reporter in a based newspaper, *Shakthi.*

Bargain: In taking over the sick newspaper on 'humanitarian grounds', however, Rao seems to have bitten off more than he can chew. While he could boast of reinstating 200 employees who had been thrown out of jobs when the Bangalore edition of the paper was shut down for 10 months in 1980, the fact remains that ever since Rao passed an ordinance last August taking over its management, the paper has been steadily sinking. The monthly losses are estimated to be Rs 45,000 and no amount of government advertisements seems to be boosting its flagging circulation which has fallen from 15,000 to 8,000. Last month the Government reportedly pumped in more than Rs 7 lakh worth of advertisements. Everyday for the past six months, three of the paper's six pages have carried government advertisements.

Even Prime Minister Indira Gandhi seemed to be against the idea of a government take-over early this year when she visited the state. At a press conference, when one of the editors praised Rao for his actions, she curtly replied that it was strange that while the press wantonly criticised the Government when it fell sick, it still clamoured for its aid. To a direct question—whether she approved of government-run newspapers—Mrs Gandhi replied: "I don't think it's a good idea." Thereupon, the beam that had lit up Rao's face through the better part of the conference seemed suddenly to disappear.

Nobody's Baby: He will certainly need all the luck to dig himself and the paper out of the mire in which it has got bogged down. Ever since the paper was launched 47 years ago, it has had 'teething troubles'. It was initially run by the Lok Shikshana Trust of which the sole trustee was R.R. Diwakar, a Gandhian and former Union minister. Because it incurred a staggering loss of approximately Rs 60 lakh, he sold it to Karnataka Patrika Private Limited in 1974. This company was floated by M.Y. Ghorpade, a former finance minister of Karnataka, at the same time. Several people connected with the trust had filed a suit in a district court questioning the sale of the paper by Diwakar. Three years later, when Ghorpade found he was not able to manage it, he sold it to H.R. Basavaraj, a former MP. The Hubli edition of the paper continued to make profits while the Bangalore edition incurred astounding losses, and Basavaraj was forced to close it down, putting 200 workers out of employment.

When the employees appealed to the Government through the Karnataka Union of Working Journalists, the latter asked the Charity Commissioner (who had been appointed by a district court) to have its publication resumed; this was 10 months after the edition's closure. But with the promulgation of the government ordinance, the commissioner has been replaced by a senior revenue official, designated administrator. Adding to Rao's problems, the bill provides for government management initially for a period of two years, extendable to five years. The take-over is now being challenged in the High Court by former employees of the newspaper. With the entire issue undecided, it is clear that even if Rao did harbour ulterior motives, he would have his work cut out for him if he tried to manoeuvre the paper to meet his own ends.

—RAJ CHENGAPPA

BIHAR

Unbridged Gap

THE SCENE at Patna airport on March 2 was uncomfortably reminiscent of another a few weeks earlier at Hyderabad airport. Then, Rajiv Gandhi had spurned T. Anjiah's welcoming charade. In Patna, Bihar Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra squirmed under the lash of Mrs Gandhi's tongue, as she stormed her way through masses of unruly admirers on arrival. "*Chup raho*! What is all this *tamasha?*" roared Mrs Gandhi as she rejected the red carpet, stepped briskly into a helicopter and winged her way to the outskirts of Patna to inaugurate the world's longest bridge over the Ganga, named after Mahatma Gandhi, as yet incomplete. The fact that Mrs Gandhi was asked to inaugurate an unfinished bridge is revealing of the progress sycophancy has made in India.

It was ironic that Mishra's strenuous efforts to ensure a rousing welcome for his leader brought the storm on his head. The show had been organised with typical crowd-gathering ruthlessness—half-ripe wheat mowed down, state buses and trains specially run to fetch villagers, ministers and officials making aerial surveys. As the great day approached, the Government announced a public holiday in four districts to ensure that all went off well. Mishra, who hardly does anything without consulting a pandit, even ignored the advice of his resident astrologer and went, garlands in hand, to the airport.

But the resident astrologer was right. Along with Mrs Gandhi, Rajiv and Sonia Gandhi were three Central ministers from Bihar known for their opposition to the chief minister. This was not the first time that Mrs

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

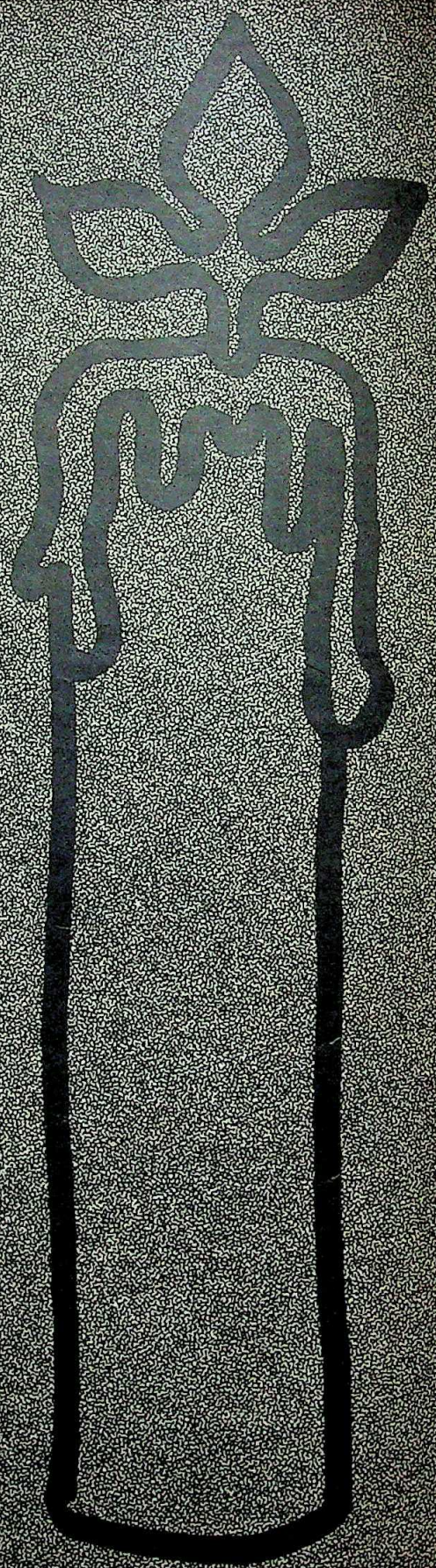
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

On your birthday give the earth a present– Plant a tree

A plant makes the earth richer, makes your world prettier, makes Nature smile on you with rain.

And if you have no place for a tree use a pot for your plant. Light up your birthday with the fresh breath of Nature. Let your children too cherish this thought.

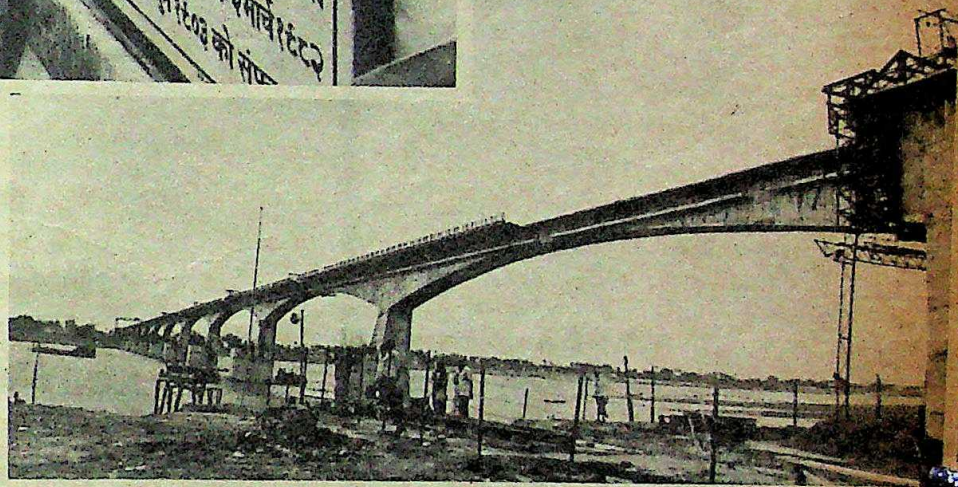
Space donated by
Bata India Limited
Created by Clarion
on their Silver Jubilee



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

andhi inaugurating the Mahatma bridge (above) and the incomplete of the bridge: a premature opening



had scolded her partymen, but her outburst against the mob in general gineering Youth Congress(I) wor particular gave a much-needed shot arm to anti-Mishra dissidents, es on the eve of the crucial budget of the state legislature.

layed Construction: Unruly crowds ot the only irritants; according to Mrs Gandhi was displeased with the state Government had taken nearly e to bring the 5.575 km bridge near ion. She had laid its foundation in 970, and the bridge was to be com by 1978. But, apparently, the con and the officials concerned took full ge of the escalation clause in the t and the cost soared from the orig 23 crore to Rs 47.77 crore at present. crore is still to be spent to convert it our-lane highway. The penalty clause ame contract was, it seems, con y ignored.

wonder then that opposition lea med it a "farce" and a "hoax", and prime minister pointedly remarked: gh the bridge is still incomplete I am to inaugurate it." An embarrassed announced that only two of the 46 needed to be finished and that the would be opened to the public by 19. Mishra added: "The inaugural ny had to be done today as our able prime minister was not available next 20 days. Moreover, we wanted supreme leader should set her pious the bridge first before anybody else. se the sanctity of the inauguration have gone."

e chief minister went on to explain the reasons for the delay. He cited the structural failure of a well, scarcity of cement for about a year and the gale of 1979 in which three launching gantries were damaged. He rounded off his plea with the usual side-swipe at the Janata government, saying that the construction work suffered immensely from 1977 to 1980 as there seemed to have been little initiative on the part of the then government.

Retorting, Karpoori Thakur of the Lok Dal, a former chief minister and leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Assembly, described the hasty inauguration as unprecedented, adding that even the leader who performed the opening ceremony could not cross the bridge. Thakur charged that over Rs 1 crore had been spent on the March 2 show. Ramakant Jha, chairman of the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation, said that over 250 state buses conveyed people to the function as private buses and taxis were on strike. The state Congress(I) hired eight special trains and the state Government paid Rs 50,000 as compensation for 50 acres of damaged crops. Said Thakur: "The loss in production can never be compensated."

Debatable Feat: However, Mishra has kept his word to inaugurate the bridge before the end of March. Public Works Minister Y.P. Yogesh claimed that the inauguration symbolised the Mishra Government's determination to get things done on time and change the socio-economic face of Bihar. The chief minister quoted a research report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research and asserted that the bridge would swell the economy of Bihar by 12 per cent. Ministers and officials described the bridge as an engineering feat.

Experts disagree. Said Dr B.P. Sinha, former chairman-cum-managing director of the Bihar State Construction Corporation: "The world knows that if Indian engineers had adopted a third-generation construction technology the bridge would have been only one-fourth its present length." At present, only five of the 46 spans are in water. Another problem is the traffic explosion the state captial will grapple with. R.L. Bawa, chief town planner, had prepared a blueprint for traffic patterns as early as 1970, but four committees have been unable to come to a decision. Said Bawa: "Even a proposal to have a 'transport nagar' at the end of the bridge to ease traffic pressure on Patna has not come through."

Doomsday voices are not lacking. Said Mahadeo Chand, former member of the Central Road Advisory Committee: "Before opening the bridge the Government should have constructed at least seven overbridges in Patna and one express highway in north Bihar but nothing has been done. All our pleas in the past were ignored and now the doom has come." Mishra, who never tires of making announcements, said that steps were being taken to check the traffic explosion. However, the chief minister must dispose of other embarrassments first, such as the shame of his beloved leader's tongue-lashing at Patna airport.

—FARZAND AHMED

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The General Industrial Society Limited established its roots in Chandernagore and steadily it branched out.

GIS: Originally incorporated in Paris as "Société Générale Industrielle De Chandernagore (Société Anonyme)"

It all began in 1892 when the first Jute Mill was set up at Gondalpara in the French Colony of Chandernagore. The Company's philosophy of developing backward areas continued over the years when it diversified with Cotton Mills manufacturing cotton, viscose staple and other man made fibre yarns at Champdani. Later, Arun Jute Twine & Rope Factory at Vizianagram, A.P. manufacturing a variety of ropes & twines. was acquired. And the saga of growth continues with their new project "The North India Spinning Mills".

The project is located in the notified backward area of Akbarpur in Sangrur District in Punjab. In the first phase 15,840 spindles will be set up for manufacturing yarn from all types of man-made fibres at an estimated cost of Rs. 818 lacs. In the second year another 9160 spindles are envisaged bringing the total number of spindles in this unit to 25,000. The outlook for GIS is one of continuing profitability.

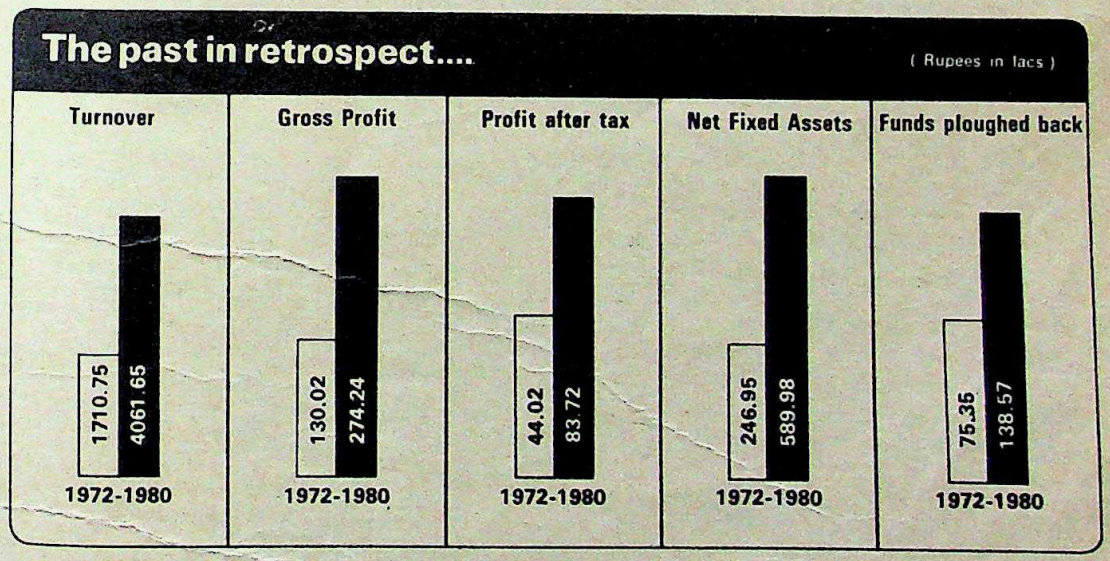
General Industrial Society's reputation for quality goods is reflected in its export market, which has steadily been expanding. Direct exports made by the Company over the last eight years totals Rs 3354 lacs.

General Industrial Society has steadily paid dividends every year without fail for over a quarter of a century, which is a measure of its economic strength and stability. For Equity Shareholders an investment of Rs 1000/- made in 1973 in 100 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each has increased to 360 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each in 1981 aggregating to approximately Rs 7200/-, based on the current market quotation of Rs 20/-. The same investment has in addition brought in Rs 2,184/- by way of dividends to the shareholders which means that the investment has grown by nearly ten times within a decade.

With this excellent past performance, GIS looks to the future with optimism.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



THE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LIMITED

Regd. Office : 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700 001

Reputation built on creditable performance.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand dare seize the fire?"

—*The Tiger, William Blake*

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The tiger— awe-inspiring, savagely beautiful creature of the wilds. Once hunted by every man with a gun, the tiger is today an endangered species.

Just a five-hour drive from the famous temples at Khajuraho is Bandhavgarh, kingdom of the white tiger. The Bandhavgarh National Park is one of the reserves protected under 'Project Tiger', and is the one place in the world where you can be certain of seeing one. Here, you can track a tiger on elephant back— maybe even spot one at five paces!

Once a royal game reserve, it was in this valley surrounded by forested hills that the Maharaja of Rewa discovered the first white tiger.

The White Tiger Lodge offers excellent accommodation, from where you can see hornbills, golden orioles, blossom-headed parakeets, partridges and sunbirds.

Drive out in a jeep at dawn, and watch the wildlife gather around a waterhole— bison, panther, sambar, barking deer and wild boar.

Visit the Bandhavgarh Fort, situated atop the plateau dominating the Park. There are also numerous caves with prehistoric inscriptions and drawings.

BANDHAVGARH

MADHYA PRADESH

The very heart of India.

Useful Information

Bandhavgarh is 210 kms from Khajuraho and 212 kms from Jabalpur, which are the nearest airports.
The nearest railhead is Umaria, 30 kms away.
There are regular bus services to Satna, Rewa, Shahdol and Umaria.
Accommodation is available at the White Tiger Lodge.

For reservations, contact:
Executive Assistant to the Managing Director,
M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation,
Gangotri, 5th Floor, T T Nagar, Bhopal 462003.
Telephone: 62173, 63552. Telex: 0705-275

Suggested tourist circuit— Khajuraho–Bandhavgarh.

Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation, Gangotri, T T Nagar, Bhopal 462003

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Bharat Bijlee believes in this philosophy. Take an example. The first electronic lift built in the country was an "Olympus" — completely designed and manufactured by Bharat Bijlee. And whether we're carrying out tests on its printed circuit board with a sophisticated digital multimeter or carrying out lift performance tests on site, there's no compromise on quality. That's so with all our products. Not just lifts, motors, transformers, ventilation equipment and mine accessories too.

Bharat Bijlee, a private sector company, represents 35 years of continuous development, backed by Siemens know-how. Today, we're poised for multi-dimensional growth. Manufacturing and marketing high technology products. Custom-engineered for tomorrow.

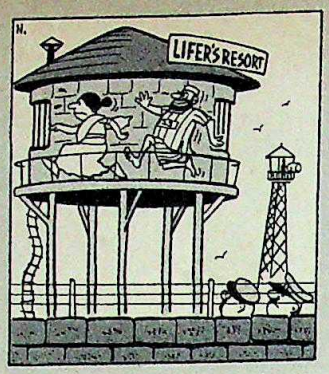
Bharat Bijlee Limited, Bombay 400 025.

Sista's-BB-958/81 A

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

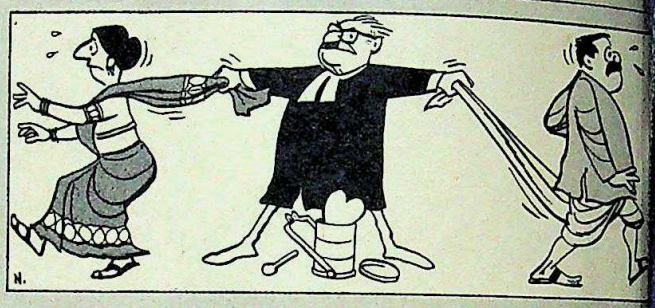
COMFORT BEHIND BARS



■ In spite of Bhagalpur and Tihar jail, enlightened minds elsewhere in the country are making determined efforts to prove the power of mercy that droppeth from heaven. The hill state of Himachal Pradesh boasts of such a mind in the person of Sat Mahajan, minister for jails. He feels that lifers condemned to twiddle their thumbs in cold, lonely cells ought to have a break at least once a year. To this effect he has had a suite constructed in the district jail in Nahan. Here, the lifers will be allowed to spend some time with their spouses.

Understandably, the plan was vehemently opposed by other officials with the reactionary ideas so detrimental to progress. Mahajan bashed on regardless, and the new apartment in the jail is a cosy retreat with an attached bathroom and a kitchen. On the delicate issue of surrounding this 'Mo Repos' with high walls and barbed wire, the Department of Prisons is yet to take a decision. Other issues include the duration of the spouse's stay and her or his expenses. These will, no doubt, be sorted out in time and perhaps two- three- and four- star comforts will be added on later.

COUNSEL IN THE COURT



■ A long time ago, a husband and wife decided never to have anything more to do with each other. As this entailed running the gamut of a series of courts before the sacred knot could be finally untied, the couple got down to it in right earnest and the case finally got as high as the Supreme Court. But suddenly, after sage advice from a Supreme Court judge and friends, the couple decided to come together again.

There was, however, a last minute problem. The husband did not want to be the first to suggest a compromise to the wife. The wife did not want to be the first to suggest a compromise to the husband. Each insisted that the other should come to him or her as a supplicant and all would be forgiven.

Full marks to the Supreme Court justice for breaking this impasse. Emulating Solomon of old, he ordered them both to go to his chambers at the same time together and to sort things out. The only other stipulation was that the tearful reunion be finished with by lunch-time. And sure enough, the husband and wife came out of the chamber arm-in-arm.

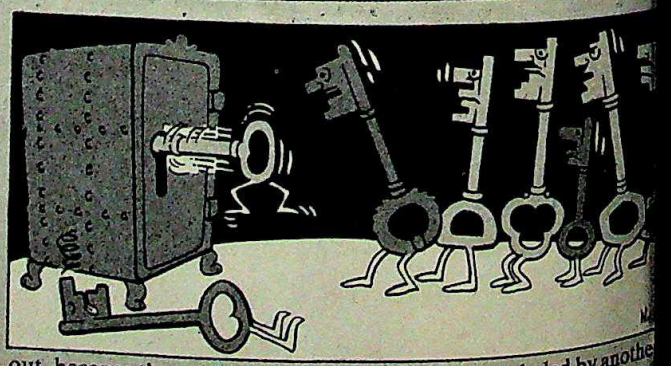
AERO-ENTERTAINERS

■ International airlines and quite a few national ones provide in-flight entertainment for their grateful customers. It appears that Indian Airlines is going one up on them by putting on shows at the end of flights.

An air-liner had landed at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, last month. As is usual, the stewardess asked the passengers in her sweetly, professional voice to "deplane. The passengers, ever willing to shake themselves loose from the cramped confines of the plane obliged her by queuing up obediently before the door, only to discover that there was no ladder.

This was when the end-of-flight entertainment began. The chief of the cabin staff began a long, and clearly audible, conversation with one of the stewardesses, explaining that he would jump down to the ground and gallantly break his fall with his strong arm. The proposition was coyly—and, it seemed, reluctantly—rejected. For 15 minutes the man pressed his suit, the lady demurred, and the passengers alternated grins with curses. Eventually, the ladder came, and the soap opera finished there. But no doubt Indian Airlines will continue the serial in later flights.

BABUS IN SUSPENSE



■ Alexander the Great, it is reported, once broke down and wept because he had no more countries to explore and conquer. He would not have said that if he knew of the mystery that has the bureaucrats of Writers' Building in Calcutta tense with suspense.

In the chief secretary's room a huge iron safe squats in one corner, concealing untold documents and, perhaps, the elixir of life. Not surprisingly, the babus want to get their grubby hands on the contents, but there is one slight hitch—the key of the safe, manufactured by Chubb of England, has been missing for over a decade now. So the elixir has remained untasted all these years.

It is not as if the denizens of West Bengal's administrative centre have not tried to get it open. Four times have gangs of locksmiths assailed the cold iron and four times have they been repulsed, defeated. The use of acetylene torches is ruled out, because that would boil the elixir out of existence. As the West Bengal Government prepared to sally forth for the fifth time, last month, led by another gang of locksmiths, the babus were doing even less work than usual.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

ed bathroom an
the delicate iss
ng this 'Mo
gh walls and ba
Department
o take a decisio
include the d
pouse's stay an
nses. These wi
orted out in tim
two- three- an
forts will be a

unch-time. An
he husband an
of the chamber

aining that h
down to th
lantly break h
rong arm. Th
s coyly—and,
tantly—rejecte
the man presse
y demurred, an
alternated gri
ntually, the lad
the soap oper
But no doub
will continu
er flights.

led by anothe
iths, the babu
less work th

MARCH 31, 19

Behind every pair of good jeans
there is a famous label

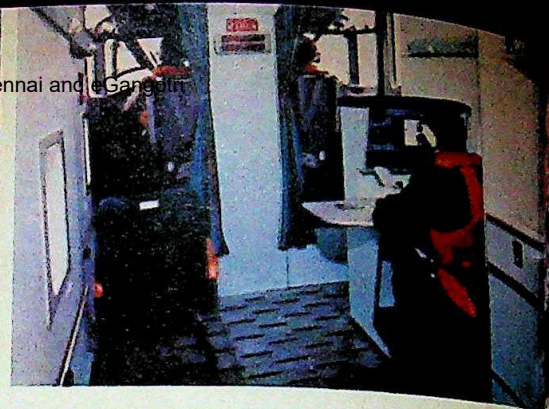
AVIS

AVIS®
JEANS
THE TOUGH ONES

Manufactured & Marketed by:
AVIS INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.
Sales Office 2/60, Kirti Nagar Warehousing
Scheme, New Delhi 110 015. Phone: 5310 13
Cable TROUSER Telex: 31 – 2895 AVIS IN

CC-0. Inst

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



MULTI-ROLE SKYVAN

Light Transport Aircraft

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The dependable all~purpose light ransport with built~ n cost~effectiveness.

Shorts Skyvan is unique among light nsport aircraft.

Not only is it the largest airplane in its ss, but its specially designed square-ction fuselage gives it a range of lifting pabilities and role versatility unique in e light aircraft field.

In service with civil and military erations in 30 countries, Skyvans are day flying in an amazing variety of roles ranging from up-country freighting to the id-air recovery of rocket-borne xperiments for NASA, and including; VIP ansport, passenger-liner, air ambulance, aratrooping, aerial survey, police duties, ineral exploration, mail deliveries, troop ansport and search and rescue erations.

With its weight-lifting capacity any job quiring air transport is a job for Skyvan. can carry up to 22 passengers in airline omfort, can lift two tons of virtually any pe of freight, can accommodate a Land over, can fly with its full-width rear door open to take extra long loads, and can convert easily from one role to the other or operate in the combined freight/passeng role as conditions require.

Add to this its proven reliability in some of the world's toughest conditions of climate and terrain; its economy of operation, docile handlin characteristics and ability operate from short, unprepared strips and it becomes obvious why Skyvan has been selected by over 40 operators as one the world's most cost-effective transport aircraft.

Skyvan

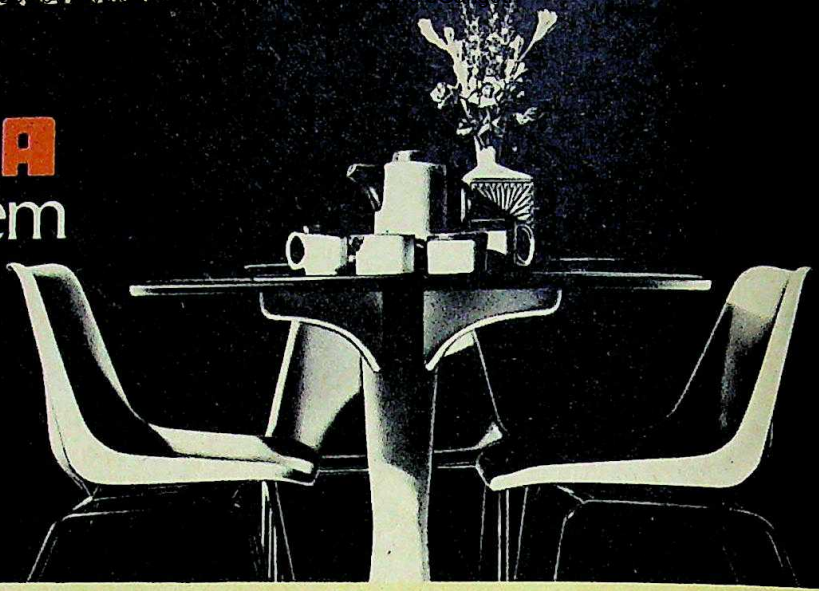
the world's largest light aircra

SHORT BROTHERS LIMITED PO Box 241 Airport Road Belfast BT3 9DZ Northern Ireland
Telephone 0232 58444 Telex 74688 Telegrams Aircraft Belfast
Short Brothers (USA) Inc.
West Coast — 2222 Martin Drive, Suite 255, Irvine, California 92715.
Tel: (714) 955 2330. Telex 910 595 2846.
Washington DC — 1725 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Suite 510 Crystal Square, 2 Arlington Va. 22202 Tel: (703) 920 0404.
Short Brothers (Australia) Pty Ltd, 20 Loftus Street, Sydney 2000, Australia.
Tel: (02) 23 3101. Telex AA 23969.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Now, sit happily ever after!

Introducing MODERNA seating system



Styled on the lines of the world's favourites. Could be your favourite, too!

The seating concept that has taken the world by storm, now comes to India.

Moderna. A whole new exciting way to sit.... in comfort and elegance. In a blaze of colours and a range of superb styles. To complement any mood. To match any decor. Like never before.

Moderna. The functional seating system that looks beautiful. Anywhere. And for years and years.

Not just seats... a seating system

A seating system is a composition, an arrangement. Moderna affords you endless variations in seating composition and arrangement — to match exactly your needs, any needs. And Moderna is flexible. If you change your mind, just re-do the composition the way you have in mind.

Light and tough... very

Moderna shells are made of polypropylene, the wonder material that is the gift of today's technology.

That's what makes Moderna so lightweight and portable. Pick up a stack, carry it around... no aching arms.

And that's how Moderna is so tough. It doesn't chip and doesn't bat an eyelid in the most extreme weather conditions. Even the colours don't fade — ever.

Come-hither looks

Moderna will charm you with its looks. The sleek streamlined shells come in a range of 8 beautiful colours in a rich texturised finish. Blend Moderna with your surroundings. For truly stunning decor!

Sitting comfort

Ergonomics has been used to design Moderna, for maximum seating comfort. Like a specially contoured back rest with natural 'spring-back' quality to give good support and just that little bit of resilience.

Value for money

First, the price. Given Moderna and what it offers, you would find the popular price tags hard to believe.

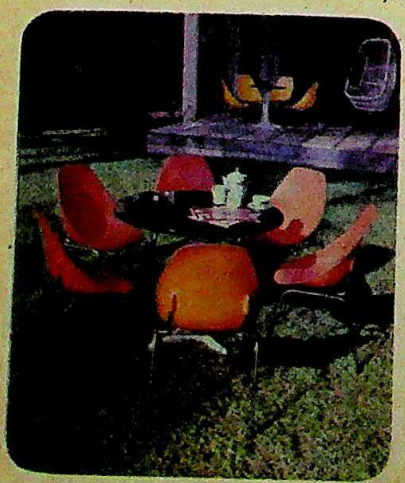
And that's not all. Moderna just doesn't need any looking after. No painting, no polishing. An occasional wash keeps Moderna clean and bright.

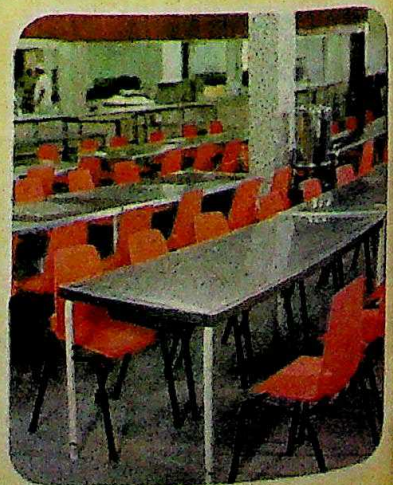
Here, there and everywhere

Moderna is at home anywhere. Perking up your dining table. Brightening up your balcony or lawn. Making waves at the poolside. Waiting in attendance at canteens and lounges. Looking very very important in the board room. You can even use the shells by themselves... on the beach, at a picnic...!

That's Moderna for you. Come, discover its many benefits. And if you'd like to know more about this unique new seating concept, do write in to us. We'd be only too happy to tell you more!

Blow Plast Ltd.
V.I.P. House,
88C Old Prabhadevi Road,
Bombay 400 025.





Moderna occupying pride of place (left) on the lawn (centre) in a board room and (right) in an industrial canteen.

MODERNA—the versatile seating system

Contour Ads-BP-671D/81

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

hildren Of The Forest

INDIA probably has the largest tribal population in the world—close on 50 million. Its tribal policy, however, remains paternalistic and increasingly out of step with the rapidly rising consciousness and aspirations of the Adivasi people. re children of the forest, and the forest ents for them a whole way of life: a a culture, worship, food and other rithal, employment and income. As ation advanced the Adivasis were pu- to the forested hills of Middle India e North-East. These residual tribal nds are now threatened.

aving cleared vast tracts of forests for tion, resettlement, development in- cture, and projects of various de- ons, the authorities are now conscious need for conservation. But the social f the earlier public and private invest- in deforestation, from which others l all the benefits, are being loaded on forest dwellers, who are now regarded rlopers from whom the forests must be cted for the common good.

Exploited Tribals: With development, outsider' has penetrated the tribal nds. Dams, power stations, mines, and aluminium plants, railway and mmunication installations and related hips have brought in skilled workers, eers, managers, administrators, poli- n, traders and supporting services. The has been a very small participant or ciary in all this activity. He has become tsider in his own home—alienated and ted.

Two factors are going to intensify pre- on the tribal. Some 80 per cent of all the ry's mineral wealth is located in the l areas, oil excluded. Tribal lands have acquired by immigrants who work in ule the place. Further, the Himalayan apart, the headwaters and upper ments of most major river systems are in tribal India. The drive to maximise ation and other water resource develop- and tap available hydroelectric poten- will compel construction and submer- e of tribal homelands.

Coupled with the new Forest Bill, 1980, d to come up in Parliament during the nt budget session, the Adivasis fear a e-pronged threat to their identity and hood. And they are readying to resist. If are being cut by tribals in Singhbhum, ported, it is not out of any inherently destructive urge but in agonised protest. If they fell the trees they love, it is because they have no buses or post offices to burn. They resent the 'nationalisation' of their forests and symbolise their defiance of authority by destroying trees. If the tribals of Kolhan in Singhbhum have declared their 'independence', it is an innocently foolish assertion of their free spirit against exploiting officials, contractors and liquor merchants.

Faulty Legislation: The existing Forest Act, 1927, is outdated and new legislation is clearly needed. The new Forest Bill, however, has aroused apprehensions because it leaves it to low-level functionaries, with enhanced discretionary powers, to determine user rights and alleged infringements and to levy penalities. It is a pity that the Bill has been introduced ahead of a new forest policy to replace the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952. In the absence of an amended forest policy that was under consideration a couple of years ago, the new Forest Bill is not anchored in clear-cut policy, despite the broad guidelines written into the Sixth Plan.

In particular, the 'symbiotic relationship, between tribals and other forest dwellers on the one hand and forests on the other, mentioned by the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) (1976), needs to be spelt out in clear and precise terms and enshrined in a national policy resolution. The NCA expressed the view that "employment could be offered as an alternative to rights of user, if forest development is properly organised". It further argued that forest programmes based upon the needs and interests of the people and with their active involvement "at the planning and operational levels" would be acceptable to them "irrespective of their illiteracy or other difficulties". The new Forest Bill, however, treats the forest dweller as a necessary evil rather than as a prime instrument of policy, whether for construction or approved exploitation.

THE TRIBAL has been a very small participant or beneficiary in development. He has become an outsider in his own home—alienated and exploited.

New Developments: Voluntary agencies and activists working in the forests and among the tribes have been holding a series of regional meetings and plan to participate in national fora over the next few weeks to pool ideas and concert action on the Forest Bill and social forestry. This is an important development and illustrates the coming together of grass roots groups in fields as diverse as health, appropriate technology, organisation of the rural poor, and women's rights to inform macro perspectives and priorities. This upthrust from below represents a potential new force. The April meet of forest activists would do well to lay the groundwork for a national forest association that could continue to interact with all authorities, institutions and interests concerned with forests, forest dwellers and the forest economy and bridge the divide between the Government, Non-Gazetted Officers (NGOs) and people.

Every new river valley project is going to be a fight—a law and order problem—unless the Government adopts a policy of setting up catchment area authorities, corresponding to command area authorities, to take care of rehabilitation conservation and development in the upper catchment, upstream of dams. Upper catchment development must be an integral pre-investment programme and cost in all water resource development projects. Likewise, deforestation and displacement in new mineral-industrial complexes within tribal homelands must be imbued with the same approach. Project implementation must include and operate as a trigger for tribal development.

A Central Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission is being established. Are forest departments patterned as of old—necessary in the circumstances—or might these appropriately be restructured and subsumed in the new Commission at Central and state levels and charged with working with the people and forest-dwellers in particular (as technical advisers or extension agents) in a true people's conservation movement?

Tribal India is a tinder-box. Unless wiser and humanistic policies are devised to establish true partnership with the people Middle India and the North-East could go up in flames. There would be no hidden or foreign hand to blame. The writing is on the wall.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

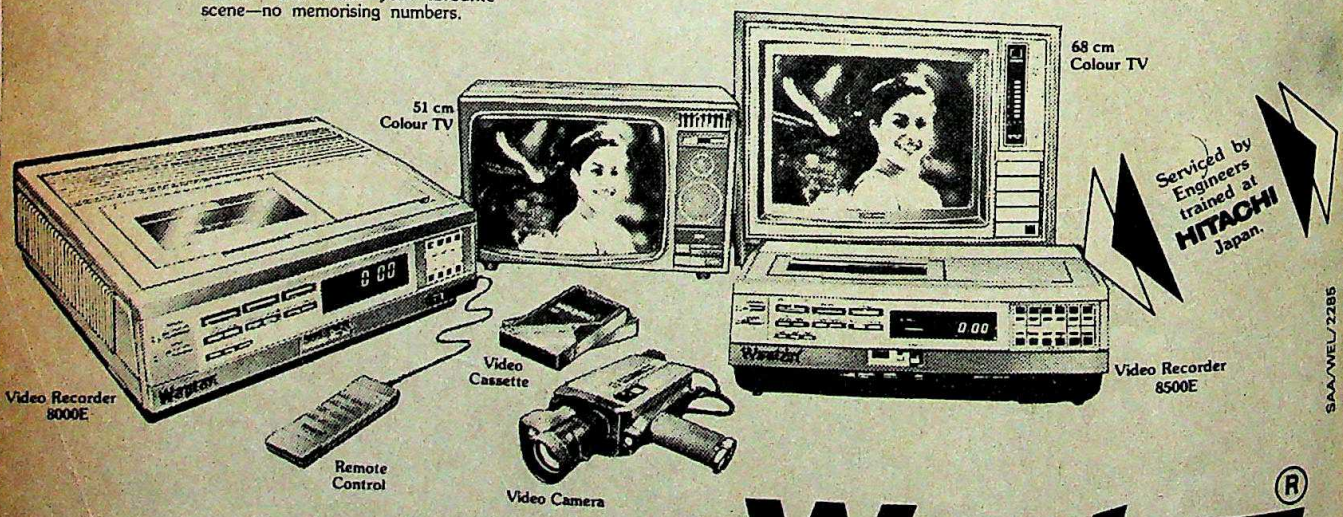
THE WESTON VIDEO RANGE

Perfection in picture clarity.
Perfection in sound quality.
Perfection in technology.
That's the Weston Video Range—complete with a video cassette recorder, a colour TV, a colour video camera and video cassette tapes. The very latest Video System in the world today!

Remote Control—Only Weston offers a Video System with remote control in India.
Visual Search—go backward or fast forward and locate your favourite scene—no memorising numbers.

Feather-touch Control—for effortless operation. Eliminates wear and tear.
Automatic Rewinding—once the tape runs out, it rewinds itself automatically.
Direct Drive—no conventional belt, no wear and tear.
Colour or Black & White—Only Weston offers a total Video System that operates in both.
The ultimate in audio-visual entertainment—Record and re-record your favourite programmes straight off the TV —you can even preset it for automatic recording, while you are away. And play them whenever you want. Or just slip in a pre-recorded tape. Better still, make your own movie—starring your wife and children! No developing and processing!

Ask your Weston dealer for a demonstration!



Weston ®
The electronics people

Weston Electroniks Limited.
Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-110 020.
Phone: 638070 (5 Lines) Telex: 031-2181/4690

Branches : ★ New Delhi ★ Bombay ★ Calcutta ★ Madras ★ Ahmedabad ★ Ambala ★ Amritsar ★ Bangalore ★ Bhopal ★ Chandigarh ★ Dehradun ★ Hyderabad ★ Jaipur ★ Jammu ★ Jullundur ★ Kanpur ★ Lucknow ★ Ludhiana ★ Meerut ★ Patna ★ Pune ★ Saharanpur ★ Srinagar
★ Overseas : HONG KONG

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TOP-FLIGHT TYRES FOR TOP-FLIGHT MEN

Power-Drive

YLON CAR TYRE

OR GREATER
DING COMFORT

- Computer-designed tread: urer grip, greater safety
- Nylon body : 30% extra trength, up to 40% added nileage
- Treadwear indicator : n additional safety feature

deep tread

Power Cushion

NYLON CAR TYRE

THE EXTRA MILEAGE TYRE

- Deeper tread : more rubber—up to 50% extra mileage
- Wider foot print : more mileage, safety
- Arrow head tread design for fuel economy

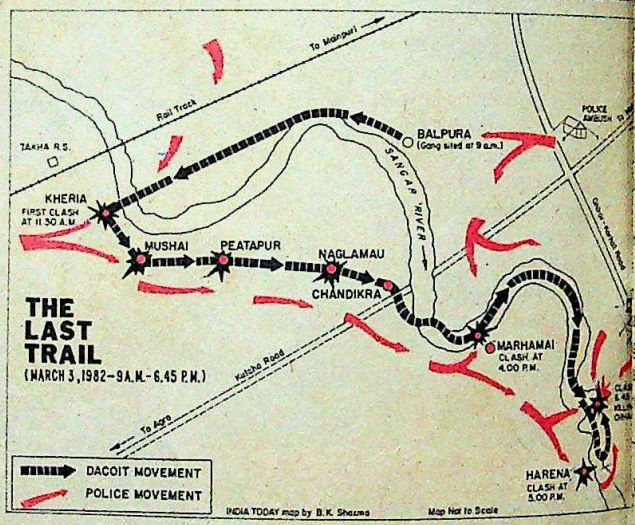
GOODYEAR

SAA/WEL/2285

A/GY/2202

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Police combing the area and (inset) a map of the region: massive manhunt

UTTAR PRADESH

Chhabiram's Last Stand

As the sun set on March 3, in Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh the acrid smell of cordite hung in the air. Six hundred men in khaki, their self-loading rifles at the ready, moved in slowly on the banks of the shallow Shangar river led by Mainpuri Senior Superintendent of Police Karamveer Singh, 40. Stretched on the banks lay the bodies of five men. Close by, a Bren gun lay firmly embedded in the soil, a *rakhi* tied to its muzzle.

The scene was a grim finale to a seven-and-a-half-hour running battle that had stretched for 30 blood-strewn kilometres and had claimed the lives of 12 dacoits, one policeman and two villagers. For the police, however, it was worth it, because one of the bodies was that of a burly man—Raghubir Singh Yadhav, 42, better known as Chhabiram, the author of 100 dacoities and the killer of 24 policemen in two dozen chance encounters who had loomed like a dark, frightening shadow over the region for three years. The spontaneous cry of triumph from the men who first noticed his dead body on the river bank was also a shout of relief: "Captaan *Sahib ki jai.*"

By ending the career of one of Uttar Pradesh's most wanted outlaws, the police obliterated some of the disgrace they had brought upon themselves when they allowed him to hold court in his native village of Harnagarpur for a day last month and then slip away unscathed. Ever since, the police had mounted what one officer called "the biggest man-hunt in history to net the biggest catch". The last act of Chhabiram's life was played out 30 km away from his native village, on the banks of the Shangar river near Harena village, 27 km from Mainpuri, the nearest town.

Hot Pursuit: In the afternoon of March 2, Station Officer B.B. Chaudhry of Ghiror village received a tip-off from an informant that Chhabiram was in the area. Se Chaudhry: "For the first time the inf mation proved accurate, and, more to point, it was timely. Usually Chhabir managed to stay one step ahead of u Chaudhry informed Karamveer Singh, w moved immediately. Says he: "Having be bitten once we were prepared and 600 m went into action as Operation Inter Ran 37 began." The 26 Provincial Armed Co stabulary (PAC) anti-dacoity units and police companies already placed in positi at strategic points in the area got going the early hours of March 3.

Their task was made easier because the geography of the area. The Uttar Pr desh badlands—the belt between Et Etawah and Mainpuri—is flat, dusty a barren. There are occasional mustard a wheat-fields but, unlike the ravines Madhya Pradesh, they offer little sanctu for the dacoits.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Chhabiram and his men had been d at around 9 p.m. in Balpura village y the time the vanguard of the police got there, the dacoit leader and his 24 had shifted 4 km westward along the habad-Mainpuri railway line, heading heria village across the river (*see map*). ing Shangar at 11.30 a.m., they found way blocked by more policemen, and d down river, splitting into two groups e while shooting in the air. Said the chief: "This was a typical Chhabiram splitting up to confuse the pursuing . But the past two dozen encounters aught us a few more tricks."

The dacoit leader led 12 men downwhile his lieutenants Bhoora, 26, and wan, 29, alias Commander, went in the site direction. Bhoora and Bhagwan up too, and Bhoora headed for Takha y station to drop off Om Mati, a pretty r-old girl he had kidnapped 10 days from Bhoragang village. Om Mati's —suspected of being a police infor-mother, brother and sister had died in id. Waiting to be picked up by the only or, her sister-in-law, at Onjha village from Harnagar, she said: "We have been on the run since they kidnapped nd once the firing started I was scared."

Snap Exchanges: The girl's odyssey had d, but Chhabiram's was just beginning, the police closing in relentlessly. He had on the run for three hours, crossing the gang-Mainpuri track, and frequently a volley at the police, who retaliated. s obvious that Chhabiram was trying ss the river again in a bid to reach the

Om Mati: "We have always been on the run"

Ghiror-Karhar road, and then Etawah.

The police anticipated the move and laid an ambush at Nangal Ata. Chhabiram was using the river embankment as shelter, but trying to cut across to Ata, he ran into another police contingent. He crossed and re-crossed the river several times trying to find a break in the rapidly-closing police noose. Said Karamveer Singh: "He must have realised that he was now being cordoned off and he looked for a place he could hold out in till darkness fell; by now it was well past 4 p.m." The dacoit and his five remaining men—the rest lay dead along the 30 km pursuit route, but this the police discovered later—dug in for what turned out to be their last stand.

Final Stand: At 5 p.m., the police and dacoits exchanged shots for the final battle that lasted a bloody 90 minutes. Said Sukram Pal Singh, deputy superintendent of police, Mainpuri city: "The distance separating us was 20 yards. As the sound of the gun-fire echoed across the fields, the gang's second group that had split away earlier fired in the air, in a brave but futile attempt to ease the pressure on Chhabiram." After the Bren had kept the police at bay for a long time, Chhabiram's luck ran out when the police launched a final attack from four sides. Said Sukram Pal: "A few minutes before sunset an eerie silence descended on the scene and the grey sand was red. In a way, it was sad to see a brave man die."

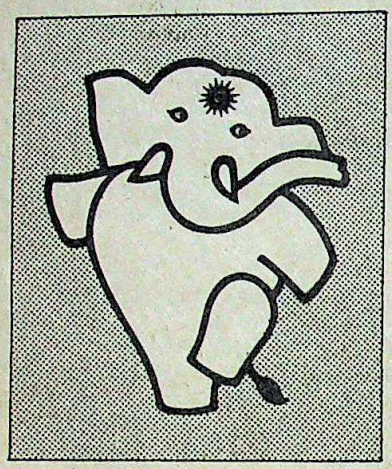
Police and dacoits together had expended 9,000 rounds of ammunition. The police realised when they picked up the bodies, that the hard core of one of the most dreaded gangs in the dacoit-infested area had been wiped out. Says Tushar Dutt, inspector general of police, additional Agra: "It means the menace is finished." The people of Harnagarpur, on hearing the news of the death of the most famous resident, thought otherwise; said a villager: "Only the Chhabiram is dead, a bigger Chhabiram will soon take his place." Ironically, they were only rephrasing what

The decaying bodies of the dacoits lie in Mainpuri before post-mortem: their old tricks failed them

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

For Sale!



"APPU" THE MASCOT FOR
IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI-1982

नवम एशियाई खेल·दिल्ली
IX ASIAN GAMES
DELHI 1982

Reproduction rights of the IX Asian Games Mascot & Emblem for sales promotions and product sales.

Read on for details.

The spectacular event

On the 19th November 1982 India will be in the international spotlight. The event – the much awaited IX Asian Games to be held at New Delhi from 19th November to 4th December 1982.

The Games

Over 30 nations will be participating and tourists in thousands will converge to the nation's capital to witness this grand spectacle.

Excitement will mount sky high as sportsmen vie for laurels. Sixteen days charged with feverish excitement as one by one the winners are declared.

But long after the cheering has died and the flags have been pulled down, one figure will still evoke a chord of nostalgia and déja vu – that of 'Appu' the endearing mascot of the games. The symbol of the host country: India.

Appu

Benign and endearing, Appu is fast winning the hearts of the people. Even long after the games are over, he will still be remembered as that lovable figurehead who played ambassador to the most spectacular event in the history of sport.

What Appu can do for you

You can borrow the goodwill, the strength, the character of this much loved Asian Games Ambassador – Appu, or even the Jantar Mantar.

Think of the image your product will gain in the market – both in India and abroad.

Pahlaj Bajaj has the expertise

Get in touch with us. We are the people who gave you the rights to use Misha – the Olympic Games Mascot. We can show you the many ways Appu and the Jantar Mantar can be used in sales promotions. By securing the reproduction rights, your products will be associated with the very character of the IX Asian Games and emerge a sure winner.

Your exclusive right

The Asian Games Mascot and Emblem is available for commercial use and for franchise, but with prior permission in writing and subject to the terms and conditions and fees of the special organising committee of the IX Asian Games.

Exporters can use the Mascot and Emblem on products sold in any country in the world.

Applications for appointment as 'Official Supplier Status' to the IX Asian Games will also be considered.

Unauthorised use of the Mascot and Emblem in any form constitutes an offence and the offender will be liable to prosecution.

For further details, contact:

Pahlaj Bajaj & Company

(Sole Concessionaires to SOC of the IX Asian Games).
63, Nariman Bhavan, 227, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021.
Phone: 231024 Telex: 011-2206 HCOK IN
or
Sethi Bhavan, Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110 008.
Phone: 564112/584185 Telex: 031-5205 PBC O

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

ram had often declaimed proudly: *Jab tak bhookha kisan rahega, tab tak Chhabiram rahega* (As long as the farmers are hungry, there will always be a Chhabiram).

WHEN INDIA TODAY visited Harnagarpur shortly after Chhabiram's death, the villagers refused to talk about the man who had been a 'godfather' for some 60 villages in the area. In Mainpuri, hundreds thronged to see the corpse which had been lashed upright to a cot. Most of the spectators had travelled long distances to pay their last respects to the man they called 'Netaji'. A few, a very few, chose to rejoice in his death. The police, on their part, were content after a brilliant operation, and their sagging morale had received a shot in the arm.

A few kilometres from where Chhabiram's body hung, Seya Devi of Faizpur Badi mourned the death of her lover. Also known as Jhalkania, it was because of this middle-aged woman that Chhabiram had become a cop-killer in 1978—before that, for many years, he had been a mere cattle-rustler. Meeting Jhalkania on one of his raids into Etawah, he had formed a lasting friendship with her; as Chaudhry puts it, "She is really a beautiful woman." One day, Chhabiram was discovered by constable Mahinder Singh in Jhalkania's house; the outlaw snatched the constable's rifle, shot him, and escaped with the gun and 40 cartridges. This was the beginning of his notoriety.

Towards the end of 1979 he formed his own gang after earning his spurs with others in the area. He built up a sizeable arsenal. As Chaudhry: "He picked up young men, gave them arms and took them back after a raid. A few were on his payroll, collecting from Rs 300 and Rs 600. The others got their share according to the guns they had used in the raid—the Bren gun came first, followed by self-loading rifles, .303s and semiautomatics. The twelve-bore brought its user no profit."

Benevolent Image: Chhabiram earned the love of the villagers by picking on the rich and building up a Robin Hood image. In August 1981, he ambushed nine policemen near Kurata village, 25 km from Mainpuri, and the haul of weapons included the prized Bren gun. A month later he established his image of lordly benefactor by coming to the aid of Anar Singh's gang of 12, which had been trapped by the police. Killing six policemen, Chhabiram guided his brother dacoit to the sanctuary of the village he had holed up in. Later encounters brought the tally of dacoits killed to 24. The myth of invincibility and police morale dropped, and Chhabiram roamed the area with impunity.

The heat was turned on again in 1981.

Chhabiram's corpse: already a legend

He had slipped into Gwalior with Jhalkania and bought a house, calling himself Major Ranbir Singh. Towards the end of the year, Chhabiram had to move from his Madhya Pradesh retreat when the police discovered it. Jhalkania was arrested for harbouring a wanted man but was released the following year when she bore him a son in jail. And during Chhabiram's absence from his territory his authority had weakened: four of the gang's hard core, Doorbin, Rajvir, Kailash and Mahavir opposed him when a fight broke out over the booty collected in a raid. Chhabiram effectively re-established his supremacy by having them killed.

"The man was beyond pressure. Influence meant nothing to him. His days of capitulating to those with political connections were over. It was obvious now that his attitude was one of disgust," said a station officer. The authorities wanted to see the Chhabiram episode in isolation, yet they continued to boast of the record number of kills in 1981. If statistics can be relied upon, 1,391 notorious dacoits were killed in 3,397 encounters. Chhabiram's gang, they claimed, had dwindled from 90 members to 36, of whom 37 had already been killed, 16 arrested and one had surrendered.

Missed Chance: The uproar over the massacres at Dehuli and Sadhupur brought the dacoit unwelcome attention from all over India. Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh took it as a personal affront, and hordes of policemen flooded the countryside. Chhabiram got an unexpected break when, on January 23, state Youth Congress (I) General Secretary Sanjay Singh along with MLA Satish Ajmani, advocate Khushi Ram Yadhav and state Home Secretary Ram Chander Thakur met him to discuss a surrender. State Lok Dal President Mulayam Singh Yadav also added his voice. Chhabiram, however, withdrew, and immediately afterwards the chief minister had to explain to an angry Assembly the dacoit chieftain's durbar in Harnagarpur on February 7 and 8, and his seemingly providential escape from the dragnet laid out by 17 companies of policemen.

How he escaped the net still remains a mystery. Asserts a PAC jawan: "We would have killed him on February 16, had the local police officials not allowed him out through the sector they controlled." Some even charged that a large sum of money had changed hands before the escape. Police officials, however, said that the escape was a result of "orders received from above". But the surrender negotiations had at least one fallout—according to Sukram Pal, while the talks were going on, the police posted men in mufti to observe the dacoits,

Sukram Pal with the gang's Bren gun: up-to-date arsenal

very few of whom could have been identified earlier. And this knowledge was crucial in the events that sparked off the final encounter of March 3.

Already the dead Chhabiram is something of a legend in Uttar Pradesh. While the villagers tell tales of his exploits, they are already waiting for another godfather. As one police official remarked dryly: "You kill one today, another crops up tomorrow. Mainpuri district is a cradle for dacoits." Last fortnight, however, it turned out to be a graveyard.

—ASOKA RAINA in Mainpuri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CHINA

Straws In The Wind

CHINA WATCHERS in Delhi are reading the fine print of reports coming in from Beijing and other sources with magnifying glasses. The People's Republic seems to be poised for big changes. A big struggle has broken out within the Chinese leadership—a struggle involving political lines of thought as well as personalities. Deng Xiaoping's rectification campaign, to be carried out without the use of coercion, threatens 600,000 officials and 1,000 ministers with dismissal—if they do not gracefully resign.

This post-Mao 'massacre' has been on the agenda of the Chinese Communist Party since 1978. Deng's determination to carry it out has created a formidable combination of political personalities and military leaders against him. Unconfirmed reports suggest that a majority of the 15-member Politbureau of the Chinese Communist Party and eight of the 11 regional commanders of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) resent Deng's rectification drive, which is also opposed by thousands of party functionaries and government officials in the provinces.

Shifting Alignments: Deng's foreign policy also is under severe attack. The kingpin of the strongman's foreign policy is an unwritten strategic alliance between China and the United States to combat Soviet hegemonism. President Reagan's decision to sell sophisticated arms to Taiwan has put Deng's foreign policy in great jeopardy. It has given all his enemies a great cause to come together. What they see at stake is the sovereignty and honour of China—the Middle Kingdom.

After several months' searing debate, the Chinese leadership has given Reagan his last chance to save Sino-American friendship. The US, under this proposal, must make a formal commitment not to transfer any arms to Taiwan after 1986. Reagan's dilemma is no less cruel than Deng's. If he accepts the Chinese proposal, he comes under severe attack by the 'new right' and neo-conservative elements who constitute the backbone of his electoral support. Can he afford to pay such a big political price in an election year? On the other hand, he if balks at the Chinese proposal, he risks losing China to—ghastly thought—the Soviet Union.

Prospects of a sharp and swift improvement in Sino-Soviet relations have become suddenly brighter than at any time since the death of Mao. The erudite French newspaper *Le Monde*, which probably knows the Chinese mind better than any other newspaper in the world, remarked recently that normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations had been "reduced to a matter of Chinese domestic policy". It has meshed with the great divisive political lines battling for supremacy in the echelons of the Chinese party and army hierarchies. The Chinese party is now deeply split by questions relating to China's relationship with both superpowers.

Anti-Deng Wave: In the last three months there has been a considerable warming of the chilly relations between China and the Soviet Union The thaw is directly and clearly related to the two great controversies with regard to China's internal politics—modernization and rectification—as well as to China's relations with the US. In other words, the current thaw in Sino-Soviet relations is essentially an anti-Deng wave, although Deng himself has at times brandished the "Soviet card" to wrest concessions from the US.

The Soviets came to the conclusion in 1980-81 that as long as Deng was in the driver's seat in China, there could be no improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. A recent article in a Soviet scholarly journal traced the roots of China's anti-Sovietism to Zhou En Lai, the great political patron of Deng Xiaoping. Current Chinese moves to improve relations with Moscow are intriguingly linked with the rise and fall of the fortunes of the two warring factions in Chinese politics. The Soviets came up with a surprising proposal on September 15 last year to reopen normalisation talks which the Chinese had angrily broken off in the wake of the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan. The move was surprising because Soviet articulations on China remained extremely negative.

It became evident soon, however, that Moscow's diplomacy sought to take advantage of a growing rift between Deng and a majority of the Chinese party's Politbureau members and PLA generals over the planned, massive purge. For three months Beijing just slept over the Russian proposal. Then in November, exactly on the morrow of Alexander Haig's departure from Beijing, China agreed to resume the talks aimed at normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations, but asked for time for the next meeting of the negotiators.

Further Developments: At this stage, the Chinese were still using their "Soviet card" as a bargaining chip in their extremely sensitive negotiations with the US. This is confirmed by the fact that the Chinese Prime Minister, Zhao Ziyang, while on a visit to Bangkok in October, threw cold water on prospects of resumption of talks with Moscow's but Deng himself, while receiving a West German opposition leader, Franz Josef Strauss, in Beijing in November, hinted that resumption of talks could not be ruled out.

The situation changed in January. Deng was losing ground in the inner-party struggle. Ronald Reagan was under severe pressure to sell sophisticated aircraft to Taiwan. Reports began to appear that Deng had stepped down from the front line and taken a humble seat on the second line of leadership: that he would not direct the course of Chinese politics, but would be available only as an adviser. Lending credence to these reports, Deng disappeared from public life for six long weeks. The whole world became suddenly alert about China. The Indian External Affairs Ministry asked the ambassador in Beijing for detailed reports on what was happening. Deng is not the kind of person to voluntarily retire from his command post. A pugnacious man, he has made many enemies in his volatile political career by pushing his favourite plans and concepts with impatient haste and vigour. Besides, it had been agreed within the leadership that Deng, 77, would remain in the command post till 1985, when he would reach 80.

Indications: Then things began to happen. The military clampdown in Poland did not bring forth one harsh word from Beijing. There was no support for Reagan's attack on the Soviet Union, nor for his "sanctions." Attacks on the Soviet Union were muted in the Chinese media, with the gesture readily reciprocated by Moscow. In January, the Italian Communist Party newspaper *Unita* printed an interview with Li Xiannian, a vice-chairman of the Chinese party, and minister in charge of economic planning. It indicated a departure from the stand China had so far taken on negotiations with the Soviets.

Li said that old ideological disputes should not stand in the way of negotiations because "it cannot be said that one party is the repository of absolute truth"; that China set no pre-condition for resumption of talks neither on the question of the massing of Soviet troops along the Manchurian border nor about Soviet aid to

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

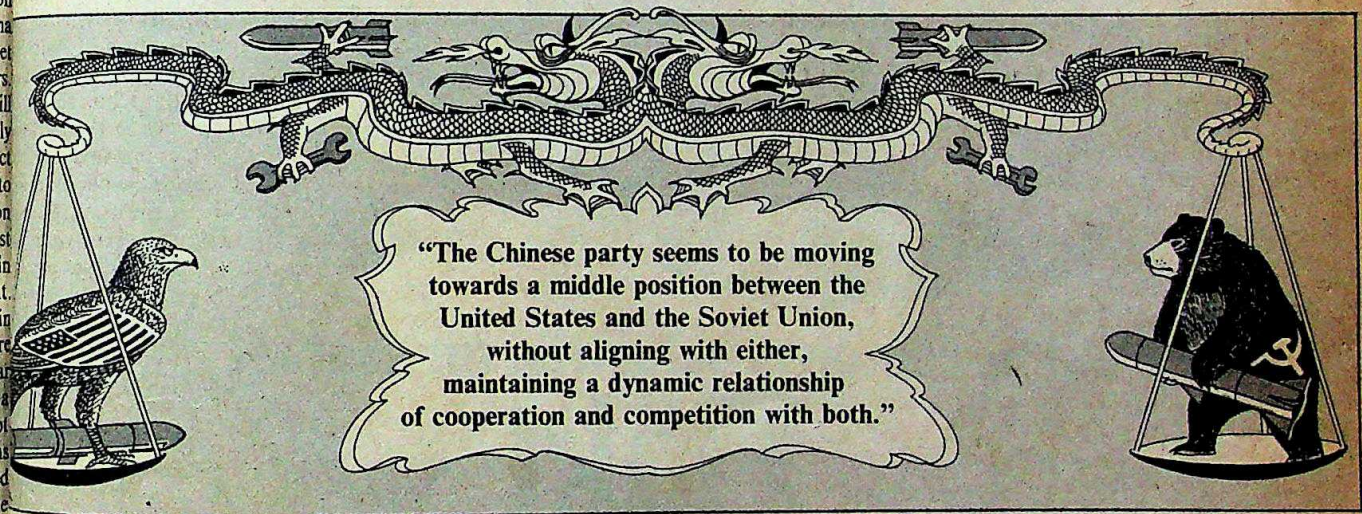
Vietnamese "occupiers" of Kampuchea; and that the Sino-t talks had reached a "crucial point" when "adequate rations" were needed for their resumption. The last words ed that the Chinese Government had asked for time to weigh in crucial decisions. Drawing a parallel that was unpre-ted in Beijing, Li Xiannian remarked, "We don't object to the et Union and the United States negotiating in Geneva, so how d we be against negotiations between the Soviet Union and a if they produce tangible results?"

THER straws blew in the Chinese political wind—all in the Soviet direction. Early January, the Chinese media took note rift" between Moscow and Hanoi over Kampuchea where the Soviet party chairman, Pen Sovan, had been replaced in mber by a more explicity pro-Vietnam communist, Chea Sim, g rise to considerable speculation—denied by the Vietnamese certain equivocations—that strains had appeared in relations een Moscow and what the Chinese have been calling since "the Asian Cuba", that is, Vietnam. Were the Chinese leaders erately playing down Soviet involvement in the Kampuchean in order to justify resumption of talks with Moscow, asked watchers. They soon had to train their eyes and ears on other res.

Chinese party and government officials, obviously on issues relating to Sino-Soviet relations.

The current phase of Sino-Soviet stirrings yield three tentative premises: one, the Chinese party seems to be moving towards a middle position between the United States and the Soviet Union, without aligning with either, maintaining a dynamic relationship of cooperation and competition with both. Secondly, the Chinese leaders have concluded that they need Soviet and East European assistance as much as they need Western help to implement their modernization programme. Thirdly, Deng has lost considerable ground to his opponents who are not ready to pay a very high price for American friendship, who see in China's three-year-old exposure to the West a serious threat to the austere morals and ethics of the Revolution, and who are not ready to permit Deng to retrench and reorganise the 39-million strong Chinese Communist Party beyond a certain moderate point.

Implications: The Indian Foreign Office has been keeping a close watch on events in China, South-east Asia and elsewhere, because any qualitative change in China's foreign policy is of great import to this country. Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, who has a sharp ear for the smallest diplomatic sounds, probed during his recent visit to Hanoi whether any changes had visited—or were likely to visit soon—Hanoi's relations with China or the Soviet



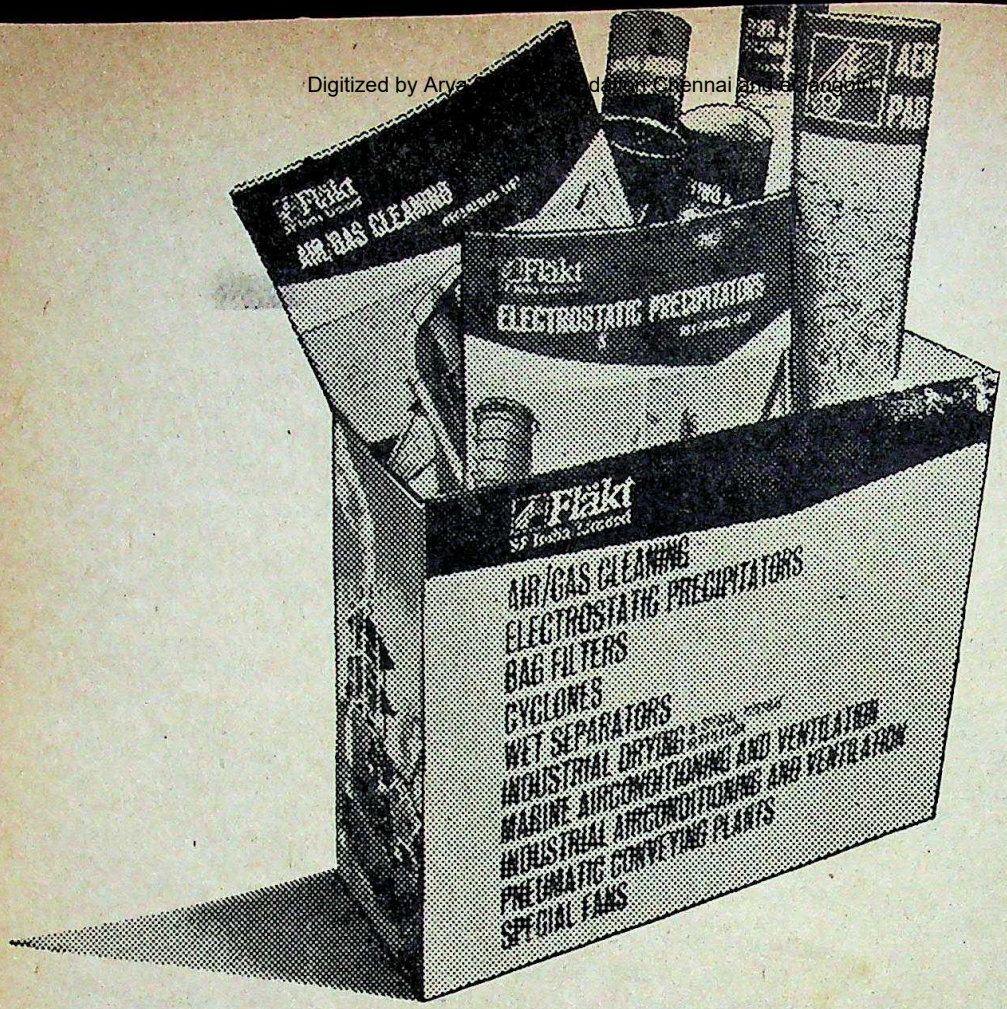
New-found Friends: The Chinese party sent a delegation to congress of the French Communist Party in Paris. Headed by Chinese ambassador to France, it had delegates flown out from ng. The Chinese delegation applauded the French party's orsement of the clampdown in Poland, sat motionless when ng French communists praised the Soviet Union. Though no tion of direct contact between the Chinese and members of the ng Soviet delegation appeared in the French press, the men Beijing did engage in discussions with leaders of the French y, the only major communist party in Western Europe that ains faithful to the Soviet party. It was decided that the French y would soon send a mission to Beijing. China watchers agreed relations between China and the Soviet Union could not be nt from the agenda for talks between the Chinese and French es.

About the same time that Chinese communists were attending French party congress, the Soviet Foreign Office's top China alist, Sergei Tikhvinsky, arrived in Beijing as a personal guest e Soviet Ambassador, Ilya Scherbakov. With him was another ng Soviet specialist on China, Mikhail Kapitsa, who had come elhi in December with Soviet Vice-President Kuznetsov and had talks with the Gonsalves team on the eve of its departure Beijing. Tikhvinsky and Kapitsa had talks with a number of Union. He was highly impressed with Vietnam's determination to preserve and foster its independence, and he was told that Soviet aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea would diminish in 1982 because of distressed Poland's increasing call on Moscow's limited and strained resources. Rao is believed to have also gained the impression that the Chinese knew that they would have to go through Moscow if they ever wished to engage Vietnam in negotiations. This could be an added reason for China's quest for easier relations with the USSR.

The Foreign Office does not so far appear to have given thought to the possibility of China striking a middle position between the two superpowers. The impact of this on India's relations with China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Pakistan needs to be carefully examined before the shift actually takes place. This shift, as and when it comes, will not weaken India's ties with Moscow, but will probably soften American attitudes towards India. India will find it easier to normalise relations with a China that is not an ally of the US nor an enemy of the USSR. However, when China moves away from Washington and a bit closer to Moscow, it might be able to regain much of its lost ability to influence communist parties and movements in the world—especially in the Third World. That may give the Indian and other governments cause for concern.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



The complete industrial survival kit

Fläkt

An unmatched range of air and gas treatment systems

From steel and metallurgy to engineering and food products—air and gas treatment is an integral and highly sophisticated part of modern industry. And Fläkt has the systems to help them all to use air efficiently and economically. There are Fläkt plants for industrial and marine airconditioning; for drying and humidification; for air and gas cleaning by all conceivable means, including electrostatic precipitation; for ventilating and humidifying plants in mills and factories; for conveying materials pneumatically. Besides its range of equipment, Fläkt also has on hand the worldwide resources and technical experience of its overseas associates.

Why all this concern over air and gas? Because Fläkt knows that for industry, as for mankind, survival depends on how we use the air we breathe.

Fläkt
SF India Limited

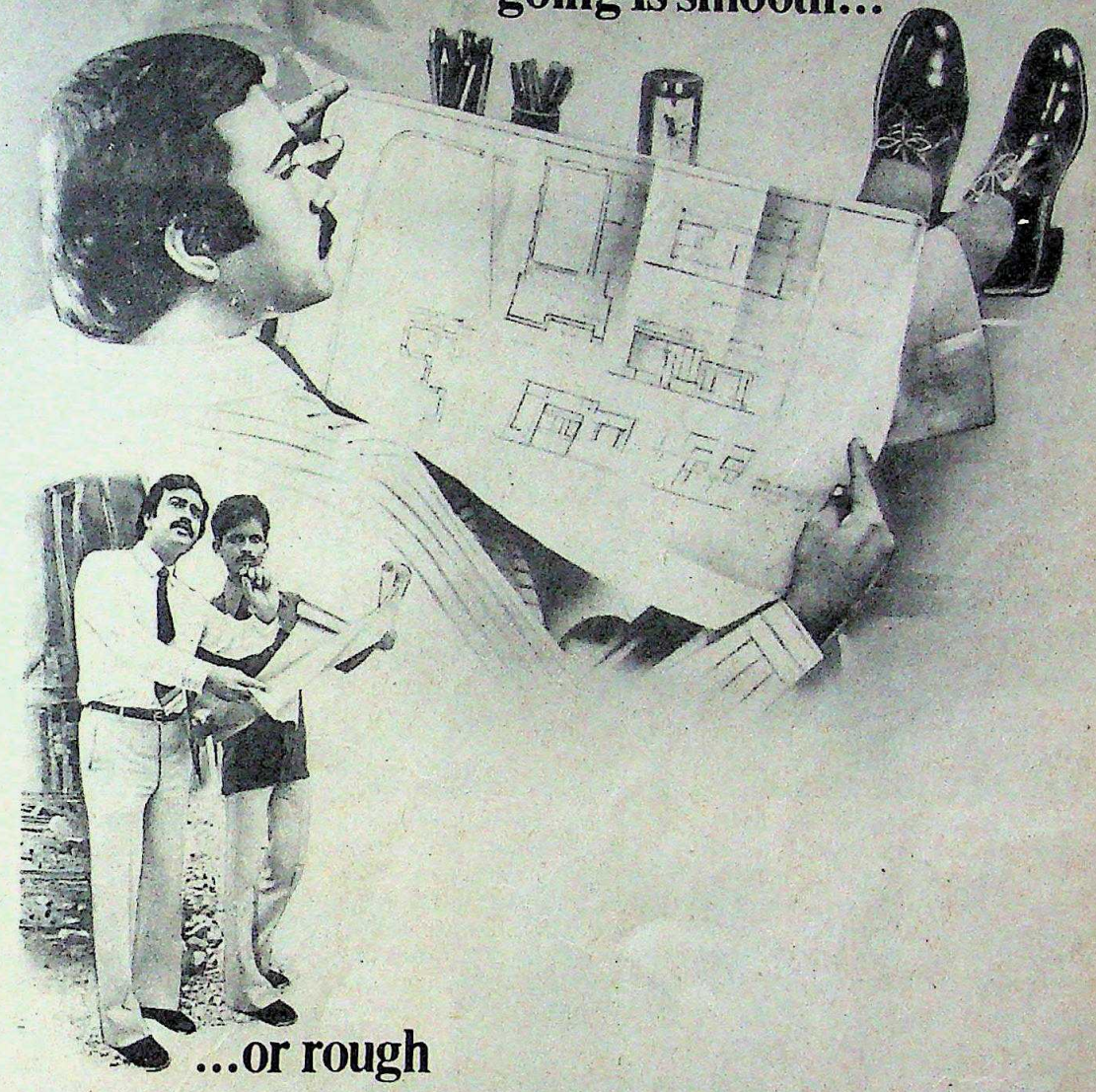
Member of the Fläkt group
WORLD HEADQUARTERS : STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS : CALCUTTA, BOX 411
OTHER OFFICES : BOMBAY, BOX 178 • MADRAS, BOX 2572
BANGALORE BOX 107 • HYDERABAD, BOX 36
NEW DELHI, BOX 467

Leading in air and gas treatment

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Whether the going is smooth...



...or rough

Your shoes need Cherry Blossom for the shine that protects.

Every day your shoes kick up dust, step into puddles or stub their toes. That's why they need Cherry Blossom. Its wax ingredients give them a super shine and protect the leather too, keeping it soft and supple for years. Give your shoes that erry shine.... and watch them take the smooth with the rough in their stride.

Available in black, dark tan, light brown and neutral.

Did you Cherry Blossom your shoes today ?

LINTAS/RCI/CB/20/2519

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Massacre At Digha

Turtles trapped at Digha: the law violate

IN MEXICO, they call it "arribada", a word coined to describe the peculiar mass-mating characteristic of Ridley's sea turtles, species found mainly in the Indian Ocean. Every year, thousands of the flippered mammals would converge on a particular beach and mate en masse off-shore. Then, while the males wallowed in the shallow waters, the female sea turtles would head for the beach, dig holes in the sand, and lay their golf ball-sized eggs. The process passed off as a tourist attraction till Mexican fishermen discovered the commercial value of the high-protein eggs and the turtle flesh. When the discovery was made, an estimated 40,000 turtles visited the beach each season. Today, 10 years later, they number a mere 3,000, adding to the lengthening list of endangered species.

The same depressing scenario is being played out in Indian shores, specifically in the tourist watering hole of Digha beach in West Bengal and the protected area of Gahirmatha at the mouth of the Mahanadi in Orissa. Every year, thousands of the animals are being systematically slaughtered for their flesh and their eggs dug up and sold to the insatiable Calcutta market where both are in high demand for their nutritional value. What is infinitly worse is the fact that the turtles are a protected species und Schedule I of the Wildlife Act of 1972 (n commercial usage permitted) and the brut manner in which the slaughter is bein carried out unchecked. Last January o Digha beach alone, two days catch nette over 500 sea turtles whi in Gahirmatha ove 100,000 eggs were harve ted by local "contra tors" for the Calcut market.

The commercial va lue and the fact that t rtles are relatively simp to catch during the ma ing season (January March) has currently a tracted hordes of fishe men to the beaches Bengal and Orissa, whe each season's catch growing alarmingly. T fishermen merely wait f the turtles to start c pulating off-shore, wh they are defenceless. Th do not even require ne they just flip the anim onto their boats where t

The turtles are loaded onto waiting carts: alarmingly big catches

PHOTOS BY VIJAYA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ers are wired together to prevent the es from wriggling back into the sea. In case, once a turtle is put on its back on beach, it is virtually impossible for them rawl back into the sea.

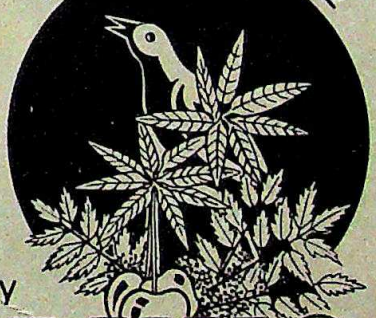
Inhuman Slaughter: The female turtles, ically, are bloated with eggs when they caught. Once the catch is over, the rmen lay them out in helpless rows while ssional "gutters" go down the line lly ripping out the flesh—while the als are still alive. In some cases, live s are loaded onto waiting carts and d to the nearest railhead for ship- to Calcutta. Says J. Vijaya, a con- tionist who witnessed the slaughter for consecutive days: "It is not just the ility of the process that is repugnant but hhuman manner in which the turtles are d. With thousands being slaughtered day, there is no way that the state nments cannot be aware of what is g on. But they are just not bothered."

There was a time when the Orissa rnment allowed contractors to sell one on turtle eggs to Calcutta per season in n for a royalty, but that has been ed with the indiscriminate killing hav- ached immeasurable heights. Most con- tionists feel that if the Government is indifferent or even helpless to stop the mass slaughter it can at least ensure that logical, sustained usage of sea turtles for protein is carried out without the kind of inhuman slaughter that is presently taking place. This can only be done if proper studies on the breeding, biology and population dynamics of the Ridleys are undertaken. In fact, such studies have already been carried out in other countries and it would be fairly easy t collate available material. With the bas knowledge, turtle farms can be set up and regular programme chalked out. As or conservationist puts it; "With an efficien logical programme for the Ridleys, th Bengalis can eat turtles forever. If the prese slaughter continues, they have less than decade to enjoy them." —DILIP BO

A fisherman slits open a turtle: high nutritional value

ALLOW BHAGYALAKSHMI TO MAKE YOU A MILLIONAIRE!

Draw Date: 8-4-1982



Total Prize Money

Rs. 22 LAKHS

BUMPER PRIZE Rs. 12 LAKHS Common to all series

5 FIRST PRIZES OF Rs. 1 LAKH EACH

Total No. of Prizes: 56,071

Prizes guaranteed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh

Bhagyalakshmi

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LOTTERY

UGADI BUMPER DRAW

M.V.S. PRASADA RAU, I.A.S.,
Commissioner of State Lotteries, &
Commissioner of Small Savings,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
HYDERABAD-500 004.

Sole Selling Agents:
Andhra Pradesh State
Trading Corporation Ltd.,
Hyderabad-500 004.

Price per ticket: Re.1/-

Buy your ticket today!

Sobhagya

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LOTTERIES

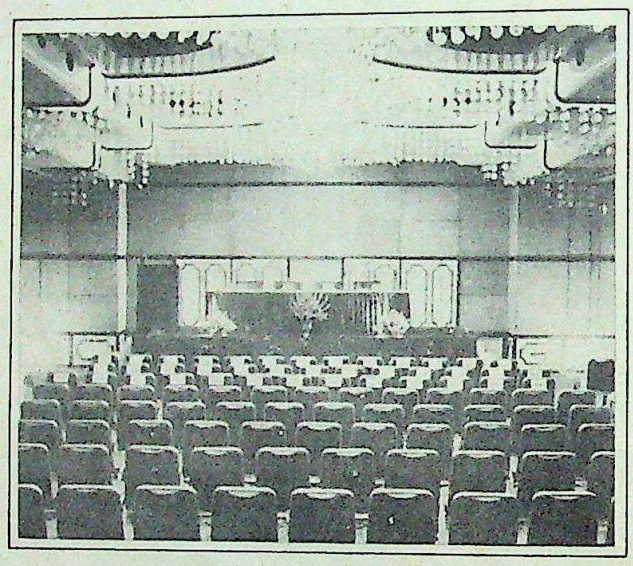
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

WELCOMGROUP's Personalised Conference Facilities
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Conferences should go like clockwork, and go that way in style.

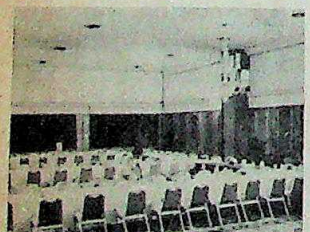
Welcomgroup's conferences are what successful conferences are made of, with every event of a busy schedule thoroughly planned and executed perfectly by professionals.

But what makes these conferences even more special is the personalised care of our conference co-ordinators blended with the professional and modern amenities of our venues.



Conferences. The Welcomgroup style.

We have conference halls for big and small gatherings. In classroom arrangement, theatre style or boardroom fashion. . . tailored to your needs. With every modern facility including secretarial



services and the latest audio-visual equipment. And service that keeps your delegates well looked after.

Great locations to choose from. . .

You can even set the mood of your conference by the locations you choose. *Our city retreats*. . . luxury hotels located right in the heart of big cities.

The magnificent *Maurya Sheraton*, New Delhi, that seats up to 750 people. Hotel Siddharth in Delhi's new business centre.

Chola Sheraton, Madras for a group of 70 to 500 people. *SeaRock* accommodates from 30 to 450 people. There's *Mansingh*, Jaipur; *Windsor Manor*, Bangalore; *Banjara* in Hyderabad. . .each one is special.

Our get-away resorts. . . Mughal Sheraton in Agra.

Bay Island in the Andamans and Cidade de Goa. Palaces in Gwalior, Jodhpur, Khimsar, Mysore and Ootacamund. *Our tourist havens* . . . Rama International at Aurangabad, Asia Jammu-Tawi, Maurya-Patna, Hotel Druk in magical Bhutan.

Great food, entertainment, recreation.

A grand choice of menus from India and the world await you with top-notch entertainment at the restaurants and the night-clubs.

Recreation facilities cover a wide range. . . riding on palace lands, mini golf courses and in-house museums.

Write to us for details.

For complete details write to our Regional Sales Managers at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

RESERVACOM-II
For instant reservations at the wonderful world of Welcomgroup.
Delhi: 374127 Bombay: 220923 Calcutta: 249566 Madras: 89460

WELCOMGROUP

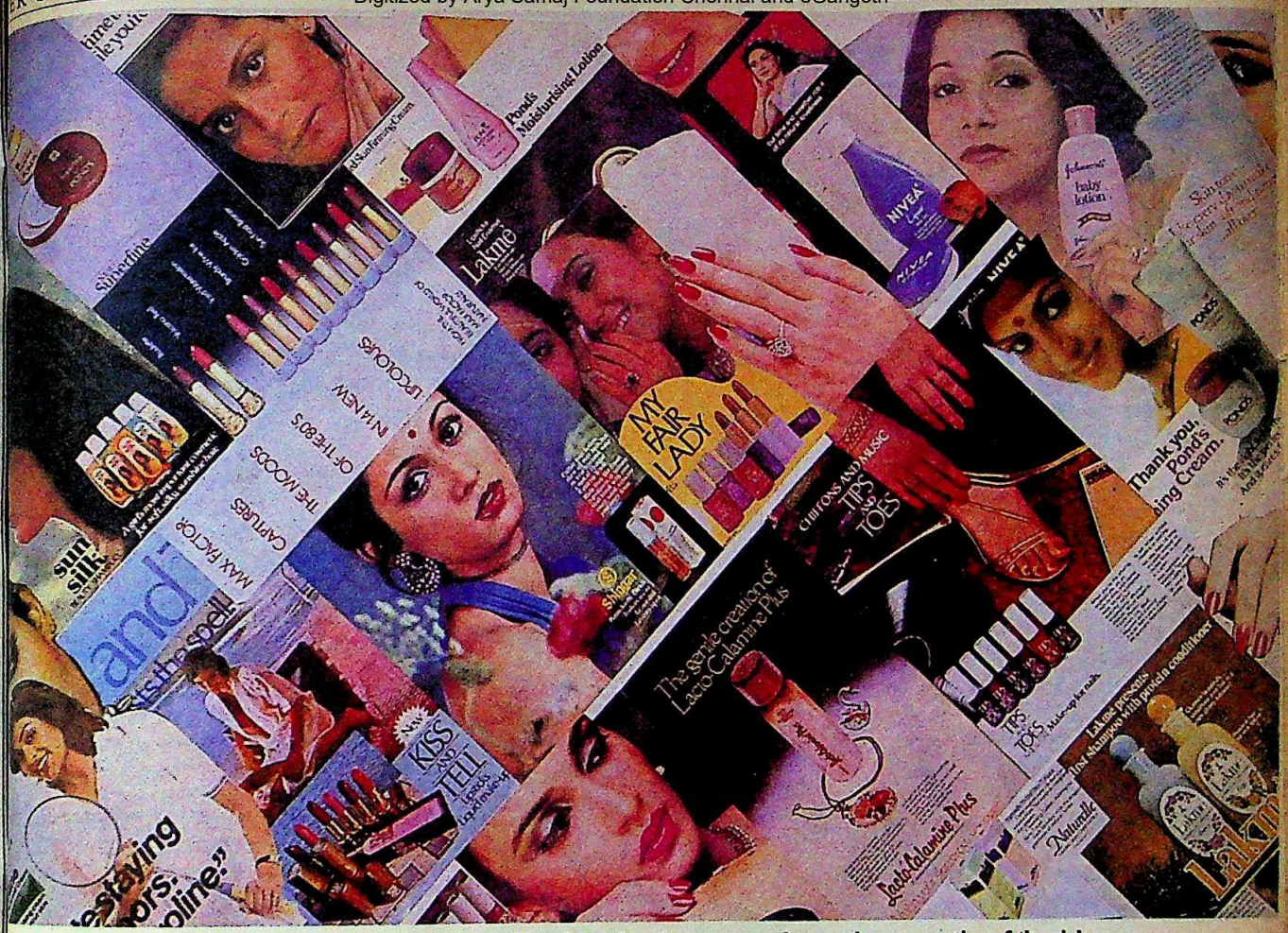
Palaces, hotels, resorts, indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

HTD-ITC 7122

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



The bewildering range of cosmetics as reflected in advertisements: no longer the prerogative of the rich

ETICS

THE BEAUTY BOOM

T'S NO longer a skin-deep business. Nor is it considered a risqué adventure, n expensive import, or a self-ndulgent luxury. Beauty is big busi-ness, and not only according to the creatures who advertise it in soft-full-colour dream sequences. Free ocial taboo and preposterous expense, pported by massive indigenous ma-ure, beauty aids are no longer the ative of the rich, the idle or the ight ugly.

leansers and kaajals, conditioners and ers, glossers and blushers and liners ions are suddenly the lowest common inator uniting urban Indian women; prawling multi-crore business backed unlikeliest of industrialists. Overnight table pharmaceutical firms are rolling ds of shampoo off their assembly lines. ually respectable housewives, waiting in bus queues, are rolling their eyes to accommodate some more mascara. On the campus and in the kitchen, in the play-pen and in the markets, Indian women in cities are poring over the condition of their hair, their hands, their faces and necks and lips.

Supporting a Rs 100 crore-a-year industry that continues to burgeon, they can choose from 50 kinds of shampoo and 500 shades of lipstick, dozens of new moisturisers and deodorants, scores of brand names peddling a mind-boggling variety of beauty aids. Bombarded from every angle, the urban Indian woman has taken to the face-pack more easily than to the pill; adapted to hair-conditioners as she may never to hard liquor; and as for any kind of talcum, to borrow poet Ogden Nash's nonsense, it is always more than walcum.

Tremendous Boom: Whether a sign of their growing emancipation or a symbol of high-profile life-styles, the sheer diversity and range of indigenous cosmetics and beauty aids—as opposed to basic toiletries like shampoos and cold creams—available on the market shelves today speak for a tremendous boom for manufacturers. According to one recent survey undertaken by a major cosmetic producing firm, a hard core cosmetic user in a city now spends anywhere between Rs 40 and Rs 50 per month on lipsticks, nail enamels, skin creams and grooming aids. An average user who sticks to talcums and seasonal creams probably spends about Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month. A United States consumer by comparison, spends up to $30 to $40 (Rs 270 to Rs 360).

And for those manufacturers of beauty products who have survived changing consumer tastes and cut-throat competition, the '70s have proved a period of unrivalled growth in the industry. Beauty awareness,

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

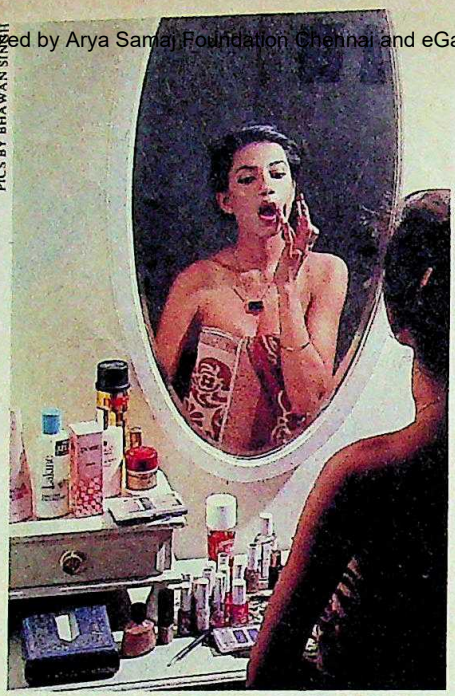
motivated by an increase in working women, has transformed a sleepy, uninspiring industry dominated by multinationals into a broad-based, imaginative and prolific business that continues to grow. Says Simone Tata, who recently became chairman of Lakmé Ltd, a Tata company that is considered among the most prestigious and progressive cosmetic houses: "There has been terrific market expansion at all levels. And when you take the small-scale, the unorganised sector and spurious manufacturers into consideration, there is a definite boom in cosmetics." Says Sunita Mathur, manager of the Ananda Beauty Saloon in New Delhi's Hotel Siddharth: "Indian make-up gets better and better. The only thing we now lack is an indigenous perfume industry."

Akhtar Shamshi, general manager of Akbarally's, Bombay's largest department store chain, admits that 10 years ago he was unaware that such a staggering range of cosmetics could become available. "The number of brands we carry has more than doubled in the last decade," he says, "for the basic 10-15 shades available then we now have at least 40-50 shades of lipstick and nail polish in each major brand."

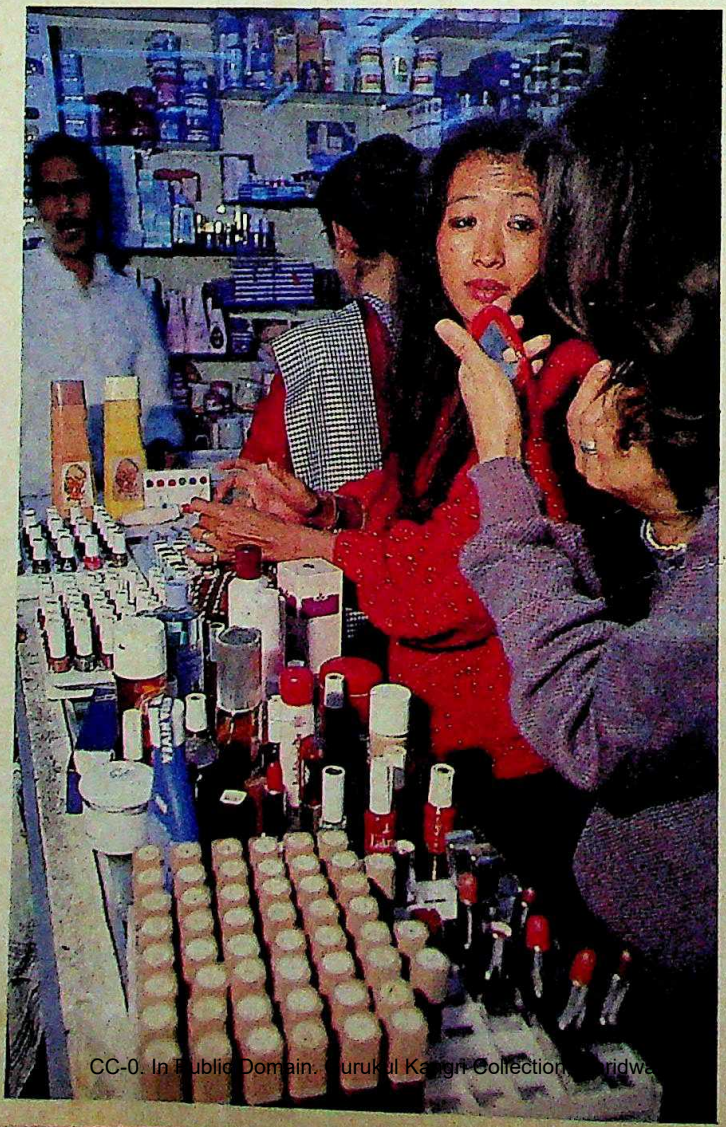
Traditional Come-back: It is not only in the matter of lipsticks and nail varnishes that vanity cases are brimming over or dressing-tables flooded out. Traditional cosmetics are registering as rapid an increase: henna not only rhymes with karma and nirvana but is becoming as popular an export and herbal has become equally faddist a phrase. Says Delhi beautician Shahnaz Hussain (*see box*), who recently opened her 56th beauty clinic, Shahnaz Herbal, opposite Harrod's in London: "Yoga is in, raga is in, so naturally, herbal is in."

Consequently, traditional Indian recipes are all the rage as potential beauty aids for indigenous use as well as roaring export. Vicco, manufacturers of a turmeric-enriched skin cream is as effective as Lakmé. Kaajals and bindis are being lapped up with as much vigour as fancy skin-firming creams and eye make-up kits with a decidedly foreign flavour and packaging. With shades to suit every skin colour and styles to match every outlook, the conservative housewife is having as much fun with her face, hands and hair

PICS BY BHAWAN SINGH



Making-up with beauty aids (above); brisk business at Delhi's Adarsh Store: beautiful future



as the Saturday night city slicker.

Yet cosmetics—not only their ori but their manner of use—are a vital vis mode of social arbitration, even more s some ways than modes of dress. Just as le or exaggerated make-up signifies explicitn and lack of make-up suggests sorrow, ma up has also become a sign of changing so mores among generations. Says Sav Kapoor, a New Delhi housewife with t teenage daughters in college: "I would say least one-third of my daughters' mont pocket allowance is spent on hairdress and beauty items. I do find it a waste beca in our time we were not allowed to w lipstick till we got married."

Vast Variety: In fact lipstick is now campus staple; something like 500 sha are available in different brands and pric At least five dozen kinds of shampoo, t every hair type, are known to be on market. Skin creams, moisturisers, fo dations and lotions of varying shade a intensity form the rest of the market. equally wide array is on the shelf to help ge all off: astringents, cleansing milks and lamines, skin-toners, cuticle a enamel removers that prom to restore face and hands their pristine state. The bea business is in fact so well- that last year, the industry reportedly selling over Rs crore worth of its alche wonders: potions, lotions, mades and creams, all prom ing a bright and beautiful ture.

Even more astounding the success recorded by indi dual companies, and yet m miraculous-sounding the hig profile adventures of new mers in the fray. Lakmé, sta ing in 1964 with a capital of 5 lakh and a turnover of Rs lakh, today has a turnover Rs 19 crore, Rs 10.5 crore which was netted through ports. Cheeseborough Pon sold over Rs 20 crore worth talcums and creams last ye tenfold hike from its sales in early '70s. Paramount, a sma scale unit which launched successful Tips and Toes polish in the late '70s has gro 70 times since 1970, now selli over Rs 3 crore worth of bin and nail enamels. And Vic Laboratories, a specialist in h bal toothpaste and vanishi cream, has registered a rise turnover from Rs 10 lakh to R crore in less than seven yea

Tata of La

a skin ligh
s and lipst
another ma
from
atories Ltd,
anti-anxiet
fied into the
ith a herb
called Natu
e business a
e such a di
axy into
Says D
ing direct
t it would
ompany a
als." Altho
osmetics m

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

HE going has been so good, in fact that a kind of rosy afterglow, the kind that is lavishly extolled in soft-focus advertisements, permeates the cos- industry. India's purveyors of beauty not only started huge expansions in tion apparatus, but are luring some ected newcomers. Late last year set up a purely export-oriented plant Kandla Free Trade Zone, and Pond's tly followed suit.

ly a few months earlier, Dabur ries, the herbal hairoil and phar- tical producers in New Delhi, signed a oration agreement with Helena stein, the stumbling US giant, to facture Rubenstein cosmetics in their industrial estate outside New Delhi, for export to the Soviet Union. gh Dabur has no definite export order nd, Gyan Burman, joint managing r of Dabur, says that the small range tend to put on the indigenous market asily and eagerly be gobbled up". This ssibly include up to seven products, them three kinds of shampoo, a pore a skin lightener, two cleansers, eye- s and lipsticks.

nother major pharmaceutical com- from New Delhi, Ranbaxy atories Ltd, manufacturers of the fa- anti-anxiety tablet" Calmpose, which fied into the beauty business two years ith a herbal haircare and skincare called Naturelle, did it not because it e business as a major growth area but e such a diversification could propel baxy into becoming a household . Says Dr Parvinder Singh, joint ing director of Ranbaxy: "We t it would help broaden the base of ompany and challenge the multi- als." Although Singh doesn't think osmetics market can expand much

further by avoiding largely the chopping 10 per cent excise duty—Naturelle continues to expand with expensive nourishing and moisturising creams coming on the market; and at least three new products are slated to appear in the next two years.

New Range: Both Godrej and Sarabhai Chemicals—the latter produces the Max Factor range—have already set up large talcum-producing units in Bhutan, a tax haven of sorts, and are now reportedly exploring the possibility of invading Sikkim. And last fortnight Bhikubhai Topiwalla, the man behind the Tips And Toes success, was finalising the blueprint for a complete new range of cosmetics by Diwali.

Equally prolific have been small-scale manufacturers and miniscule single-product companies that have mushroomed in metro cities in the last few years. Emphasising their increasingly sophisticated product line, often backed by a chain of beauty clinics, they are rapidly moving to seek out an upper crest clientele that will pay up to double the price for specialised treatments. Says top Bombay model Nandini Sen: "We seem to be much better at beauty products like lipsticks and eyeshadows than we are at creams. Barring Johnson's baby creams and lotions I don't think there is any really top quality cream, moisturiser or hand lotion on the market. But some of the small beauty parlours are making their own face packs and facial creams which are really good but these may not be generally marketed."

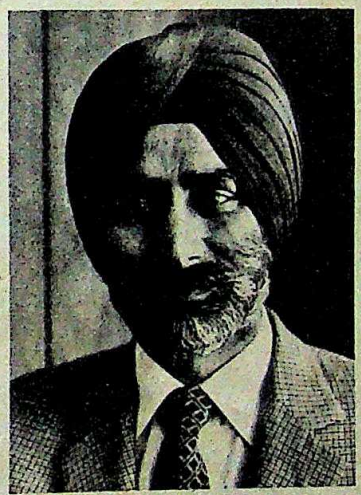
Though Sen, and others of her ilk who are professional users of make up, admit that most models, actresses, stewardesses or glamour imagemakers instinctively turn to foreign make-up in preference, she confirms that "most women are switching over to Indian nail polishes and lipsticks, particularly as you can now get all the latest colours".

Advertising Blitz: In a business where, ultimately, the image counts more than the product, the biggest breakthrough responsible for the Indian cosmetics industry has been its phenomenal use of advertising. Brand advertising since the mid-'70s by small, promoter-run houses has resulted in overtaking the corporate images perpetuated by multinationals alone. One reason why every cosmetic manufacturer remains so cagey about giving a proper breakdown of financial figures is because of the high expense on promotion and publicity.

Small companies are known to sink as much as half their sales price into advertising. Says Suren Chawla, media director of Hindustan Thomson Associates: "It's very important to advertise heavily in this business. You're not selling something that is basic or essential to your health. You're selling basically a promise of beauty." Adds Ram Panchal, an advertising executive associated with cosmetics for 15 years: "You're not selling a product in this industry, you're selling a dream." The paragon of the beauty business, American cosmetics tycoon Charles Revson, who founded Revlon, once described his business as "selling hope in a bottle".

Cosmetic houses consequently operate in an ephemeral world of constantly changing truths. Visual images of sunset fadeouts over cascading tresses or dreamflower magic against a waterfall have given way to aggressive, original salesmanship that differs according to assiduously worked-out consumer profiles. In a recent print media campaign, Lakmé asks a series of provocative questions of its readers—"Does make-up label you 'fast', 'loose', or 'that type'?", "Is make-up right only after marriage?" and "Do men look down on make-up?"—thereby breaking conventional myths.

Conventional Image: On the other hand,



Tata of Lakmé, Singh of Ranbaxy, Topiwalla of Paramount and Pendharkar of Vicco: successfully selling alchemic wonders

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

In the capricious world of cosmetics, the investment and expertise required are low, but the returns high only if the manufacturer can fine-tune the product's image and utility to the consumer's immediate yet vacillating needs.

A customer enjoys the full tre

h company like Vicco perpetuates conventional images to reinforce its promotional point. By showing blushing bride preparing for her wedding nuptials with turmeric cream, and coining a jungle that reverberates from every radio in the land, Vicco proprietor and Managing Partner Gajanand Pendharkar has managed to sell as much vanishing cream as all of his competitors put together Calcutta's G.D. Pharmaceuticals —producers of Boroline daycare cream—achieved success by Indianising a popular, sporting western image of a racquet-wielding teenager on a tennis court. Boroline, an antiseptic cream, sells more than any other cold cream in the country today.

Neverthless Indian cosmetic houses ramin tied to western trends in style, presentation and packaging. Lakmé scored an immediate success when, on the heels of a world-wide fad, it managed to promote "smokey browns" as the trend-setting colour of 1979; a year later it turned tables by bringing out a range called "earthy reds" in lipsticks and nail varnishes that were as resounding a success. In fact, swift responses to demand patterns of colour and style dictate success in a business that at all costs must remain tuned to fickle consumer tastes. The Tips And Toes copper colour range in 1981 stole a show over other companies producing nail enamel. But when Max Factor, a top-quality lipstick producer, failed to come out with new shades to keep up with changing tastes, it began losing out to smaller, alert competitors.

YET it is not just the colours that can go wrong. Topiwalla, whose Tips And Toes nail enamel was a huge success, launched an equally well-advertised lipstick range last year called Kiss 'n' Tell. Despite intensive promotion the lipstick bombed soon after appearing on the market. The reason: most girls were too conservative to walk into a shop and ask a male assistant for a Kiss 'n' Tell. Similar disaster stories are legion in the business. Pond's Cutex nail enamels were at one time so popular that Cutex virtually became the generic term for all nail varnish. But the firmly-entrenched brand, grown fat on its monopoly, failed to keep up with changing trends. Nor could it withstand the blistering competition of the '70s. Withdrawn from the domestic mark Cutex today is only kept alive for exports Soviet Union.

Dermacure, yet another brand float by Shamsher Singh, proprietor of the on famous Dr Sahib Singh chain of chem shops, disappeared together with the cha store owing to excessive promotion of w are, in fact, low-investment industr Almost 30 years before this, having failed

SHAHNAZ HUSAIN

Charismatic Hard-sell

EVERYTHING about her is larger than life: a large heaving bosom and large rolling hips abetted by cascades of hennaed hair and full, glossy lips that utter only the sweetest of sweet nothings. Her mountainous frame encased in dresses that have the subtlety of a slap in the face—all glittering sequins and feather boas—Shahnaz Husain is no Estee Lauder or Diane von Furstenberg. But, at an alleged 38, she is more than a character out of a Fellini film: she is the uncrowned queen of the Indian beauty business with a beauty column in 19 publications and 55 franchise beauty clinics in towns like Bhatinda, Yamunanagar, Mercara and Cochin.

She may leave the Simone Tatas and Topiwallas of the cosmetics industry open-mouthed with wonder but Husain has succeeded where others have failed. Operating in the classic mode of cosmetic queens of the western world (Helena Rubenstein, Elizabeth Arden and Mary Quant), who established empires through their personality myths, Husain has a point when she says: "There is definitely a personal charisma associated with my products. I'm not like many faceless companies who suddenly for no reason go in the red after bringing out a new range. I can never because I have direct rapport with the client."

Hard-sell: Because of her personal hard-sell techniques—tirelessly perfected through a blitz of beauty columns, clinic-to-clinic campaigning and endless press conferences—Husain has left hardly a media doormat unscraped, from *Vogue* to the Voice of America, all of whom regard her advances with an incredulous mixture of amusement and amazement.

Husain, who grew up in Hyderabad, married when she was 17 and has two grown children including a married daughter, was trained in some of the best-known beauty houses of Europe such as Rubenstein, Lancome and Arnould-Taylor. At one such set-up, she was enrolled in the job of treating a form of skin

cancer an
quarterisin
This may
matologist
work ethic
need".

Althou
products, f
Okhla fact
Italy, Uni
Husain's ch
has been in
herbs. Shah
are called,
ancient he
mystique o
one of her

Sitting
known as t
Delhi subu
a-brac an
Husain is
mysteries
almond, sa
ney, aprico
humble a
Cucumber
moisturiser
bage, it tig
all therapie

Exper

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ajoys the full tr

conscious of appearance

domestic mark
ve for exports

er brand floa
etor of the on
chain of chem
r with the cha
omotion of w
ment industr
, having failed

attempt at door-to-door sales tech-
e, world market leader Avon Cosmetics
d shop and left India. In the capricious
d of cosmetics, the investment and ex-
se required are low, but the returns
only if the manufacturer can fine-tune
product's image and utility to the
umer's immediate yet vacillating needs.
Demand factors are liable to vary sha-
from region to region, given the social diversity of an Indian market. South India has emerged as a prime market for talcums since both men and women use talc instead of face powder on their faces. In fact, the Indian's obsession with fairness has resulted in at least one thumping success: Hindustan Lever's "whitening" cream, crucially labelled "Fair and Lovely", sells up to Rs 4 crore worth each year.

Northern Market: While the south swallows talcums, other make-up such as l
sticks, eye or liquid make-up, can barely s
for being tabooed socially. Instead, the bi
of the market for these is concentrated in t
north, in particular the states of Pubj
Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh which consu
up to 35 per cent of all beauty industry sa
and a considerably higher proportion of f
and eye make-ups.

Despite consumer bias and radica
changing tastes, few who have an accur
finger on the pulse of the trade will adr
that Indian cosmetics, in their producti
and usage are not a phenomenon. Sa
Pendharkar: "Irrespective of whether th
get two square meals or not women will u
cosmetics. No woman wants to be seen w
an oily skin or face." That cosmetics ha
become an essential fact of life is furth
emphasised by Kumar Desai, marketi
manager of Swastika Products, which pr
duce the Max Factor label. Says he: "T
mother of a child born in 1965 has chang
completely in her attitude. Not only has s
started encouraging her daughter to u
cosmetics, but the daughters today reci
rocate by encouraging their mothers to t
out cosmetics to look younger. It's a co
plete reversal from the earlier attitude."
encouraging attitude indeed.

Such assurances for the domestic ma

ell

Husain has a
is definitely a
ted with my
many faceless
for no reason
g out a new
I have direct

her personal
ssly perfected
lumns, clinic-
endless press
left hardly a
from *Vogue*
all of whom
n incredulous
amazement.
n Hyderabad,
and has two
narried daug-
of the best-
urope such as
d Arnould-
, she was en-
form of skin

cancer and her experience includes quarterising samples of skins for grafts. This may not qualify her as a dermatologist but Husain rationalises her work ethic "as answering a purely human need".

Although she produces up to 50 products, for skin and hair care, in her Okhla factory which she also exports to Italy, United Kingdom and Muscat, Husain's chief *raison d'etre* in recent years has been in the use of traditional Indian herbs. Shahnaz Herbal, as her new clinics are called, are now fast selling "India's ancient herbal heritage and the exotic mystique of miraculous herbal cures" as one of her fulsome blurbs puts it.

Sitting in her residence-cum-clinic, known as the "flagship salon", in a New Delhi suburb, surrounded by fussy bric-a-brac and narcissistic self-portraits, Husain is all too ready to unravel the mysteries of her products made from almond, sandalwood, rose, lemon, honey, apricot, seaweed or anything as humble as the juice of potatoes. Cucumber juice, she says, is the best moisturiser she knows; and as for cabbage, it tightens skin muscles better than all therapies put together.

Experiments: Specifically, Husain says her personalised attention to individual problems makes her experiment with cures for acne, blemishes, scars, wrinkles, premature ageing, dandruff and falling hair. Rather dramatically she adds: "I am not selling a product, I'm selling my blood, my personal involvement and a tremendous amount of time."

Husain: not a faceless company

Husain admits that "she would love to go commercial" in a big way—implying that she would consider financial backing—only if she could maintain her personal contacts with her series of clinics and consumers. Franchise arrangements for her clinics are simple business: applicants wanting to start one in new towns pay her a token fee of Rs 51 or Rs 101, use her name and her products: she herself handles the publicity, by jetting down over weekends, to shake up some sleepy little town into action on the beauty front.

For all her inexhaustible efforts, Husain takes the same professional attitude that do big beauty houses: "You can't sell beauty without results," she says, her lustrous dark eyes narrowing a little, "but I don't make any promises." Still, her business remains insured against vicissitude, because, as she unfailingly points out, fudging over financial details of turnover and profit, that at least her customers are flesh-and-blood people and not faceless readers of magazines. "The feedback I get is real. That's saying a lot in an unreal business."

—SUNIL SETHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Facts you should know about the Press crisis today – 4

Question:

What can the Government do to ensure speedy progress of the Press?

Answer:

Plenty! For a start, recognise the Press as a priority industry. Help reduce basic production costs, and liberalise import policies for newsprint, specialised requirements and machinery. And, liberalise and soften terms of long-term lending by financial institutions to the Press.

The facts:

The development of the newspaper industry in India has been severely hampered by spiralling costs of newsprint, ink, freight, labour etc.

Hence, the Government must introduce measures to mitigate the economic burden. A reappraisal of the import duty policy is imperative.

Also, the production of indigenous newsprint needs to be strengthened in terms of quality, quantity and competitive price. This way our dependence on imported newsprint will be considerably lessened.

Presently, the industry has out-dated equipment while the rest of the world enjoys the fruits of modern technology. Massive imports of the latest equipment for phototypesetting, transmission of news, processing and printing are needed for modernisation. There must be relaxation of duties on all these items. The The Government could even consider easy long-term loans from financial institutions for purchasing equipment as the capital requirements are huge compared to the resources available.

These and other measures would ensure rapid growth of circulation, important for India's economic progress.

The Press, a vital force. Strengthen it.

Issued by:

The Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society.

SIMOES/IENS/D

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

are further supported by the industry's ing success in foreign markets. Many of bigger cosmetic-producing houses export er cent or above of their annual pro-ion, mostly to the Soviet Union under rupee trade agreement. Equally impor-tant are markets in West Asia, Eastern Europe, South-east Asia and parts of Africa. Cosmetic production as a result was up by almost 75 per cent in the last year.

Quality Test: For the major companies, success has meant an increasing emphasis on quality control and testing. Since shelf life an imperative in any cosmetic, domest companies now extensively test the longevi of their products in tropical condition Lakmé, which runs a fully-equipped quali control laboratory, routinely puts its pr

SHYAMOLI VERMA

Model Model

FOR just under six months, the face has graced every prominent women's magazine in the country. Seen on posters, in magazine double-spreads, and at 'selling-point' showcards and advertisements, it has done more since last October for the Lakmé name than a decade of haphazard and barely coordinated marketing efforts. She is identified as the Lakmé girl, a singularly beautiful face which, in addition to pro-moting and selling Lakmé comestics and make-up ranges, is a heart-stopper for every male who sees the advertisements. Soft, expressive, and extremely versatile, Shyamoli Verma, 24, is the greatest thing to happen to Indian modelling in the 80s—the sort of gifted fashion model who appears only once in a decade.

She combines the classic Indian be-auty of the Kishangarh school's *bani thani* with the modern grace and modell-ing skill of Brooke Shields. The face is vintage *Vogue*: childlike in its simplicity, yet encompassing the depth and heart-warming gravity of the Madonna, the clear-skinned face is set off with features so perfect that it is an adman's dream come alive. The straight nose and arched mouth, warm liquid eyes, and perfectly-crafted oval of Verma's face are re-miniscent of the young Nutan of 20 years ago.

Perfect Model: The beautiful oval tops a body to match, tall and willowy—at 5 feet 10 inches she stands almost four inches taller than the average Indian male. Slender, curvaceous, and extremely long-limbed, she has played a Bo Derek-style temptress in a Panama cigarette ad-film, a demure young de-butante in VIP Travelite films, and a desi bahu in ads for the jewellery chain Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri. Before tak-ing up modelling, Shyamoli went to school in Pune, and studied at Sophia College polytechnic in Bombay. She also worked for a while in a trendy clothes store.

Said Seema Sawhney, the beauty talent scout who "discovered" Verma for the Lakmé campaign: "She is absolutely amazing as a model. Unlike any other Indian model I can remember, she com-bines a look that is totally western with a simple and uncluttered beauty that ap-peals as much to the Indian mind."

When Lakmé began its hunt for the 'Lakmé girl' over seven months ago, company executive were certain that they would have to compromise with three

Verma: an adman's dream come alive

different girls to depict all they wanted to. They wanted an educational campaign which would tell Indian girls that cos-metics were not taboo or evil, a beauty campaign to promote the corporate image rather than just individual pro-ducts, and a high-powered selling line to show girls who were dark, middling or fair that cosmetics were for them.

Big Contract: They found Shyamoli Verma. A natural beauty who, ironically, uses no make-up herself, she had every-thing the company was looking for and the capability to effortlessly switch roles and moods. She was promptly signed on for a three-year contract which restricts her from modelling any competing pro-ducts and Lakmé from using any other models for their campaigns. Since then the cosmetics maker has upped advertis-ing budgets by 15 per cent, pumped in large amounts of money into press advert-isements and magazine spreads, and launched the Lakmé face.

After a market survey which told Lakmé that large chunks of potential consumers buy no cosmetics because of the social taboos, the company began a huge education campaign which used Verma's unspoiled innocence to prove that cosmetics were for everybody. In another campaign Verma plays the tradi-tional Indian girl in colour advertise-ments which say: "If colour be to beauty what music is to mood, play on." A third, to promote talcs and creams at the store-front, shows the vibrant beauty using Lakmé products.

Although it is too early to qualify the benefits which the Lakmé girl will get the company, the campaign is possibly the most eye-catching cosmetics effort ever. But Verma is surprisingly modest about it. "I can't say yet how much people will relate themselves to my face," she said. "It's all very well for people in Bombay and Delhi to appreciate it, but this is aimed at the small town consumers and people who don't really use cosmetics now."

Unspoiled: After only a year in modelling, a tumultuous year of dizzy successes and a meteoric rise, a year in which she featured in ad-films for Nescafé, Panama and VIP among others, numerous press campaigns, and ap-pearances on Doordarshan, Verma is virtually unspoiled by success. Although she earned over Rs 1 lakh in her first year, and has a long contract with Lakmé to fulfil, she accepts that this can only be a temporary occupation for her. Said Verma: "One just can't fool oneself, modelling is the kind of thing where your earnings drop proportionately as you get more exposed. Commercially this may be my occupation now, but it certainly isn't the most important one for me."

Plans include going to art school in Australia, a plan which she dropped last year when she suddenly landed a string of modelling contracts, and spending more time with her oils. For Lakmé, mean-while, the bonanza is only beginning. Onto a good thing with their new model, the company last fortnight was extending Verma to every product range not co-vered yet. In phase two of the campaign, the company will take it to more con-servative areas like southern India.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Here's a long life battery that lives beyond your expectations

Meeting customer standards. That's what we're constantly working at at AMCO. Not just because we've a reputation to keep. It's to give our customers a battery they can count on for reliability. A concern that doesn't end once a battery moves out of our factory. AMCO's service network has 2000 outlets to make sure customers are more than satisfied. About our batteries. And about our servicing.

AMCO

AMCO Batteries Limited
Unity Buildings
Bangalore 560 002

HTK-ABL-1149

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

TIES

Crushing Burden

A pet peeve of the country's beauty barons is the domestic duties on their products which have shot at a rate which threatens to take the tom out of the market. Classed, along h cigarettes and petrol, as a frivolous ury, cosmetics have been the subject of ular and almost penal imposts.

From a relatively low level of 30 per t throughout the sixties, successive ernments pushed the excise duty on metics up by stages to 40 per cent and per cent, till finally the notorious aran Singh budget in 1979 jolted the l to 105 per cent where it stands today.

Booming Demand: Each excise hike caused a slump in domestic sales, but ming demand made sure that the ressions were only temporary. Lakmé utives state that in both 1974 and 9, when the two major hikes came, the pany had a setback in sales. Each e, however, demand picked up again shortly after, and in the years be- n the hikes Lakmé sales in the cou- have grown at a steady 20 per cent a r. Even discounting the substantial se element, which inflates turnover res, Lakmé's domestic sales have drupled in the last 11 years. Cos- ics makers argue, however, that the rent years's rate of growth is not even raction of what it could be with ced duties.

The industry's biggest grouse is that se is charged not only on manufactur- costs but also on selling and pro- ion. Says Hindustan Thomson sociates' Suren Chawla: "There's no bt that a cosmetic grows only on ertising." Adds Lakmé boss Simone a: "The real boom is lurking just er the surface. But the Government have to cut back on the excise level if are to realise it."

The manufacturers have banded ther to contest the impost. Till the is decided an injunction prevents the ernment from imposing the levies on keting costs. Still, executives com- n that for every additional advertising e spent the 105 per cent excise, sales and margins for stockists and retailers up the product prices.

Tax Dodges: But it is only a few nufacturers who continue to reel un- the excise impact. Most have disco- d ingenious and entirely legal me- ds of dodging the tax. To get around curbs on advertising and marketing expenses, many of the larger firms have set up separate companies to handle marketing in each region. The parent company is reduced to purely manufacturing activities and since excise is imposed ex-factory, all non-manufacturing expenses go free of the imposts. Growing wise to the trick, the Government in its 1982 budget, decided that excisable value would be worked out on actual selling price rather than ex-factory cost. It also decreed that every company will have to pay excise retrospectively from 1975 on money spent on publicity and marketing.

This is not the only escape hatch offered by the law. Taking advantage of a trade agreement between India and Bhutan which enable Bhutanese goods to be sold in the country without import duties or excise, Godrej and Max Factor have located large talc manufacturing companies in that country. Max Factor's Hypnotique and Godrej's Cynthol talcs, 'imported' from Bhutan, thus come in so cheap that the companies have a huge edge over competitors. Unconfirmed trade rumours suggest that Ponds is likely to follow the rush to Bhutan soon.

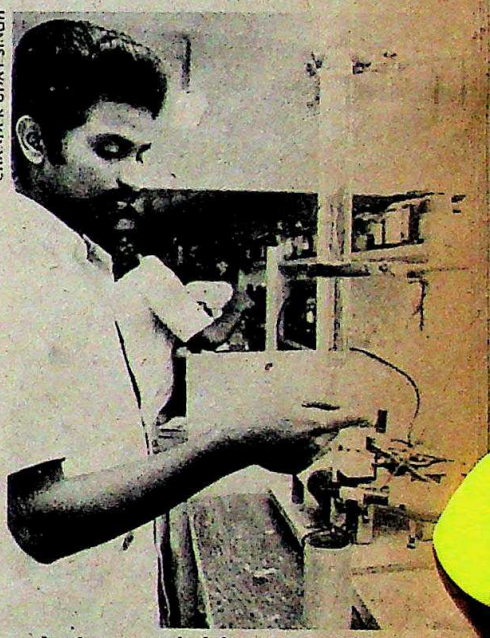
Perhaps the best device for the enterprising cosmetics maker is the use of a drugs or ayurvedic licence. Boroline, a perfumed, antiseptic skin-care cream made by Calcutta's G.D. Pharmaceuticals was so successful as a face cream that it displaced virtually every other cream from the market. An antiseptic, it sells under a drugs licence, which means an excise saving of 90 per cent. The Vicco turmeric vanishing cream, which is the market leader among vanishing creams, is manufactured under an ayurvedic drugs licence. Vicco has an edge of 90 per cent in excise over its closest competitor.

"There is hardly any difference between an antiseptic cream and an ordinary vanishing cream," said Ibrahim Patanwala, junior partner in Patanwala Industries, which manufactures the Afghan Snow range of products. "All you have to do is add a small quantity of boric acid, about one per cent, and your ordinary cream becomes antiseptic."

The loophole has led to a rush on pharmaceutical licences, and Patanwala accepts that his own company has applied for one. Said Patanwala: "We can't compete with manufacturers who have such a large excise advantage. So we decided, if you can't beat them, join them.

Cosmetic company laboratories put products through the paces with rabbits and guinea pigs, eventually testing for allergy on laboratory technicians themselves. All 24 ingredients of the lipstick are individually tested for toxicity and resistance to heat and humidity, while eye make-ups go through a rigorous rabbit-eye test.

Further evidence of the enormous rise in beauty consciousness has been the commensurate increase in beauty parlours. In Bombay alone, beauty industry insiders place the number of parlours at 600, an increase of 400 per cent since 1969. The number of beauty parlours in Delhi has shot up from 30 in 1970 to over 100 today. In Calcutta, although the increase is less marked, interest in beauty treatments is on the rise. Says D.D. Kripalani, manager of Gala cosmetics: "The biggest growth area for sophisticated cosmetics is in the demand by beauty parlours. Hundreds of institutions around the country teach beauty care and students are constantly opening their own clinics. This is one of the biggest incentives for make-up manufacturers."



CHANDER UDAY SINGH

In the cosmetic laboratory: stringent tests

The only major hazard of the business, beside the stiff excise duty (*see box*) is, in fact, complacency. If the industry is to continue expanding at the spectacular pace it has initiated, then it has to recognise the varying pulse of consumer demands. But provided it can remain agile to the eclectic requirements of the market the beauty business should present what it preaches: a rosy picture of an industry that specialises in rosy pictures.

—CHANDER UDAY SINGH and SUNIL SETHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

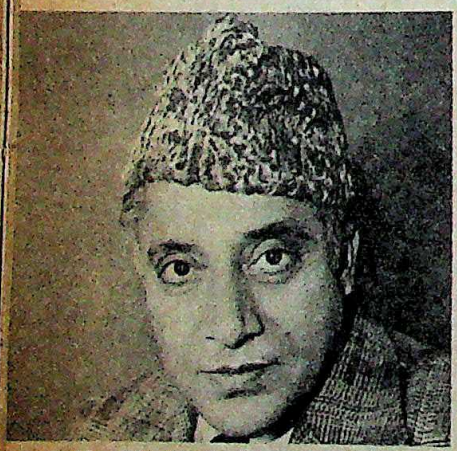
EMITISM

Does Moses Lie Here?

FOR some years now, a nondescript grave situated in the heart of Srinagar has been the centre of a theological controversy. A succession of eminent Kashmiri scholars and historians have claimed that the grave is actually the final resting place of Jesus Christ (INDIA TODAY, June 1–15, 1977). The theory, which discards the popularly held belief that Christ died on the cross and ascended into heaven, has been reluctantly accepted as just one of the many theories surrounding the life and death of Christ. But what religious scholars found more difficult to accept was the parallel theory that the ten lost tribes of Israel found their way to Kashmir and settled there thus fulfilling the prophecy that they would be led to the promised land, which is, according to the theory, the lush mountains and valleys of Kashmir and not the barren deserts of Palestine.

The controversy had, however, lain dormant till last month when it was dramatically reactivated by noted Kashmiri historian, Professor Fida Mohammad Hussain, who has come up with a similar theory regarding the final resting place of another biblical figure, the prophet Moses. In a startling statement, Hussain, 57, introduced his theory that Moses, after fleeing persecution by the Egyptian Pharaohs, reached Kashmir and died at the ripe old age of 120 and was buried at Mount Nebu in Bandipur, 50 km north-west of Srinagar.

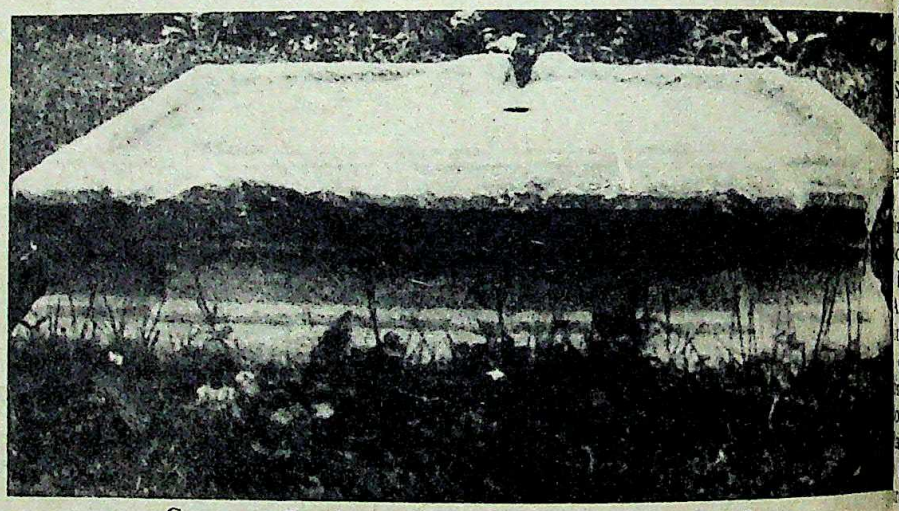
Despite the hornet's nest that Hussain's theory is certain to stir up, it will not be easy



Hussain: intriguing conclusions

to dismiss it out of hand either. For one, taken in the context of the earlier theory about the location of Christ's grave in Kashmir, Hussain's new concept will deserve careful appraisal. Secondly, Hussain has done considerable research on the subject and has backed up his theory with what he feels is the most authentic evidence produced so far.

Evidence: For instance, the Old Testament states in the Book of Deuteronomy that "Moses went up from the plains of *Moab* unto the mountains of *Nebu* to the top of *Pisgah*. So Moses died there in the land of Moab and he buried him in a valley over against *Bethpeor*". All the places mentioned in the passage are located in the vicinity of Bandipur. Additionally, on top of Mount Nebu, there exists the ruined tomb of "Musa", the Arabic equivalent of Moses, and a small isolated community that inhabits the mount looks after the tomb and calls itself followers of Musa Paigambar, or Moses the Messenger. The present custodian of the grave, Wali Rishi, 80, says his ancestors have guarded the grave for 900 years and insists that "this is the grave of the great prophet Moses".



Grave near Bandipur: is it that of Moses the Messenger?

Professor Hussain claims that Moses fled to Kashmir with his followers after he was driven out from Canaan, which is now Israel. His theory is that the descendants of these followers settled in Kashmir. In fact, there is a small village called Gutlipora, 30 km north of Srinagar, which is known locally as the colony of Bani Israel, or the sons of Israel. Their tribal head, Mir Alam Naqshbandi, who claims to be 120 years old, says that they are descendants of Jacob of Israel which is why they are called Bani Israel. "We became Muslims many centuries ago and before our conversion we were Buddhists. Before that, we were Bani Israeli. We were destined to suffer and scatter all over the world and we came to Kashmir via Gilgit and Chitral, leaving some of our brethren behind in Iran, Turkey, Samarkand and Afghanistan," says Mir Alam.

Another reputed scholar, Professor M.D. Hajini also points to a meeting between Moses and the prophet Khizar mentioned in the Holy Koran which took place at a place referred to as Khizar Bal. Hajini feels that Khizar Bal (Bal means spring both in Hebrew and Kashmiri) could easily have changed to Guzar Bal, which is the name of a village near Mount Nebu.

Jewish Heritage: Hussain is convinced that his theory will eventually be accepted as fact. "We will surely be taking the wrong path if the theory is painted in religious colours as has been done in the past. We have enough evidence to prove that Moses did come to Kashmir. We have in the local museum the Star of David carved on a stone slab. We also have the Stone of Moses and the Staff of Moses preserved in two shrines in Kashmir."

He points to an account by historian Sir Francois Bernier which states that the people of Kashmir resemble Jews and that Moses died in the city of "Kachemire" and his tomb "is within a league of it". There are also other fragments of evidence which form part of a total picture. In the village of Havroor, 15 km from Srinagar, recent excavations have unearthed sun-baked clay tablets bearing Babylonian symbols which are totally alien to Buddhist or even the traditional Hindu architectural patterns.

In fact, many European scholars have remarked on the physical similarities between Jews and Kashmiris and on the prevalence of Israeli traditions, culture and customs among the people of Kashmir, particularly the Gujjars. In his search for Moses' grave, Hussain may have stumbled across another intriguing revelation, that Kashmiris are, in fact, of Semitic origin.

—GHULAM NABI KHAYAL

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ngle In The Box

move that marks a major shift policy, Doordarshan is poised to ch commercial TV in the country, ng with a pilot phase of commercial mmes which is now being projected off in June this year. This could well precursor to an exclusively com- telecast channel. While the possi- f carrying commercially sponsored mmes has existed on paper ever since rshan first went commercial in 1976, the network has restricted itself to me for the display of advertisement d film spots. At one stroke, the plan introduce fresh programmes, take off Doordarshan and enhance

prime mover of the idea is said to irrepressible Additional Director- of Doordarshan, Kamleshwar, who ready champion for the cause in Sathe, Union minister for informat- broadcasting. Starting off with a ministerial feeler, a series of parleys en held between network officials, bureaucrats and representatives of ng companies such as Hindustan on Associates (HTA), Benson and Mather mol Bose and Shilpi, th those from the Bajaj of industries. The ns have so far been a or affair, with partici- aying their cards very the chest, for fear of e exposure.

ghlights: INDIA TODAY to persuade a reluctant war and Shailendra the director-general shan, to disclose the details of the net- impending switch in on the plea that public d debate where neces- evolve a constructive policy. Said "We are opening our doors to content of television programmes. ill take a little time to work out a ble policy." However, what emerged disclosures was a mixed bag of en- g news and a few glaring lacunae. lights of the plan are as follows:

experimental phase of commerci- sored programmes will be launched mbay Doordarshan in June;

the outset, two half-hour slots will available daily for commercial mes;

addition to bearing the cost of production, sponsors will also have to pay for telecasting time. While tariffs are still being worked out for sponsored programmes, Doordarshan will charge "nominal rates" roughly estimated at Rs 10,000 for 15 minutes of programme time. (Doordarshan presently charges Rs 4,000 for every ten seconds of advertising at peak viewing time);

► With the proviso that only a very small percentage of popular film-based programmes would be considered, if at all, Doordarshan is wide open to suggestions—ranging from pure entertainment, quizzes, issues of public importance, documentaries and featurettes;

► The central screening committee, which will consider proposals and approve programmes, is to be made up of officials from Doordarshan and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry;

► While independent 16mm and 3/4 inch video production (the latter becoming acceptable by the time of the November Asiad) facilities are scarce, Doordarshan will rent out its facilities at nominal rates to the commercial film makers.

Kamleshwar (left) and Sathe: attempting to enhance revenues

Doordarshan is also planning to scrap the misleading "sponsor" credits of two commercial houses, who neither pay for the entire duration of the programme, nor the cost of production, nor have a say in the programme's content. They simply pay a special price for peak positioning just before and after popular programmes.

Impetus: According to Kamleshwar the aim of this new venture is "mainly to encourage fresh ideas and talent, not just to make money". But the flood of revenue that commercial TV will unleash is an impetus for expansion, especially when the last plan slashed funds for Doordarshan from Rs 200 crore to Rs 86 crore. Last year advertisers brought in Rs 8 crore, and Doordarshan promptly announced a 100 per cent increase in rates in January, the second within a year.

The queues of advertisers are likely to lengthen despite the hike, as surveys have established that television publicity has higher recall value than other advertising forms. Most tempting is the network's growing reach—within a decade six full-fledged stations, five relay stations and seven SITE continuity stations have come up. The official Audience Research Unit report reveals that there were 15 lakh licensed sets in the country in 1981 as against 25,000 in 1970—half of these are switched on every day for most of the telecast, with 85 per cent tuning in at peak hours. With five to seven people watching every set, there is a captive audience of about 75 lakh.

Says Paul Nayar, media director of HTA's Delhi branch: "With reasonable rates for telecast time, the sky is the limit for commercial programmes. Our clients would be fools not to bite." While the cost of producing 16 mm film spots would vary according to the nature of the programmes, film makers outside agree that the opportunity is all worth the money. Says independent film producer Prem Prakash: "One can make a half-hour film for television within a Rs 1.5 lakh budget. Although in the long run 3/4 inch video programmes will cut the cost by half, the initial installation of video facilities will bring the cost up, making it the same as the 16 mm format."

Meanwhile there are signs of pessimism in a few quarters of the advertising community. Says Jog Chatterjee of Advertising Sales and Promotion (ASP): "It's impossible! Who can pay for television time as well as production? People like Zafar Hai charge lakhs for a single one-minute film spot. Even an average spot costs close to a lakh. That's the kind of money it takes to ensure quality."

Feasible: Waving aside objections, Kamleshwar explains: "Expensive gloss and true quality are two different things. Besides, the whole idea is not to pamper established people, but to nurture young talent. We are seeing to it that the cost of a half-hour programme stays reasonable and feasible for both the sponsor and the programme producer—it should not have to exceed Rs 1 lakh, all costs included."

A significant spin-off is the opportunity for trained and talented film makers who do not fit into the stereotyped roles demanded

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

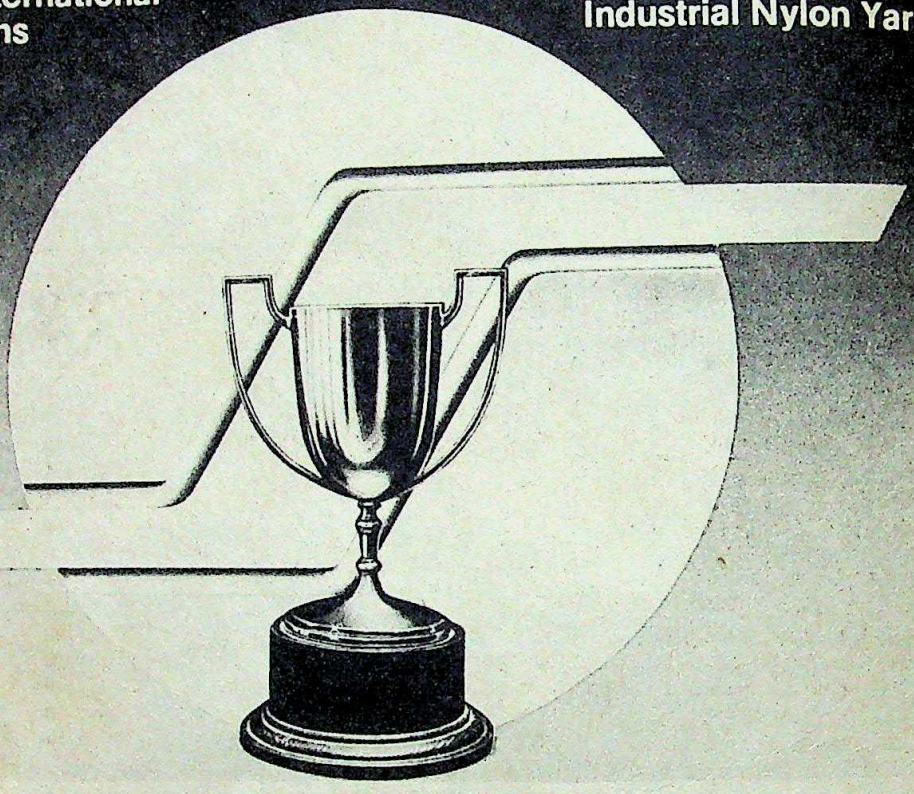
Biggest Nylon Tyre Cord Manufacturers

Pioneers in Nylon Engineering Plastics

Manufacturers of Fishnet Twine with highest strength

Only company exporting Nylon Tyre Cord meeting stringent international specifications

Company with the widest range of Industrial Nylon Yarns



Shri Ram Fibres presents a performance that is the aspiration of many industries

Shri Ram Fibres. The No.1 in Industrial Nylon in India. Registering an outstanding rate of growth and expansion. With an enviable record of many firsts, many breakthroughs.

Impelled by unmatched enthusiasm, SRF has made great strides, broken new grounds in the field of Industrial Nylon. These pioneering efforts endow SRF with an amazing record of achievements.

Each achievement has spurred the Company to further efforts.

SRF owes its distinction to its pioneering zeal and an exclusive style of functioning. Not content with the manufacture of just Nylon Tyre Cord and Fabric for the automotive industry, SRF set for itself a goal of diversification and expansion through ever new uses and applications for Nylon-6. SRF offers ever increasing range of Industrial Nylon Yarn and Fabric to suit varied industrial applications — for the manufacture of parachute and other defence fabrics, PVC coated fabrics, conveyor belting fabrics and so on. The widening product range includes Nylon Fishnet Twine and Nylon Moulding Powder.

SRF's performance has won for it its present position. That of a natural leader.

SRF

shri ram fibres limited — NO.1 IN INDUSTRIAL NYLON

FDS SRF 3554

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ombay or Madras film industries. dip Krishen of the recently formed e Media Ltd, currently working on phic documentaries and a feature he 16 mm format: "In Europe and ed States, 16 mm film and 3/4 inch oduction by independent producers ved television right out of the studio, up exciting new dimensions for the It laid the basis of a vigorous tary movement, which India so cks. With forthcoming sponsors, st no dearth of programme ideas."

ict many media experts agree that hope for Doordarshan lies in reach- o talent outside the organisation. tired senior official: "The jobs for s and technical people in television lly too unrewarding to sustain real d are mostly filled by mediocre rs. Exceptional people with initi- imagination are soon thwarted by ucratic maze and the red-tape. It e story with administrators. Only china shop, like Kamleshwar, can y. And that is because sweeping ere presented to him on a platter. nt producers alone can make a ogramme quality."

ness: While informed responses to han's plans for commercial TV rally optimistic, they were however t two points. One, they felt that to pack the screening committee with bureaucrats is fraught with. Film makers who have experienced han's screening process at first rt a singular insensitivity to ideas. e to experiment, and an utter lack ination and even ignorance about ures of the medium. Mechanisms screening and programme evalua- dimentary and approvals are more not a mere formality.

also pointed out that with the money that commercial TV will gularities and payoffs might just e too much of a temptation. More y, a supine committee would petuate the banal, moribund and a-prone fare that Doordarshan s for. The only workable option. to constitute an apex committee artistes, scholars, film makers, ation specialists, and viewers.

en the conception and the execut- rse falls the shadow. At the very mercial TV can lead to high stand- rofessionalism and stimulating ation, and to making television a nstrument for social change. At ast, it can offer some relief from an's daily dose of dreary viewing. darshan's captive viewers, that is ugh to applaud. —ANITA KAUL

THE TRIBUNE

Attempt To Browbeat

STRAINED relations between the Haryana Government and *The Tribune*, a leading newspaper group serving Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, were finally smoothed out last fortnight following a meeting of Chief Minister Bhajan Lal and the paper's crusty Editor-in-Chief Prem Bhatia —arranged at the instance of Mrs Gandhi. The miff arose following publication of embarrassing stories detailing the Haryana Government's allotment of valuable house plots in Faridabad Panchkula to many VIPs. The chief minister informally instructed the state's public relations directorate to stop giving advertisement to *The Tribune* resulting in an estimated revenue loss of Rs 2 lakh to the paper during January and February.

Bhajan Lal obviously wanted to show *The Tribune* that he could seriously harm the paper's economic interests. Said Bhatia: "I was disturbed about the way the advertising weapon was being used by the Government and the danger it posed to the freedom of the press. The Haryana Government knew it could not browbeat us, yet an awkward attempt was there."

Since Haryana had not formally or Completely stopped their advertisements —small classified ads continued to trickle in—*The Tribune* hesitated to complain to the Press Council. In fact, the paper had scant expectations from the Press Council. The council had once indicted the Bansi Lal government on a complaint from *The Tribune* to no effect. Bansi Lal had not only stopped advertisements but prevented the paper from entering the state. Bhatia, a member of the Editors Guild of India executive, referred the matter to the guild at its January meeting. Although guild members wanted to take formal notice of the stoppage, Bhatia preferred to hold out.

CITY EDITION

THE TRIBUNE

VOL. 102 NO. 67

102ND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Bhatia had reason to believe the Haryana Government would eventually unbend—mainly because elections are due in Haryana in the next few months and the Congress(I) can ill afford the antagonism of a popular paper publishing in English, Hindi and Punjabi with a combined circulation of 2.3 lakh. Moreover, *The Tribune* has always had the reputation of being a moderate paper, or, at times, even pro-establishment.

Patch-up: The prime minister was sufficiently concerned to intervene and senior aide M.L. Fotedar was dispatched to ask the Haryana chief minister to sort out the problem. Bhatia and Bhajan Lal met at the Chandigarh home of a prominent Congress(I) supporter Rachpal Malhotra. (Malhotra also acted as Mrs Gandhi's mediator with the Assam students last year). At the meeting Bhajan Lal complained strongly against the paper's Haryana correspondent and demanded the man be transferred. However, Bhatia knowing the initiative for the patch-up had originated from the prime minister's house, was in a strong position and refused.

Significantly perhaps, the Haryana Government chose to make its advertising comeback with a quarter-page display on the front page featuring a picture of Mrs Gandhi and proclaiming the chief minister's determination to implement the new 20-point programme. The ad may have been intended to convey the message that the prime minister's orders had been carried out.

—GOBIND THUKRAL

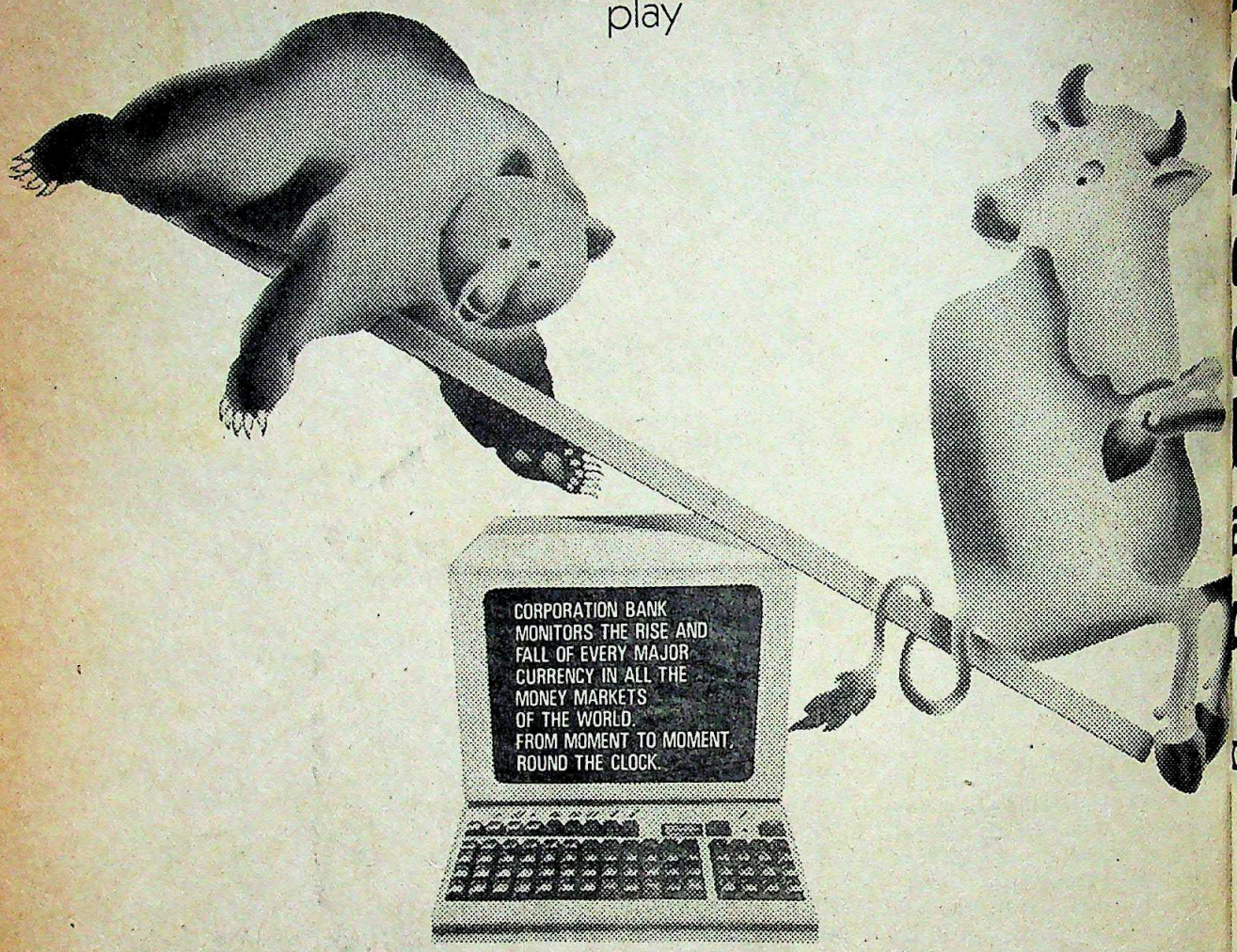
Bhatia (above) and Bhajan Lal: truce

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The bear and the bull

the same
all big currencies
play



When a couple of minutes can mean millions to business, this kind of information can be truly critical.

Corporation Bank was the first Indian bank to order the Reuter Money Rates Service or RMRS for short. And is now among the very few banks in the country to offer it.

The RMRS is hooked by computer to over 6000 banks and international money centres around the world. All Corporation Bank has to do is type out the code letters for a particular bank, say the Midland Bank, and the visual display terminal will type out the rates for all major currencies at that bank.

Further, RMRS also flashes significant developments in the financial world so that the experienced Corporation Bank dealer can infer how the money market is going to react. What makes Corporation Bank such an invaluable guide to its import – export clientele is the fact that it not only supplies international money rates from moment to moment but reads between the lines and advises them about future trends, spot trading, forward markets and the best times and ways to move and close deals.

Corporation Bank

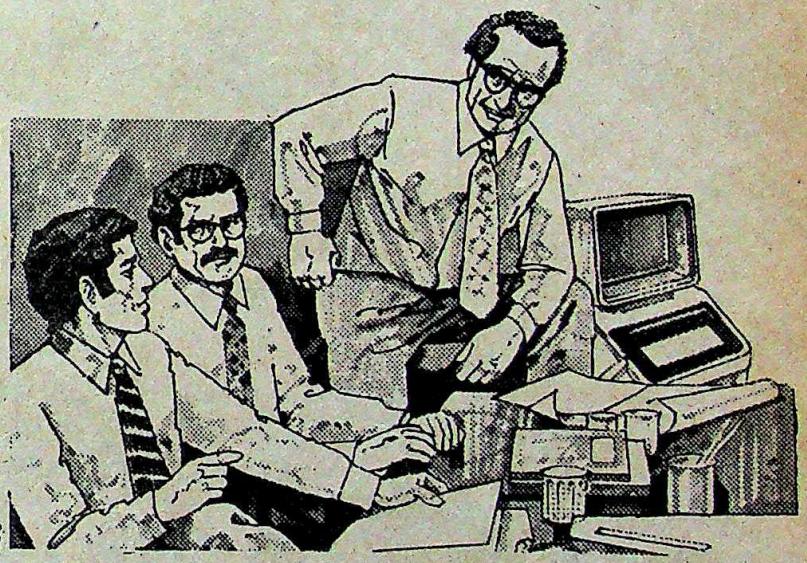
Centraj Foreign Exchange Department
15, Mittal Chambers, 1st floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021
Tel. 233 304
Administrative office, Mangalore.

the soundest foreign exchange advice you can get.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

"I want to solve my power problems once and for all. I want a 24-hour, continuous duty Genset capable of burning both HSD and LDO... and, of course, timely delivery."



Kirloskar WV Engines offer all this. And more.

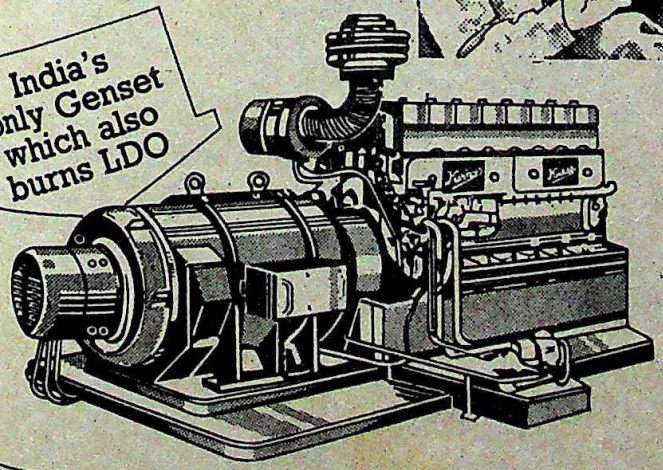
A wide range-127 to 500 HP
106 to 400 KVA sets

Slow Speed
1000 rpm engines

Minimum wear and tear

Most simple but rugged design

India's only Genset which also burns LDO



KIRLOSKAR WV GENSET

Kirloskar

STUSA 31/81

KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LIMITED
Laxmanrao Kirloskar Road, Khadki, Pune-411 003

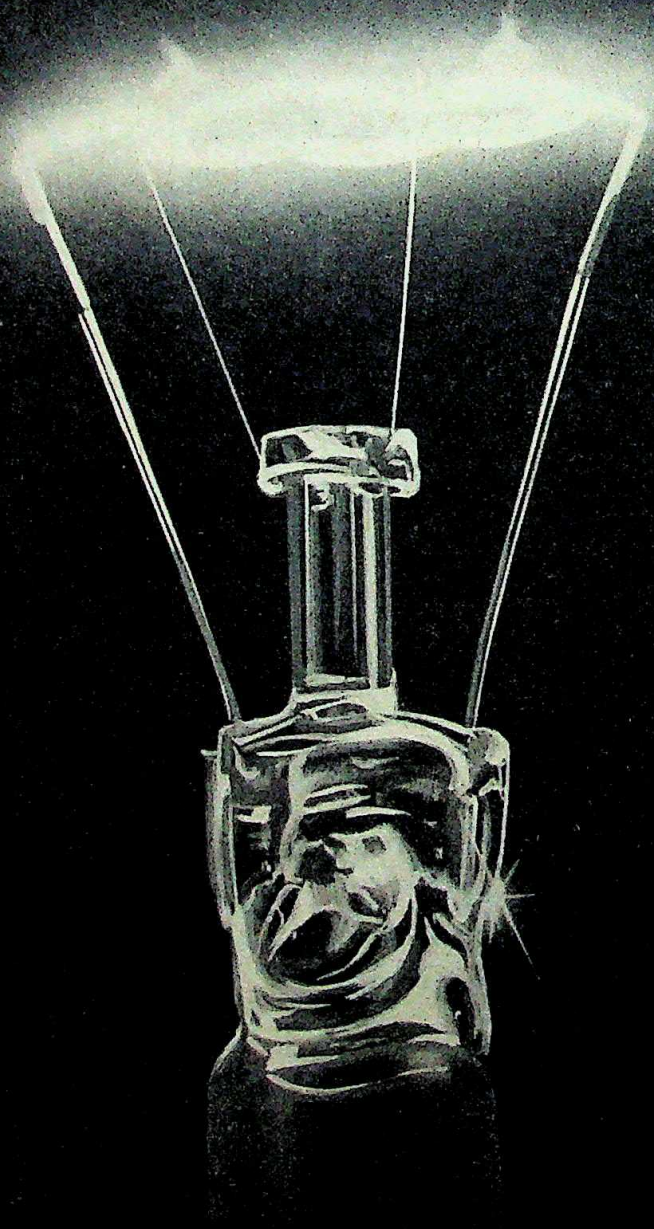
Distributors:
ESCORTS LIMITED

BOMBAY : Army Navy Bldg., 148 M.G. Road, Bombay-400 023 • Phone: 244474
DELHI : 6, Pratap Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001 • Phone: 45111
MADRAS : Fagun Mansion, 26, Commander-in-Chief Road, Madras-600 008 • Phone: 82518
CALCUTTA : Shanti Niketan, 8, Camac Street, Calcutta-700 017 • Phone: 446216
PUNE : Brindavan, 12/14, Boat Club Road, Pune-411 001 • Phone: 23447
BANGALORE : 6, Richmond Road, Bangalore-560 025 • Phone: 561416

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

This 'power station' can give you as much electricity as the Bhakra Nangal dam



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

This 'power station' represents the estimated amount of electricity our country could save on lighting alone. Incredible but true.

It can actually be obtained by putting to use the new breed of power saving lamps that the lighting industry has evolved.

How effective will this 'power station' be?

The new breed of high-efficiency lamps gives the same light output but consumes less energy than the lamps it replaces. With the consumption levels reduced by thousands of megawatts there will be a saving of crores of rupees in future investments.

In fact, even to barely meet our power requirements in 1990, we will have to invest crores of rupees, according to the Report of the Working Group on Energy Policy. Besides, the setting up of power stations require a long lead time. Anything up to 10 years. So we must look for an effective alternative.

Squeezing more out of less electricity

One very promising alternative is to switch on the new generation of high-efficiency lamps. And you can save power all the time — without even noticing it. For instance, the Philips TL (fluorescent) series of lamps (developed for homes, offices and shops) can give you the same amount of light as the GLS lamp — for just 25% of the power consumption. And the Philips TLF Reflector fluorescent lamp is even more efficient.

And there's a whole range of other power saving lamps available for every application — from street lighting to factory lighting. Here's an indication of their power-saving capacity.

If you are using	Switch to	Power Saving
GLS 100W Incandescent lamp	Argenta Superlux 60W Bowl Reflector 60W	40%
GLS 150/200/300W Incandescent lamp	Comptalux 75/100/150W Reflector lamp	50%
GLS 200W Incandescent lamp	ML 160W Blended lamp	20%
ML 160W Blended lamp	HPL 80W Mercury Vapour lamp	42%
HPL 400W Mercury Vapour lamp	SON 250W Sodium Vapour lamp	35%
GLS 1000W Incandescent lamp	Halogen 1000W lamp	18%

Philips – the trusted Indian household name for over fifty years

PHILIPS

Switching over to these new power-saving lamps is of course an idea to be put into force immediately. But apart from this, there are other ways in which we can save power in the area of lighting.

Some simple rules to produce the most cost-effective results:

Rule 1 Use the most efficient light source suitable.
Rule 2 Use the lamp light output effectively.
Rule 3 Maintain lighting equipment in good order.
Rule 4 Use well designed energy-effective lighting schemes.
Rule 5 Control the switching operation and usage of lighting.
Rule 6 Consider the influence of surrounding decor.

Power saving. It's time it became a way of life with us. Because a watt of elec- saved is a watt generated. And every watt saved can be channelised to industry. To agricultural pumpsets. And turned into national wealth.

Our country needs all the watts it can find. Let's make a beginning — in our homes, in offices and in industries.

If you would like to know more about saving energy through planned lighting, write to: Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Lighting Division, Band Box Bldg., 2nd floor, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400 025.

A watt saved is a watt generated

PHILIPS

Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited

HT8-PEI-7860

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

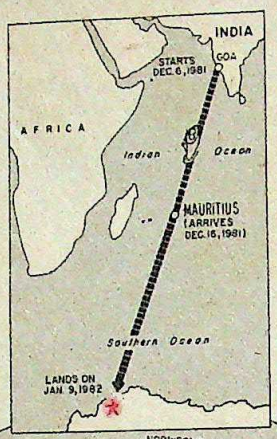
OPERATION GANGOTRI

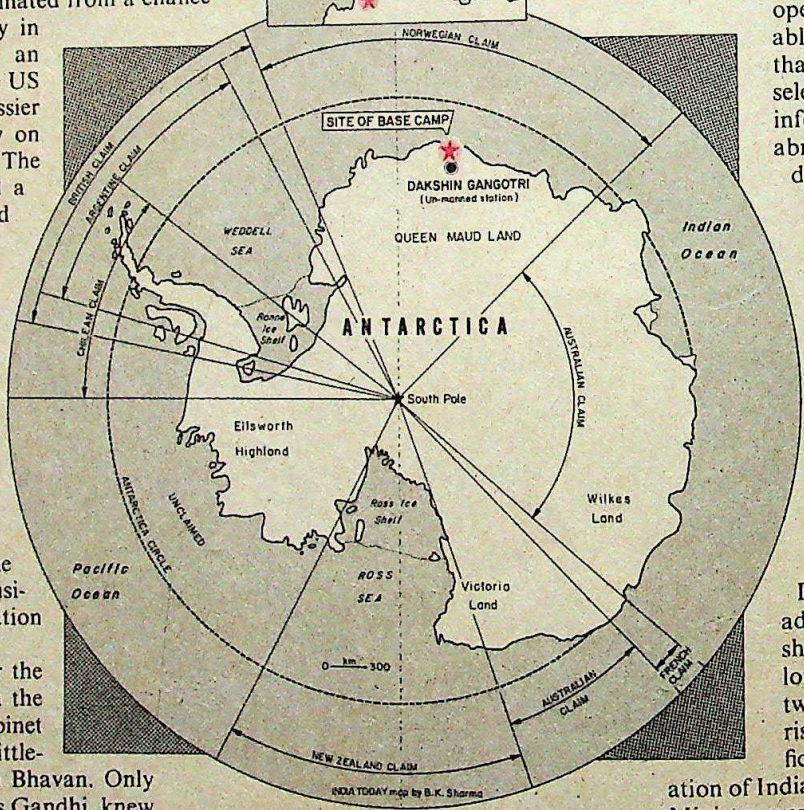
IT WAS codenamed "Operation Gangotri", classified Top Secret and accomplished in record time. Not since the dramatic nuclear explosion at Pokharan in 1974 had any government operation been conducted with such urgency and silence. Born in the fertile mind of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "Operation Gangotri", or an Indian foothold in Antarctica, had been, in her own words, "a lifelong dream".

In 1977, Mrs Gandhi had ordered a secret study done but the elections and its aftermath diverted her attention to more immediate problems. Her interest was reactivated in May last year when a two-page memo on Antarctica from the Foreign Ministry landed on her desk. The memo originated from a chance meeting between a secretary in the Foreign Ministry and an Indian scientist settled in the US who had brought along a dossier on Antarctica based largely on an exhaustive CIA report. The scientist felt that India had a vital stake in Antarctica and urged the official to do something about launching an expedition.

The secretary drafted a summary of the material which progressed up the bureaucratic pipeline to the prime minister's office. From then on, events moved with bewildering and unusual rapidity. On July 24, 1981, a department of ocean development under the prime minister was unobtrusively established and Operation Gangotri was born.

The initial planning for the operation took place within the gothic confines of the Cabinet Secretariat situated in a little-known wing of Rashtrapati Bhavan. Only three people, apart from Mrs Gandhi, knew the details of the plan, all of them essential to the eventual success of the expedition. Heading the troika was the Cabinet Secretary, Krishnaswamy Rao Saheb, the quintessential bureaucrat and a master at the art of keeping in the background. Working closely with him was K. Saigal, additional secretary in the cabinet secretariat and a former head of the intelligence committee. The third member of the troika was Foreign Secretary Ram Sathe, the suave, accomplished diplomat and a key adviser on the kind of waves an Indian presence in Antarctica would make in international waters.





With territorial ownership of Antarctica still wide open and the 14 countries party to the Antarctica Treaty operating like a closed club, the strategists behind Operation Gangotri rightly felt that premature disclosure of its intentions would invite unnecessary attention and pressures, even possible sabotage. Throughout July and early August, the trio held a series of confidential meetings to assess the situation and review progress.

Suitable Ship: The first basic requirement was a ship capable of undertaking the exp ion. Confidential cables went out from South B to selected embassies asking them to make dis inquiries about chartering a suitable craft. At fir appeared that the trip would be delayed. F London, the biggest maritime centre in the w came negative replies. Denmark had polar ships none available till 1982. Then Lloyd's shipping reg uncovered a Norwegian firm called G. Reib Company that had three polar ships. Two already hired out but the third, *Polar Circ* 5,000-tonne polar vessel registered in Canada, available for charter.

Having found a ship, the strategists then to close look at the foreign policy aspects o operation, which were cons able and complex. It was de that the best way was to selected scientists and let the information from other scie abroad without getting into diplomatic entanglement August, Saigal and the picked to lead the ex ion, Dr S. L. Qasim, a perienced oceanogr who had already be the Arctic as a mem an international ex ion, flew quietly to where they finalise charter of the ship wi owners after conv themselves that it met requirements.

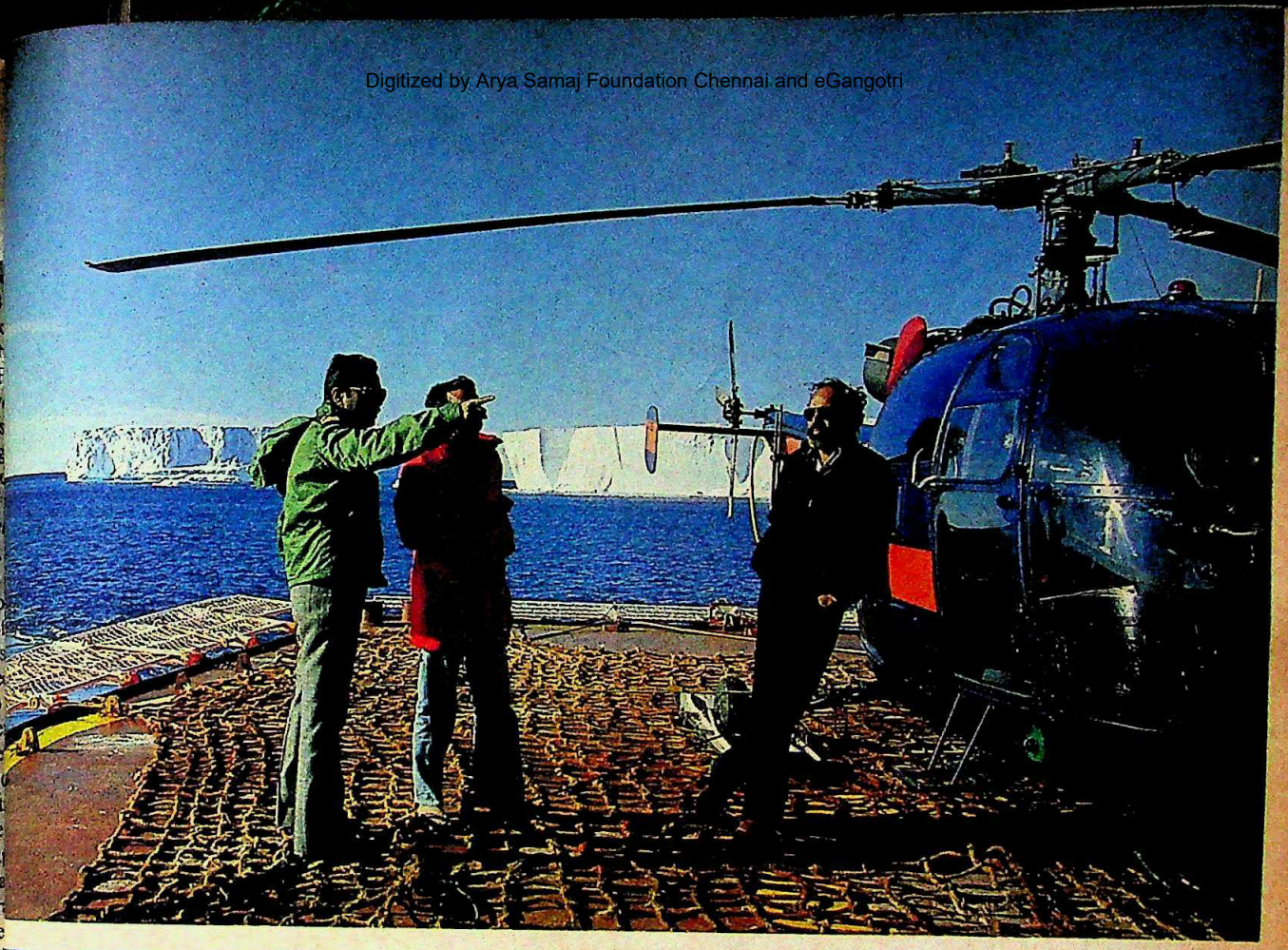
Cover Story: Ba Delhi, however, Ram S advice was that the exp should be "kept under wra long as possible. Accor two separate delegations rising Saigal, Qasim and ficials from the Shipping C ation of India and the Shipping & Tra Ministry were sent to Norway in two rate groups. As a cover story, it wa out that they were going to attend th of the Sea conference in Geneva, whic actually attended for two days slipping away to Norway to hold a s

The Indian expedition gets its first pse of the awesome majesty of Ant (above) and the base camp is erec Queen Maud Land under the critic of a group of penguins.

PHOTOS BY COMMANDER D.

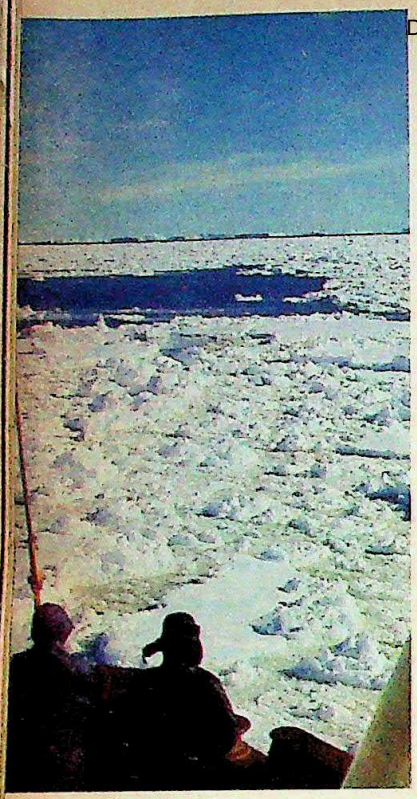
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

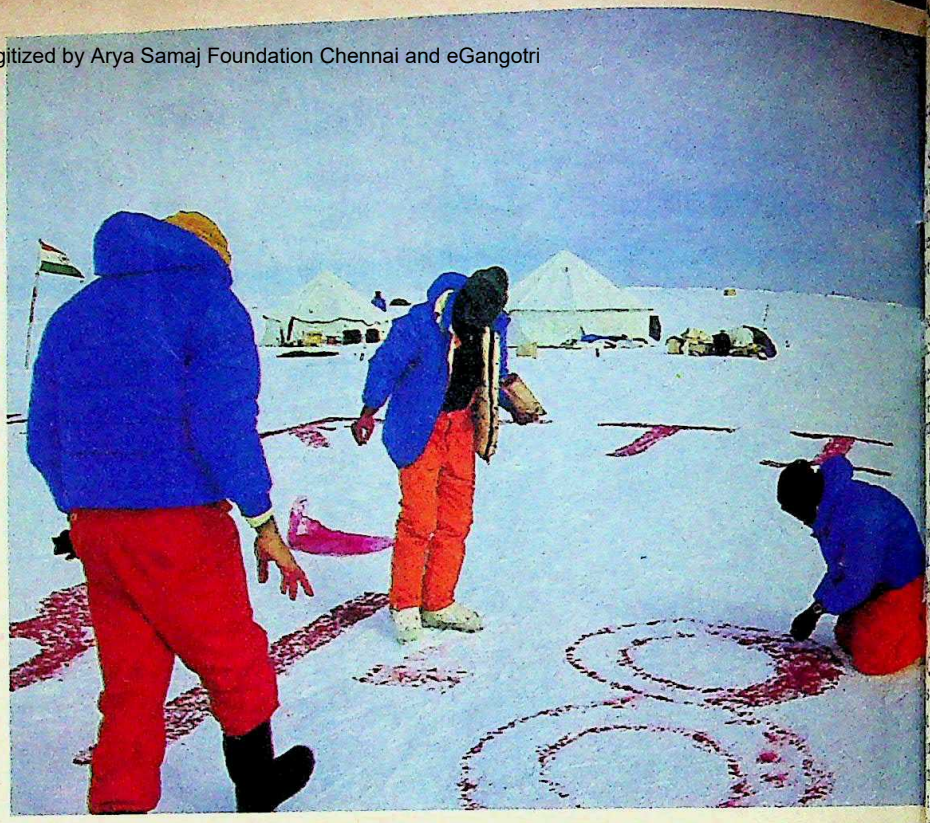
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

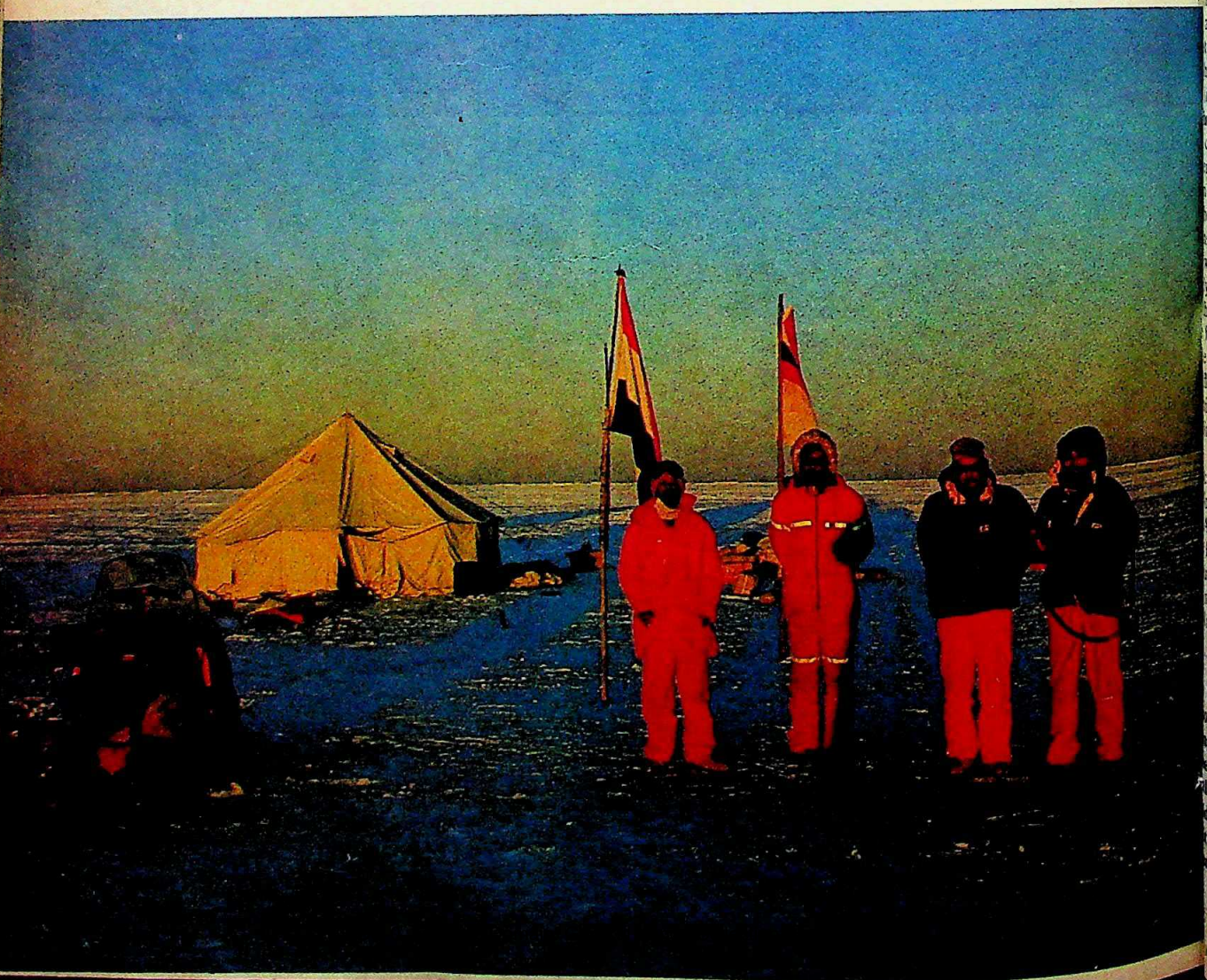


CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri







from top
ses its w
g its atte
e base ca
in giant-s
midnight sun
ion memb
flag and

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

with scientists who had been to a and members of the Polar Institute in Oslo.

September 3, the delegation re- ith a 90 per cent certainty that Gangotri was "Go". Hurriedly a consisting of the top scientists in ry was formed to look into the requirements while a separate comprising the cabinet secretary, e secretary, the foreign secretary the Navy would play a key role pedition, the then chief of naval iral Ronny Pereira, was set up to the organisational aspects and team.

was not an easy task. "What was as the right blend of experience nd, of course, capability. It was t since the same people would be uture expeditions, age and physi- should be a significant factor," Qasim. Further, since the *Polar* a comparatively small ship, the would necessarily have to be nally, 21 people from seven diffe- isations were selected in Septe- hat was the first they knew about ion. Eight were from the Navy, a doctor, three helicopter pilots ographer, Commander Brar, the e naval contingent. The rest were ncluding eight oceanographers.

l: Simultaneously, a three-man dispatched to Norway to tie up nds and to try and convince the Government to keep the know- e expedition to themselves. The s, one of the Antarctica Treaty ere, according to official sources, helpful and only insisted on one at the captain of the *Polar Circle* from the Norwegian Navy. The agreed and the same month three ew quietly into London to buy sticated scientific equipment for ion which was unavailable in

tober, the team assembled in r acclimatisation and training at Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) Indian army, under the guidance ty leader of the expedition, C.P. enior officer of the Geological ndia and a man who has climbed Everest. HAWS then took the team up to Drass, notorious for its reputation as the coldest inhabited place in India and then to the nearby Machoi Glacier and the Zojila Pass to get them used to traversing ice. On their return, the scientists were put on board a naval ship and sent on a cruise to the Bay of Bengal to give them their "sea legs".

Meanwhile, back in Delhi, Operation Gangotri was proceeding smoothly. Most of the equipment required for the expedition, including the dehydrated food, was available in the country. Perhaps for the first time, a major government expedition was unencumbered with normal bureaucratic hurdles. "I was amazed at the instant cooperation we got from every ministry and every organisation we approached for help," says Qasim. A bearded Brar, who put together the naval team's requirements, was equally astonished at the speed with which things were organised. "For the first time in my career, I didn't have to fill in triplicate forms for every piece of equipment I required," he says, "everything we asked for, we got and in double quick time." It is also the first time that a major expedition by the Government was not budgeted. Not that its cost would break any back: Operation Gangotri set the Government back a mere Rs 1.8 crore by the time it was accomplished.

On November 26, the *Polar Circle* arrived in Goa and frantic but unobtrusive preparations were made to load up the equipment, including two naval Alouette helicopters, and get on with the expedition. Even at this stage, with the expedition poised for its journey, none of the other governments except Norway apparently knew what the Indians were up to. On December 6, with all systems go, the *Polar Circle* slipped out of Marmugao harbour and headed for the Antarctic, 11,000 kilometres away on the opposite side of the Indian Ocean. The entire operation, from the time Operation Gangotri was activated, had taken exactly four months, an incredible feat considering its novelty, the secrecy with which it was carried out and the fact that most Polar expeditions take anything from 12 to 18 months to get organised. In fact, it was only when the ship arrived in Port Louis in Mauritius, ten days after it sailed from Goa, that the Indian Government informed the other members of the Antarctica Treaty that they had launched an expedition.

A naval helicopter and a snow-scooter at the site

Speculation: Almost immediately, the Government started intercepting a flurry of intelligence signals from other countries trying to find out what the Indian expedition's objectives were. China simultaneously put out a surprise announcement that it was planning an expedition to the Antarctica while in the US, speculation was rife that India was acting as a stooge of the Soviets and mounting the expedition on their behalf. But the general reaction from the Treaty countries was one of superior scorn based on the assumption that the Indian expedition would be a failure.

In the event, it proved an astonishing success, but not before the expedition went through some anxious moments. The first major hazard was in what is known as the "Roaring Forties" (Latitude 40 degrees south) where the seas are among the roughest in the world. "Even though we had been

from top left) The *Polar Circle* ses its way past floating chunks g its attempt to land the expedi- base camp, scientists announce in giant-sized letters in the snow; night sun as a stunning backdrop, ion members pose proudly in front flag and the naval ensign.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

warned, none of us expected anything like we went through," says Qasim, "we were tossed arround like a matchbox." The greatest danger was to the two naval helicopters, the vital lifeline between the ship and any camp established on the forbidding Antarctic land mass.

With the terrific beating the tiny *Polar Circle* was being subjected to, stores in the hold broke loose from their lashings and threatened to damage the helicopters. The greatest danger was from the large store of batteries which were skidding all over the hold, spilling acid. Displaying incredible courage, the naval team huddled around the helicopters trying to prevent them from serious damage which would have jeopardised the expedition if even one had been put out of commission. "Fortunately, we had taken enough spares, so once the sea calmed somewhat we patched up the damage," says Brar. In the lounge above, the scientists clung grimly on to any available support while one of them managed to quip, "We're being killed by degrees."

Scientific Data: But the Roaring Forties had another significance. All the data collected between the area and their final destination would be the first to be obtained by Indians in such a venture. A total of 20 "stations" were set up and scientific data collected between the Roaring Forties and the time the *Polar Circle* got its first awesome sight of the huge inhospitable, icy world of Antarctica just after New Year's Day, 1982. The mission, however, was still far from accomplished. Huge blocks of drifting ice were visible all around and the land mass itself was one solid sheet of ice with no visible and safe approach. Every once in a while, massive chunks of ice would break away from the mainland and form another barrier between the ship and the continent. The Norwegian captain, experienced as he was, refused to take his ship in closer than 50 miles from the land mass. The helicopters took off to try and find a route in but only succeeded in locating and landing on a Japanese ship that was also stranded. The next day, and three attempts later, the captain informed the expedition that they would not be able to make it but agreed to let the helicopters make one last attempt.

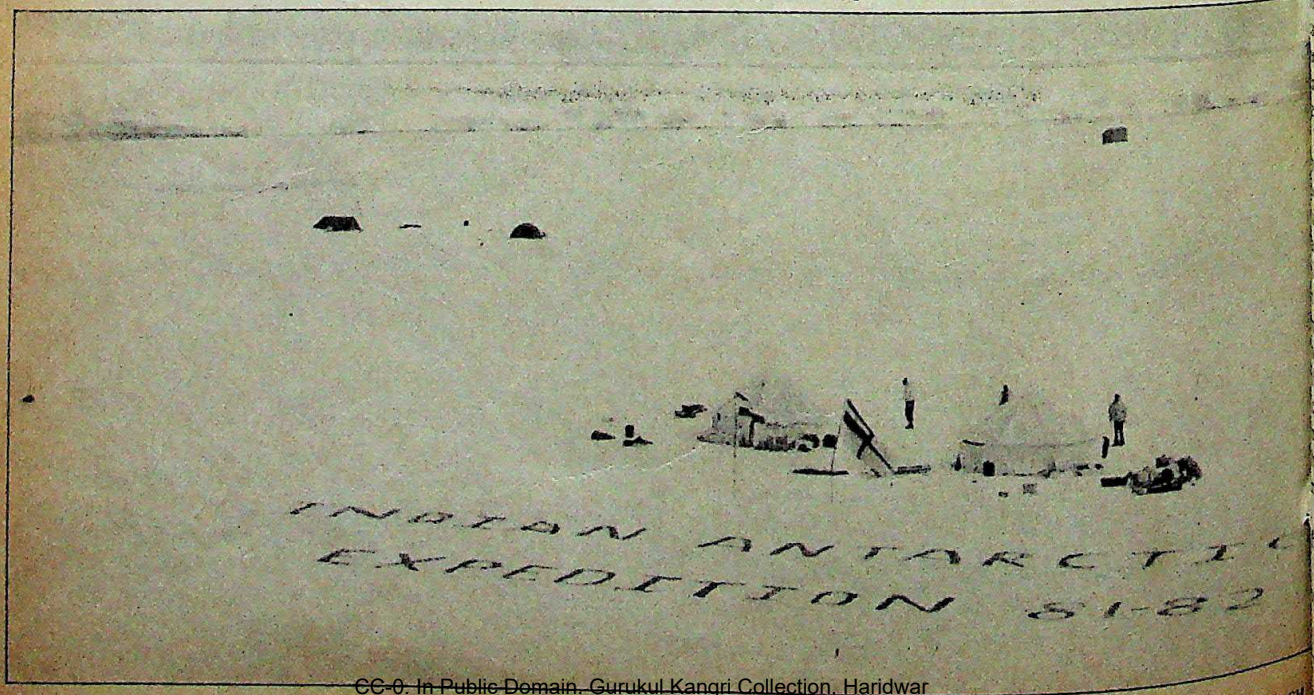
Suicidal Gamble: That was when the naval boys decided to take a suicidal gamble. It was agreed that the two helicopters would go up, make a reconnaissance flight and then return and inform the captain that they had found a route of clear water. "In retrospect, it was a crazy thing to do," admits Brar, "but we were desperate and anything was better than returning home and having to admit failure." The choppers took off and returned with the prearranged news. The Captain took their word and slowly the ship started moving. Two hours later, there was no clear water in sight and the Captain demanded that he be taken up in a helicopter to see the clear water for himself.

Desperate that the mission would be endangered, the naval crew put him off with the excuse that the helicopter needed repairs and proceeded to stall for as long as they could. Just when the captain decided to abandon the approach, and to the great relief of the bewildered naval crew clear water was spotted and the ship nosed its way past the floating ice and approached their target. "It was an amazing sight," says Brar, "a great sheet of blinding ice as high as a three-building as far as the eye could see." ship used its ice-breaker to dig a V-sh depression in the ice and the first Indi foot on Antarctica—to be welcome mally by a playful group of penguin expedition had landed on the coast of Maud Land, an area claimed by Norw become the second Asian country Japan to make it to the icy continen time was 30 minutes after midnight, Ja 9, though the Antarctica itself was bat brilliant sunshine.

Base Camp: With the helicopter rying stores and equipment dangling nets, a hazardous operation consideri wind speeds were almost 100 km per a base camp was established at 69 d 59 minutes south and 11 degrees 7 m east. The next day, the ship was br alongside and the rest of the equipme ferried ashore by snow scooters. The d were ever present. Compasses failed t in the extreme temperature (between 10 degrees Centigrade) one helicopter ed on the ice was saved in the nick when the ice broke away, any expos the cold more than a minute brou dangers of frostbite and sudden storm ded snow and sky into one white bl totally disoriented the naval hel pilots. "Even the readings on my c were haywire," says Brar. Finally, t the 80 kilometre trip to the unmann ion the expedition set up named "D Gangotri", the helicopters landed kilometre and placed flag markers snow so that they could find their wa

After 10 days on Antarctica, which it visited a Soviet and a Ja

The Indian expedition's camp on Queen Maud Land: a top secret operation accomplished in record time

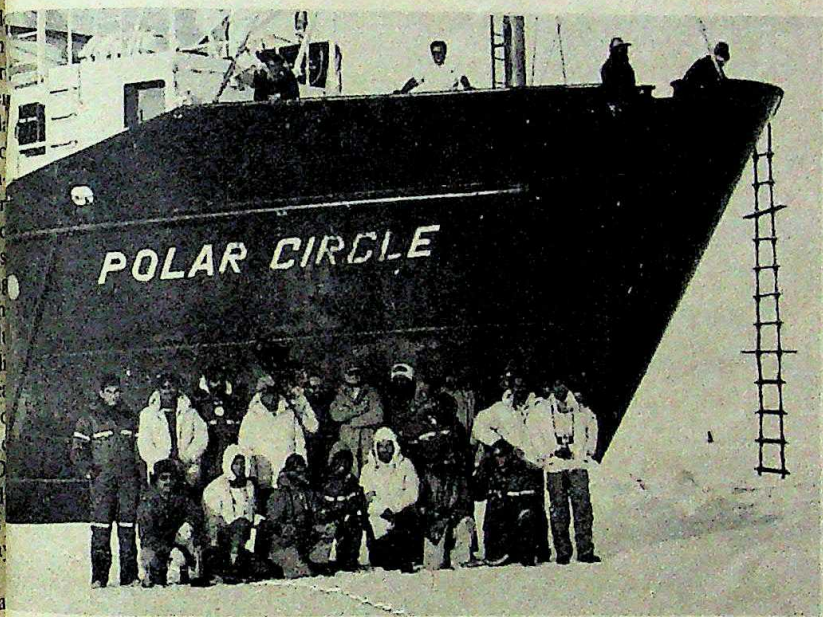


CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

he expedition left for its return and a highly-deserved welcome, the uneasy reaction of the deve- untries, particularly the Treaty

ont page article in the *New York* dictably raised "political questions dia's ultimate intentions in the " while the *Economist* of London cle headlined "A new toe in the d that "by establishing a presence zen continent, India aims to ensure not left out of a possible future for the region's wealth". Intere- *ime* magazine featured an article ruary 22 issue entitled "Scramble ar Ice", which glaringly neglected



Members of the expedition to the Antarctica: raising polititical questions

n the new Indian presence in

ral Wealth: The media reaction rstandable. Antarctica covers an r than India and China together hitherto untapped repository of neral wealth. Geological surveys ly confirmed that Antarctica con- bly the world's largest coalfield urable quantities of oil, iron and um. Currently, however, the most accessible resource is "krill", a p-like crustacean rich in animal d a significant nutritious resource. y Japan is harvesting and market- commercially but estimates of 6 nes indicate the immense poten- er, initial surveys have revealed ce of such valuable metals as lithium and chromium.

e greatest prize could be oil. US indicate that Antarctica could illion to 50 billion barrels of oil and 115 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. It is significant that so far the best studies on Antarctica have been done by the CIA and equally significant is the fact that three oil companies, Atlantic Richfield, Gulf and Exxon are represented on the US Antarctica Advisory Committee.

Antarctic Treaty of 1959 was signed by 12 countries; Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the US.

Eight countries have since endorsed the treaty. These countries can achieve consultative status by demonstrating interest through substantial scientific research activity. Poland became a consultative party in 1977, and the Federal Republic of Germany applied for consultative status in 1980.

Of the present 13 consultative parties, 7 of them (Norway, Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) claim territory in the Antarctic. The remaining six have not presented claims of sovereignty, nor do they recognise other countries' claims. This is true of both of the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the US.

Already, the Reagan Administration is planning a long-range policy for Antarctica but the question that looms large over the icy continent is: Who owns these resources? With India's presence there, the question has acquired more urgency. Currently, Antarctica is occupied by research stations operated by 12 countries. Earlier, seven countries laid claims to various slices of the Antarctic pie. Three of the claims overlapped and none of the countries recognised anyone else's claim. The territorial squabbling was put in cold storage by the Antarctica Treaty (1961) which suspended all territorial claims and set it aside for scientific and other peaceful uses. Till now, India, along with the Group of 77, has insisted that Antarctica be considered part of "the common heritage of mankind" which emerged from the protracted Law of the Sea deliberations. So far, however, the US and other Antarctic powers have desperately tried to prevent its application to the frozen continent. They have also resisted all attempts to get the United Nations involved.

Logical Extension: India's interest in Antarctica is manifold. For one, there are only a few islands between India and Antarctica and any Indian attempt to influence affairs in the Indian Ocean will have to include a foothold in Antarctica. Future expeditions will also gain invaluable knowledge of global weather conditions and the monsoons on which the country's economy critically depends. India has already become the first developing country to start scooping up metallic nodules from the deep seabed last year and with the oceanograhic vessels it is now thinking of acquiting, that particular operation will be stepped up.

In fact, India's interest in Antarctica is, if examined in context, a logical extension of its scientific and political goals. Having acquired expertise in space, atoms and nuclear energy, the seas are the next logical step. "In fact, it is already proven by developed countries that you cannot go into space and nuclear energy without also going onto oceanography," says an official government source. With India striving to become a technological power in oceanography, it poses a serious threat to the developed countries, particularly considering the intense focus there is on the seas and its unknown treasures at the moment.

Right now, India is "keeping her options open" in the words of Krishnaswamy Rao Saheb, as regards Antartica. It could, for instance, as the US is claiming, abandon its earlier stand and become a member of the Treaty. To qualify for full membership of the Treaty (with power of veto over joint decisions) a country must be engaged in "substantial" research activity in Antarctica, a condition that India could soon meet.

More likely, India could become a Treaty member but without veto rights till it does more scientific studies on the continent. Already, the US has put out feelers asking India to join the Treaty and, according to sources, the Soviet response has been one of "benevolent silence". Currently, India is busy examining the implications of signing the Treaty, particularly since South Africa is a member. And, for the moment, is content with enjoying the pleasurable sensation of being in Antarctic.

—DILIP BOBB

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

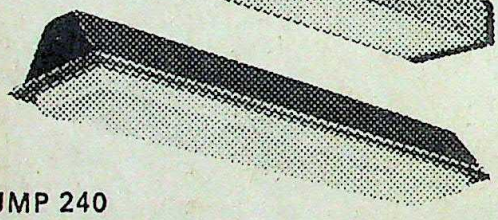
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Since light needs to be harnessed, Bajaj offers a comprehensive range to suit every need.

DECORATIVE

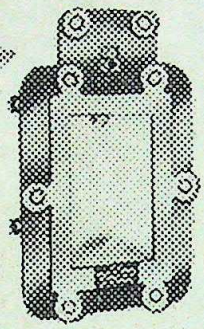
BJMP 420

BJGL 240

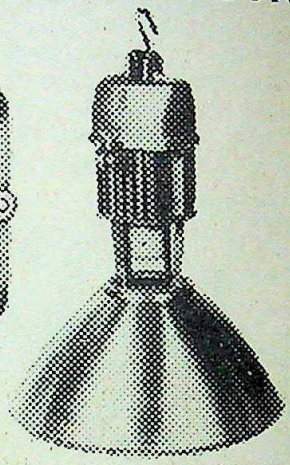


BJMP 240

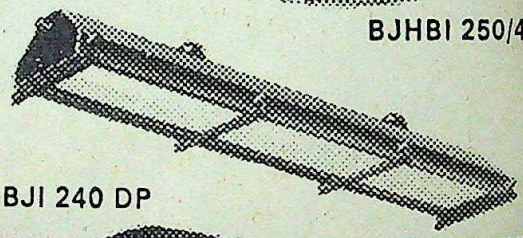
INDUSTRIAL



BJFP 150

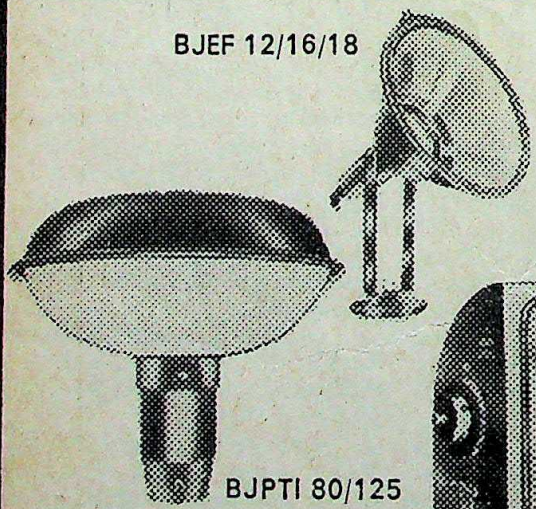


BJHBI 250/400

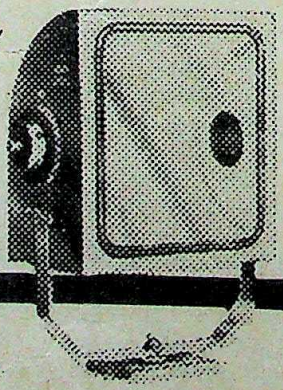


BJI 240 DP

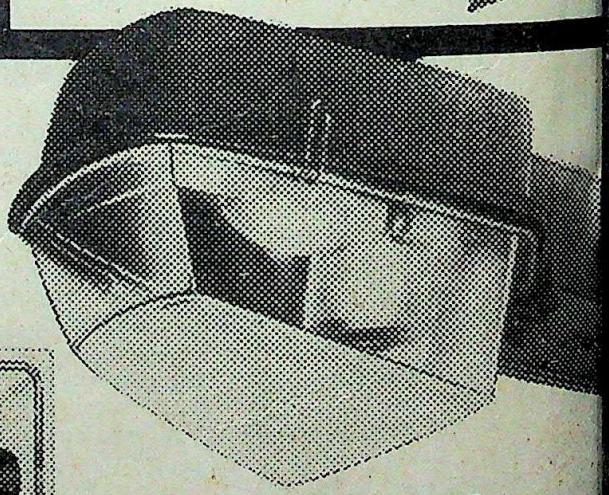
BJEF 12/16/18



BJPTI 80/125



BJEF 22



BJMIP 80/125

STREET LIGHT

bajaj LUMINAIRES

The lighting people since 1938.

bajaj

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH

An Old-fashioned Liberal

"A friend once told me about seeing Noel Coward off to Jamaica," writes John Kenneth Galbraith in his autobiography, A Life In Our Times, *published recently, where Coward was going to write his memoirs. He asked him if he had an abundance of notes and records. "No," Coward replied, "I have a memory like an elephant. In fact, elephants often consult me."*

Galbraith would nose out any elephant when it comes to memories—his ambassadorship in India 20 years ago, Nehru and Krishna Menon, Roosevelt and Kennedy, Henry Luce and Harvard. But he has always combined a writer's eye for people and things with an intellectual's concern for the grander themes of life. In a quiet chat, unusually quiet for a man who is 6 ft 7 in and loves the sound of his own booming voice, with Economics Editor JAY DUBASHI, *Galbraith, who is beginning to show his 73 years, spoke about Nehru and Reagan, China and Japan, but also about poverty and family planning and, his latest concern, the deadly armaments business. Excerpts:*

Q. ***One thing I have always wanted to ask you. You wear so many caps, you are an economist, agricultural scientist, writer, diplomat, novelist, and all that. Now, which cap do you like best?***

A. Oh, I consider myself an economist and a writer I've taught all my life, but if I ever had a choice between the problems of the students and problems of my own, if I ever had the choice between the thesis of some graduate student and my own writing, I never hesitated. I always favoured my own.

Q. ***And a teacher, afterwards?***

A. And after that a teacher, a diplomat, a politician, but those were always digressions from what I've considered my main activity in life.

Q. ***What are you writing now?***

A. I started last year to write a book called the *Great Conservative Revolt*—a book of criticism—basic criticism of the Reagan Administration, but I had to abandon it because all the things I said, all of my criticism came true before the book was published. I was writing about the great basic conflict between the supply-siders and the monetarists and that was a fairly novel idea when I wrote it last spring but now it is completely tedious.

Now I'm about half-way through, on a book on the nature of power. It's always been of interest to me, how power is exercised in the modern community, and in the international community and I've taken the subject apart into its components and shown how the various combinations of power, of use of force, have come together and how they are related in the modern society and how, generally speaking, useless are the customary references to political power and economic power because they disguise the reality.

Q. ***You've also been interested in poverty?***

A. Poverty, yes. Well, I haven't done any more work on that. I must tell you my book on poverty produced the strong single set of criticisms I've ever had in my When I said that migration from the countries to the rich countries was a thing, I invited the universal condemn of both the countries—those from whic people are coming and to which the going. And yet one of the great facts i this migration continues in a massive And nobody's going to stop it because have to have a policeman every ten feet the border.

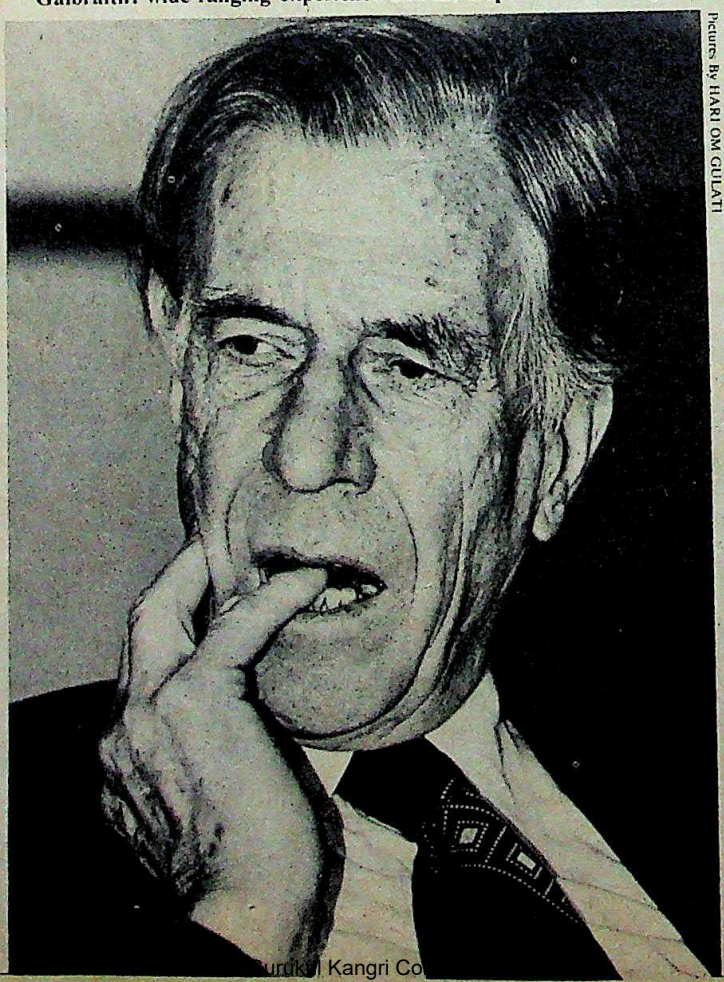
Q. ***But then, haven't you had this k migration throughout history?***

A. And this is another incredibly im tant thing. If you look back at migratio always a good thing. If you look forwa it, it's always a bad thing. *Ex-ante* is *ex-post* is bad. I used to advise students—I've had a great many students over the years and a great have come to me for advice—and one common things they can advice was where they make their living. I used time, solemnly tell ther they should go back t home country. Now I tel they should go wherever is highest because that' they're going to do anyw

Q. ***You have talked the culture of poverty, a adjustment away from culture of poverty as factor in development.***

A. This I regard as exce important, that people w lived in poverty for gene and centuries accom to it. It is very importa that accommodation be ed first and the way of at that accommodation is general education. This I have come to regard important first step in ec development. And, you I think I was very m fluenced on this whole by India. In fact I w whelmingly influenced Because you can ass progressive parts of those where the lit highest and where peop with the culture of pov

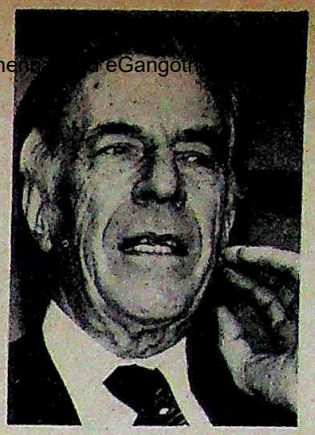
Galbraith: wide-ranging experience and an elephant's memory



Pictures By HARI OM GULATI

Gurukul Kangri Co

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



nust tell you
ced the stro
ver had in m
n from the
tries was a
al condemn
se from whic
which the
great facts i
a massive
it because
very ten feet

ou had this k
ry?
incredibly i
k at migratio
look forwa
Ex-ante is
to advise
eat many
nd a great
ce—and one
ngs they can
where they s
ving. I used
ly tell the
go back t
y. Now I te
o wherever
ecause that
to do anyw
have talked
f poverty,
away from
overty as
elopment.
gard as exce
hat people w
erty for gen
ries accom
ery importa
nodation be
he way of a
nodation is
ation. This
e to regard
rst step in e
t. And, you
was very m
this whole
n fact I w
influenced
ou can as
parts of
re the lit
where peo
lture of pov

prove their
in the area
more likely.

Middle East
aken over by
rom Kerala
broken with
e of poverty
because it's
literate state
ion.
ut you can't
acy without
without money, without schools,
achers....isn't this a question of
d egg first?
es, absolutely, and that's exactly
ve been saying, it's literacy that
t. We had our sequential priorities
e thought we could start with
estment; we should have started
tment in education. I'm not being
India here, because the Indian
as always in favour of cultural
t. of educational investment. But
gets to some of the newer African
their ten-
emphasise
estment in a
where
ss illiteracy
ttle techni-
on. This is
en-and-egg
ld be quite
in saying
e choice of
resources
and they
sed for hu-
opment.
u have been to China. How do
and compare the whole pattern of
in China with that in India?
Chinese, more than Europeans,
Americans or Indians, have the
erience in organisation and
nt and government. And there-
a capacity for organised effort in
ch does not exist in the more
more individualistic communities
ia. But having said that, a case
ade that India has successfully
problems as China has hers. I
for example, that anywhere in
here been the kind of agricultural
that India has had in the Punjab
north-west generally.
hinese have a greater capacity for
ir accomplishments, which is
the Indian capacity for deprecat-
complishments. And people lis-
y always say how well things are
hina and how badly things are

going in India and that's to be attributed to the genius of Indian propaganda for bringing out everything that is bad.

Q. ***Apart from this self-deprecating habit we have got, there is a general feeling that we have not done as well as we could have. What do you think is our major weakness?***

A. Oh, population problem. No question about that. I was talking about this with the President last night. When you consider that India still adds the whole population of Australia every year it is an appalling thing. The great problem of India is the population problem, there should be no doubt about that. When I have said that, I come into an area of personal ambiguity because as an old-fashioned liberal, I cannot say that any compulsion should be brought to bear. It is of course possible to argue that Indian population policy has not been consistent over the years and has looked too much for miracles.

Q. ***In your lectures you have talked about the consistent flow of advice from the rich countries to the Third World. What do you think about the developing countries coming together?***

A. I'm very much in favour of that. I would like to be very specific, however. I would like to see the South-South countries—idiotic expression—I would like to see the poor countries come together in a compact not to buy arms from the rich countries. I have given up on the notion of hoping that we could persuade ourselves and the Soviet Union not to sell arms. And a boycott is always more effective than sanctions anyway. So what I'm arguing for is that the poor countries of the world come together in a concerted effort to boycott the purchase of arms.

Q. ***Do you think this is possible?***

A. I'm not sure if it is possible, but it would be salutary. It would be an extraordinarily good thing to have a large convocation of the poor countries in the world here in Delhi to discuss the question of cutting down on arms purchases.

Q. ***Can we come to the question of Indo-American relations? I find there is a certain coolness between New Delhi and Washington...***

A. Well, this is a problem that has to be resolved on several levels. There is a continuing permanent sympathy between the broad liberal community in the United States and India. This hasn't changed appreciably over the years. This is a sympathetic relationship which is based on a wide area of appreciation of Indian culture, Indian history, Indian art, Indian architecture and the companion relationship which is made between countries that have broadly similar political structures, parliamentary government. And this is far more important than the superficial difficulties that arise between governments.

I'll tell you a story which has always impressed me. When I was here as ambassador, some position would be taken by the Indian Government at the United Nations or on some other issue. And I'd get telegrams at the American Embassy saying that the United States Government is deeply disturbed over the position recently taken by Jawaharlal Nehru or Krishna Menon or whoever and I'd shove them into the waste-paper basket, because it meant that six bureaucrats back in Washington were disturbed... six, at the very most, two or three of whom I didn't get along well with anyway and they would have the ego to say that they were the United States Government.

Q. ***So you think that this coolness in the relationship is basically at the Government level?***

A. It's all at the Government level, sure. It afflicts, a maximum of ten people, no more.

"...People listen, and they always say how well things are going in China and how badly things are going in India and that's to be attributed to the genius of Indian propaganda for bringing out everything that is bad."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Lament For Lebanon

DEPENDING on one's point of view, it is traditional—and easy—to pin good guy-bad guy labels on the multitude of clashing political forces in the Middle East. From a "progressive" point of view the Maronite Christians of Lebanon are seen as right wing Phalangists—a reactionary stumbling block in the path of anti-imperialist forces. But the realities in the region are baffling. The Middle East is a snake-pit of political treachery, of shifting alliances and secret handshakes buried under cloaks of propaganda.

Perhaps one of the least understood groups in that region are the Maronite Christians of Lebanon. Betrayed by the Americans, conned by the Israelis, shelled by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Syrians and secretly courted by the Russians, the Maronites hang on tenaciously to 20 per cent of Lebanon. They control east Beirut, the war-ravaged former Switzerland of the East. The west is controlled by the PLO and the Syrians.

Criticism: The Christian forces have recently come under criticism for resisting a call for national elections. "Of course we would like to have elections," says Alfred Madi a top-ranking Maronite leader who shuttles back and forth between Beirut and Washington. "But we cannot have elections so long as the Syrian occupation forces are in Lebanon. Otherwise they will impose another puppet like Babrak Karmal on us."

Gemayel: demanding elections

Madi, who is in his mid-thirties is the personal representative of Bashir Gemayel, commander of the Christian forces and leader of the so-called Phalangist party. In a candid interview with INDIA TODAY, Madi attacked what he called myths about the Christians.

"Our position is a simple one," he says. "We believe in Lebanon as a nation while others believe it is part of Syria or part of the Islamic world. We are not rightist or leftist. Ours is the only national liberation movement." Pierre Gemayel—the septugenarian father of Bashir—was the acknowledged leader of the national movement that ousted the French from Lebanon in 1943.

"We're described in the press as militia," says Madi. "How can anyone describe the strongest and best organised political party in the region and our large army as a militia? The party's real name is Kataeb which means a group of people together. The phrase Phalangist was used for want of a better French translation. Ours is a social democratic movement."

Frequent Misunderstanding: One of the most common understandings about the Lebanese crisis, he says, is that it is wr seen as a civil war or a Christian-Muslim conflict. He attributes to PLO propaganda. "After the Black September of 1970 w thousands of Palestinians were killed in Jordan. The decided that since it could not take Jordan, it would Lebanon. But they used a different approach. They used the s movement approach saying that the problem of Lebanon was nationalist problem but a class problem. And they promised Muslims Sunni rule. There are many Lebanese Muslims who re now that they are being used by the PLO. But the PLO terrorises and prevents them from joining the nationalist movement."

Of the 3.2 million Lebanese, 55 per cent are Christians. Madi: "Most Christians in the Middle East, are treated as sec class citizens. Why do you think 20 lakh have immigrated to United States? We have the following choices—immigrate ewhere else; convert to Islam; become completely radicalised George Habash (the Marxist leader); agree to partition; or Lebanon as it is and fight. We have chosen the last option.

Madi: under fire

After the Syrian invasion of 1976 and the destructio disbanding of the Lebanese army, the only valid Lebane stitution that remained, says, Madi, was the Kataeb. "We neither armed nor trained. It took time, but we had to c all our political institutions into military ones. The PLO h other course but to discredit us by calling us rightists."

American Backing: The Syrian invasion of Lebanon, says, had the backing of the United States. Kissinger wa halfway through his Middle East shuttle diplomacy and appl "containment" theory to Lebanon. Before 1969 there were Palestinians in Lebanon. Since then, another 600,000 have in. Kissinger who was trying to negotiate Arab-Israeli peac was apprehensive that if the PLO won in Lebanon the country be out of control and damage the peace process. He the urged the Lebanese Government—and the Kataeb—to Syrian troops.

"The Syrians convinced the Americans through Jorda they could go to Lebanon, end the war and gain control of th says Madi. "The US sent Ambassador Dean Brown to m Brown told us not to oppose the Syrians. He said, the Syri like the Marines of 1958." The reference was to US Marin

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

spatched to Lebanon to protect the country from Nasser's y designs.

ut Kissinger not only made Lebanon a pawn in his realpolitik ame but also played into the hands of the Syrians. "With the presence," Madi recalls, "the terrorism and shelling accele- Syria had other designs. Assad could not "deliver" the PLO Americans had hoped and nor did Jordan join the peace . Lebanon had once been a part of Syria, and Assad saw s the perfect opportunity for a take-over. Besides, Lebanon also serve as a bargaining chip for Syria to compensate for s of the Golan Heights.

banon is but one of several choices for the PLO. Out of the choices—settlement in the West Bank and Gaza, or a return an—a fourth option is quietly gaining momentum. Insiders s the "Syrian option". Under this plan, now being secretly ed in the Middle East, Jordan and Iraq would join others in ising Syria and arranging for the PLO to settle in Syria. This be followed by a demilitarisation of Gaza and a loose ration between Palestinian-settled Syria and Jordan, the state.

id Borders: Madi says he has heard discussions along these ut would the Russians—Syria's allies—sit still for this, he ed. "Borders in the Middle East," Madi says, "are not They are fluid. They can be changed depending on the situation. Remember Syria was created after the last world he KGB, he says, has one of its strongest stations—about 300 -in Lebanon.

e Soviets have approached us," says he, "with offers of exchanges, and building television stations and training ple." The last approach was about four months ago. "The Russians tell us, the Syrians are fine but they are not our only friends." Implicit in the Russian overtures, Madi says, is a quid pro quo under which Moscow will handle the Syrians and the PLO in exchange for the Christians agreeing to a Moscow-directed Communist party and a KGB station in their areas. "This we are not willing to do," he says.

While Israel has sold arms to the Kataeb and is widely described as being allied with the Christians, Madi denies any formal alliance. He admits buying arms from Israel and quotes Bashir Gemayel as saying: "To save Lebanon, I would cooperate with the devil." Madi said that after 1976, "we could not even buy arms from the black market in Lebanon. We first turned to East European Communist countries for our early shipments of arms and then we turned to Israel."

According to other regional experts Israel has no intention of acting to stabilise Lebanon. Lebanon could potentially become another "confrontation" state for Israel. One source confided: "Israeli intelligence and Syria talk to each other all the time. Both have a stake in keeping Lebanon destabilised. The Alawite regime has been a sort of ally to Menachem Begin. Begin hated the Saudi Arabian peace plan. Who sabotaged it? Assad did. Who created the missile crisis in Lebanon? Syria did. And that certainly helped Begin get re-elected."

Madi was incensed over reports that "all sides" in the Lebanon war were hiring mercenaries from India. "That's just more PLO propaganda," he said. "I invite anyone from India to come to our Christian areas in Lebanon to see for yourself if we have hired a single Indian to fight for us. We are a fiercely proud people and we're fighting for Lebanon. We are the only social democratic hope. If we go the country will fall under a dictatorship."

quid assets

cks of Limca in the house

Limca. A zingi, tangi mixture of Jamaican lime and Sicilian lemon ours. A zero-bacteria drink. Isotonic s to quench your thirst. Vitamin C . Calorie-watchers prefer Limca to ff drinks. Limca. Just the drink to ke the scene with. Any thirsti time.

Limca

is veri veri lime'n' lemon!

RADEUS/PE/L/9-82

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

SRI LANKA

A Family Squabble

In this pre-election year, Sinhalese politics is coming to the boil. The focus, is not, however, on the ruling United National Party (UNP) but former prime minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), which is torn by factional strife. As much the outcome of family squabbles as of serious political differences, the division in the opposition party cannot but afford President J.R. Jayawardene cause for cheer.

The SLFP has been a Bandaranaike fief ever since it was founded 30 years ago by S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike. Today his widow, along with her younger Sorbonne-educated daughter Chandrika Kumaratunge—whose husband is a matinee idol of the Sinhala screen—leads one faction. Anura Bandaranaike, MP, son and heir, is deputy leader of the other faction which is led by Maitripala Senanayake, MP, for 20 years Mrs Bandaranaike's second-in-command.

For six months, all attempts at a negotiated settlement have failed, and sources indicate that, as a non-aligned, influential and distinguished mediator is sorely needed, this could well be Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's new role. As a western envoy put it: "Mrs Gandhi has been invited to preside over a 'no-war pact' between mother and son."

Canny Manoeuvring: The events that led to the schism led observers to believe that Jayawardene had engineered the split. Politics in Sri Lanka follows a pendulum pattern, and Jayawardene as incumbent probably decided to tilt the odds a little in his favour. The first step was to replace the first-past-the-post electoral system by proportional representation. The conservative UNP's hard core support is an almost irreducible 30 to 35 per cent, the highest among all parties, ensuring it at least a third of the 196 seats in Parliament.

The next move was to divide the SLFP, the UNP's arch-enemy. In 1980, Mrs Bandaranaike was deprived of her civic rights for seven years—she cannot contest the 1983 parliamentary election nor the 1984 presidential election nor campaign or canvass votes. Reacting rather hastily, the former prime minister tried to force through a constitution for her party which gave her absolute power to nominate almost anybody from local organisers upwards. This ran completely counter to the demand for democratisation in the SLFP, itself a response to the UNP's successful propaganda against family 'Bandyism' (Bandaranaikism) in its opponent.

Mrs Bandaranaike did not help matters any by nominating her daughter to her vacant seat of Attangalla, a 'family seat'—her husband had held it for 20 years—over the claims of Anura. His mother later backed a non-family compromise nominee, and Anura went over to the other side. As a climax to this feuding, Mrs Bandaranaike expelled Anura and Senanayake and two others from her SLFP. The expulsion's legality will now be decided by a parliamentary select committee. At stake, besides pride and power, is the party symbol, the hand. Senanayake told INDIA TODAY he was sure they would be recognised as the legally constituted SLFP "because all our actions were according to the party constitution and endorsed by a majority of the central committee".

But Anura's presence in the opposite camp lends it legitimacy of a sort and, understandably, his mother wants him back in her fold. Hence the hue and cry over the lead story on Sunday, February 28, in *Island* and *Divaina*, Sri Lanka's newest and most widely read newspapers, which said "Talks with Mrs Gandhi, Mother and Son to Unite." According to the story, Mrs Gandhi had sent messages to mother and son through a mutual friend, Dr Ralph Bultjens, a Sri Lanka-born academic attached to the New York-based Asia society. The Indian prime minister was supposed to meet the two antagonists in Delhi. But Anura did not make the trip. He says he received a phone call saying his presence was not "necessary".

Angry Retaliation: The report, which even announced a date for unity—March 28—is widely regarded as a fit of pique on the part of the newspapers' owner, Upali Wijewardene, cousin to Jayawardene and nephew by marriage to Mrs Bandaranaike. Wijewardene's hopes of political office under UNP had been dashed earlier, and the February 28 report is supposed to be an angry retaliation. Sharp eyed observers noted that the photographs accompanying the story—including an old photograph of Mrs Gandhi, Mrs Bandaranaike and Anura—were drawn from a family album and describe it as a 'family plot'.

The rest of the press reacted in various ways. The semi-official *Sunday Observer* tactfully asked if the "peace talks had broken down from No. 60, Rosmead Place, Colombo, to No. 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi" and the Government was obviously surprised when the official comment from Delhi described the Mrs Gandhi-Mrs Bandaranaike talks as of a "personal nature". Bandaranaike's own daily *Dinakara*, with strong leftist tones, described the report as a "big lie". And Mrs Bandaranaike's aide T.B. Ilangaratne, former trade minister, publicly described Anura as a "monkey" swinging from tree to tree. Anura himself declined to comment, but replied: "I shall continue my efforts at an amicable settlement, for a united SLFP is what the growing anti-UNP forces want."

A united SLFP is certainly the last thing the UNP desires. As the Tamil Liberation Front will most probably contest about 25 seats in the north, the UNP would like to face two SLFPs in the Sinhalese south. It is not taking any chances: last week the Cabinet approved amendments to the election law which would mean that any candidate associated in any way with Mrs Bandaranaike once the campaign begins would be guilty of a "corrupt practice". As one columnist remarked, the idea is to deter voters and candidates to treat the former prime minister like an "infectious disease".

—MERVYN DE SILVA in C

Anura: lending the opposition legitimacy

Bandaranaike: fighting back

CC-0. In Public Domain. Kangri Gurukul Haridwar Collection.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

MAVO BANDARANAIKE

Will Get Back"

HORT and plump, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 66, made history 22 years ago n she became the first woman prime ister in the world. She served a second in 1970-77. Last fortnight, the Sri kan opposition leader's 10-day visit to caused much speculation in Sri ka. On her last day in the country poke to INDIA TODAY *Senior Editor* S. LAT NARAYAN *who with the confidence omeone who is sure of a return to r. Excerpts from the interview:*

ter chances of returning to power:

The situation is such in Sri Lanka if a fair and free election is held rrow, there is no doubt I will get

he possibility of the election being put

fighting back

ura as a n tree to tre ment, but re Torts at an ed SLFP is ces want."

rtainly the the Tamil most proba orth, the UN n the Sinhale ances: last endments to mean that any way w he campaig orrupt pract he idea is to at the form tious diseas DE SILVA in

They might even have it early. s are getting hot. The longer they the more difficult it's going to be e UNP. Things are not going to ve.

e possibility of elections not being

resident Jayawardene has often hat except turning a man into a n and a woman into a man he can thing. Look at the way they rigged s in Jaffna last year. They sent nisters, changed the officials who ent by the election commission. e from outside the province were t in. Ballot boxes were removed. had the army out. They set fire to rary. Yet the people of Jaffna were erred; they all voted for their TULF. UNP Government decides to repeat other areas too, who can stop

On UNP's plot to finish her:

There's no doubt this is a plot of the UNP to create a split in my party. They have got hold of a few people in my party who are opposed to me. There was a conspiracy to disenfranchise me. Once disenfranchised, they thought I would quit politics. That made me stronger to stick on and fight back. I am not the one who runs away from defeat.

On her son Anura:

I think he has realised he shouldn't oppose me. He's a Bandaranaike, so he's a little proud and doesn't want to admit it. It was a part of Jaya (wardene)'s plot to use my son to destroy me so that in the process my son too gets destroyed. Initially the boy fell for it, but I think he now realises the implications of their scheming.

On press reports that Mrs Gandhi will make peace between mother and son:

That's all nonsense. She has got enough problems without bothering about ours. Our problem is like a drop in the ocean compared to what she is facing.

On Jayawardene:

He's a shrewd politician, a schemer who says he aims at the head but shoots at the stomach. He says one thing but means something entirely different. Can't depend on what he says. When he came to power, I thought at least under Jaya something will happen, things will move. I'm a novice in politics compared to him. He understood the country's problems and we thought he would be able to put things right. But they have gone from bad to worse. Corruption is unbelievable. Nothing can be done without bribing somebody or the other.

On Jayawardene's mistakes:

He allowed his ministers to go where they like and do what they please. The administration is at a standstill. Ministers are either out of the country or loafing around the country. There is no proper supervision. The food problem is grave.

What she will do if elected:

The presidential form of government is not acceptable to us in its present form. The election law is too complicated and needs to be changed. The free trade zone is a reality but the concessions and privileges the present government is giving to foreign investors are not acceptable to us. We will aim at achieving self-sufficiency in food production. Our industry too should be agro-based. We don't want our country to be polluted like Japan. We have appointed various committees to work on various aspects. We shall make our position clear in our manifesto.

On the Tamils' grievances:

They have some genuine grievances, not as many as they try to make out. The vast majority of Tamils voted for the UNP. They expected a lot from Jaya. They thought I was a horror. Now they say, "At least with Mrs Bandaranaike, we knew where we stood; with Jayawardene we don't know where we stand."

On how she will solve the Tamil problem:

It is a big problem because it has been aggravated since this government came to power. The Tiger Movement is no doubt serious. The TULF is losing control of it. All their youngsters are getting desperate. We have to have discussions with the TULF. It's not going to be easy but we can find a solution, provided we are able to create the correct atmosphere. Without trust you can't do anything. The Sinhalese are the majority. Whatever we do shouldn't upset them.

On the problem of the Indian Tamils:

There were never any riots during my government. We had a little problem but we tackled it by handling their leaders. Those who are accepted as citizens are given all the rights that a Sri Lanka citizen has. By the time those who opted for India get to India they are fleeced. During my time we sent their provident fund, gratuity through banks. They were given enough money for their expenses. All this is gone now. They don't get their provident fund, things are delayed and they are not leaving.

On granting citizenship to those who wish to stay on:

I'll have to give it some thought.

On campaigning for her candidates:

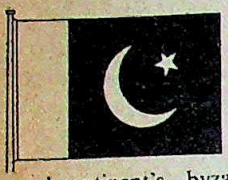
I can't campaign for my candidates under the present law. That's why I'm going round the country telling people that I won't be able to come at election time and that they should vote for whoever we put up.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

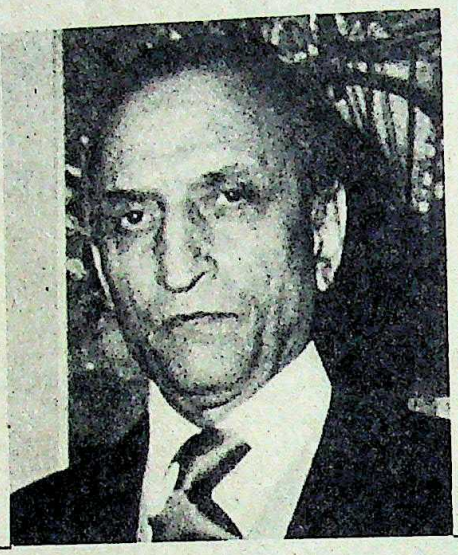
PAKISTAN

A Formidable Choice



"Indians seem somewhat disconcerted by his appointment," intoned a French analyst who assiduously monitors the subcontinent's byzantine political intrigues. "Many others seem a trifle perplexed too. But he is going to be a fine addition to Pakistan's richly gifted diplomatic corps. I do concede it is a daunting task to replace an extraordinarily astute diplomat like Agha Shahi. But some of us feel the Zia regime have found their ablest man to replace him." The person the Frenchman was talking about: Sahibzada Yakub Ali Khan, Pakistan's brand-new foreign minister.

If the Frenchman sounded like a portentous oracle making some dramatic prognosis, he may be forgiven. One reason why



certain French diplomats and that vene institution, Quai d'Orsay, were reactin nerveless, unfazed fashion about th pointment of the former army Lt-generr that they were familiar with him an acquainted with his working habits. Khan has spent two terms in Par Pakistan's ambassador to France—hi first diplomatic assignment and his la fore taking up the foreign min portfolio.

In India and elsewhere, the odd of the announcement close on the heels Indo-Pak talks at Delhi provoked a sce reaction. Apart from the rash of que that arose concerning Shahi's unco tional resignation, many were won who exactly the general is. Is he confidante? What are his foreign concepts? What is his attitude te

NO-WAR PACT

Peace War

NOT before the summer—if even then—can the second round of diplomatic friendship treaty talks between India and Pakistan be resumed. So grave is the damage Agha Hilaly's comparison of Kashmir to Palestine at the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva has caused to the still tenuous process of amity between the two feuding neighbours. A Foreign Office source likened the present state of no-war pact diplomacy to a sitar with a broken string. "It's still there. It's not been discarded. But a vital string has snapped. It must be repaired before the instrument can be played again."

Why did the Indian Government take the Pakistani remarks about Kashmir so seriously? Because, the source replied, "We are certain that the Pakistani delegate to the Human Rights Commission spoke under instructions. Perhaps his script was composed in Islamabad and cabled to him in Geneva." There is no doubt that the prime minister and the foreign minister have both taken a grave view of the Pakistani performance in Geneva. To raise the Kashmir issue at an international forum is in itself an act of bad faith on Pakistan's part, according to the Government of India. It constitutes an offence to—if not a violation of—the spirit, if

"You will discover that he (Yakub Ali Khan) is a cerebral individual. We are pretty sure South Block will enjoy dealing with him and so will someone as skilful as Narasimha Rao. This man is going to be surprisingly effective."

not the letter, of the Simla Agreement.

True, that agreement doesn't take away Pakistan's "right" to raise the Kashmir issue at multilateral forums. "But to compare Kashmir to Palestine is not just making a reference to Kashmir. It amounts to a gross falsification of the issues involved, it insults all the ideals that India stands for. We haven't driven out anyone from Kashmir, have we? The Kashmiris have the right to buy property anywhere in India, but Indians living outside Kashmir cannot buy pr in Kashmir. It is amazing that imme after the New Delhi talks, Pakistan choose to do something that can c flame passions of certain people India. This is just the reverse of the the Simla Agreement, which prescrib teral efforts for a peaceful settlemen Kashmir dispute."

Questionable Sincerity: The authorities have noted, with a creepin of frustration, that Pakistan has m amends for Hilaly's statement. The P Foreign Office refused to accept the protest. Contrary to General Zia-u public articulations, nothing has b ceived in New Delhi indicating t Hilaly statement was a mistake or seriously meant. All that different P spokesmen have said is that India sh take that statement seriously since has every right to raise the Kashmir international forums.

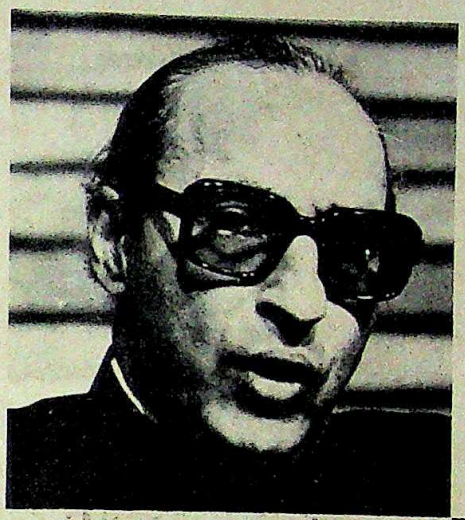
For the Indian Government, th not Kashmir, but whether Pakistan in concluding a no-war pact wit Sources maintain that the Govern still to receive from any quarters a ing explanation of the reasons that p Pakistan to suggest a no-war September. India's first reaction to was negative only because the genesis seemed to be highly dub Indian Government still believes concept of a no-war pact with In

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

he a hawk or a dove?
e cachet given by approving French
s is considered seriously Yakub
credentials are impeccable. They
is "*un homme de intellect*" (man of
and not a "*homme de paille*" (man
. Argues one observer: "You will
that he is a cerebral individual. We
sure South Block will enjoy deal-
him and so will someone as skilful as
ha Rao. This man is going to be
ly effective."
-faces: When told that Indians
begun to get used to being "effec-
prised" by amazing volte-faces in
s foreign policy—the latest being
ly's absurd comparisons between
ine problem and Kashmir before a
an Rights forum—one French dip-
assuring: "We all face such diplo-
out-turns. Witness what's been
after President Mitterrand's highly
visit to Israel where he advocated
of the Palestinian people on Israeli
has not made the faintest im-
n the Arabs and since then Paris
facing Arab flak. Well, this new

man may have been military brass. But there's none of that cavalier army swagger about him. You will find him a seasoned diplomat with a scholar's precision regarding his work, who has a fine sense of timing and fairplay."



This sense of 'fairplay' was somewhat evident when INDIA TODAY approached Yakub Khan for an interview in Paris. He felt that since he was not yet the foreign minister and Shahi continued to hold the post, it would be premature and bad judgment on his part to make political pronouncements or even give a full-blooded political interview. Morever, he had been refusing requests for telephonic interviews from Islamabad. So his political views would have to wait till he had been sworn in.

However, when confronted with some non-political questions regarding a military man holding the foreign minister's post—for the first time in Pakistan—and how skills learned in the army would in any way help in his new job, he provided some carefully structured answers. Although dreary details about his "educational background" are readily forthcoming, question marks regarding his role during the 1971 war, the circumstances which led to his resignation from the army, remain undetermined. But some quaint details emerge.

The 62-year-old new foreign minister, who resembles a sawn-off Christopher

nnot buy p
g that imme
s, Pakistan
that can c
in people
erse of the
hich prescrib
ul settlemen

rity: The
vith a creepi
istan has m
ment. The P
o accept the
eneral Zia-
thing has
indicating
mistake o
t different P
hat India sh
ously since
the Kashmi

vernment, th
er Pakistan
ar pact wit
the Govern
quarters a
asons that p
a no-war
reaction to
cause the G
highly dub
till believes
act with In

Americans, and that its primary was to blunt Indian objections to sophisticated American weapons n. An added motivation was to ce on Pakistan's eastern borders military regime in Pakistan could play the role of a proxy of the tes in the South-west Asian

Compulsions: Later—so runs the official circles—the no-war pact enmeshed with the dynamics of narrow and closed military-c ruling elite. The military coun-led between those who wanted to use peaceful relations with India who feared that a no-war pact the end of Pakistan's hope ever ashmir. Agha Shahi incurred the of a majority of the members of Council, if not of General Zia ause his foreign policy in 1981 cquire accents of Bhutto's. His mmediately after the New Delhi used by his failure to sell General t of a no-war pact to India.

Shahi's fate was sealed when it during the New Delhi talks that not take kindly to a no-war pact ted Indo-Pakistan relations to a han the one framed by the Simla In other words, India would like act to be floated on genuinely ers: normal trade and com-way flow of ideas and cultural

Agha Shahi incurred the displeasure of a majority of the members of the Military Council, because his foreign policy in 1981 tended to acquire accents of Bhutto's. His resignation was caused by his failure to sell General Zia's concept of a no-war pact to India.

offerings, free passage of people. Also, a mechanism that helps transform the present *status quo* in Kashmir into a bilaterally recognised international border. No such friendly ambience is possible unless Pakistan and India have shared concepts of non-alignment, and Pakistan plays no part whatsoever in a superpower's strategic game in South and South-west Asia.

Hopes Belied: Sources point out that with these minimum requirements of a no-war pact in view, the prime minister suggested, during Agha Shahi's visit, the setting up a joint Indo-Pakistan Commission (which Shahi, with a nod from General Yakub Khan readily accepted) and offered Pakistan a treaty of peace and friendship—which shook both the distinguished visitors from Pakistan and elicited from them no word of endorsement. Sources said, "We realised that all that General Zia wants is peace. He dosen't want friendship." Indeed, the New Delhi talks went so much against the grain of the military regime's world view and foreign policy that General Zia had to ease out Agha Shahi. "General Zia did not expect the diplomatic initiative to pass from Pakistan to India." He must therefore back away from a path which can only trap Pakistan in a friendship that is clearly not on his agenda.

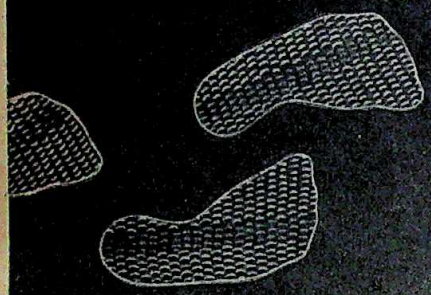
So runs official thinking in Delhi, in this month of March, with regard to the fortunes of an adventure that had kindled millions of candles of hope in Pakistani and Indian minds. Even if Pakistan can clear the air of the cloud exhaled by its ill-advised statement in Geneva, the talks cannot be resumed before summer. The Foreign Secretary, Ram Sathe, who retires in April, will find it difficult to make the trip to Islamabad before he hands over to his successor, M.K. Rasgotra. The new Pakistani Foreign Minister, General Yakub Khan, will also take his time to get fully acquainted with the stilted grammar of Pakistan's foreign policy.

—BHABANI SEN GUPTA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Footprints on the fashion front



milano socks

For stretch comfort that lasts

In a wide range for men & children.

Plummer and is always said to be elegantly turned out, was a former polo "international", when as a young major he represented Pakistan against the US polo association (his polo handicap being four). His associates claim that his fondness for philosophy and Urdu literature is well-known, as also his enduring passion for Ghalib. Yakub Khan's pre-army educational background followed routine patterns: graduation from the Royal Indian Military College and the Royal Indian Military Academy in Dehra Dun. After being commissioned in 1940, he saw "action" with the Cyrenaica command—he was part of the 18th Cavalry in the Allied Forces that was involved in the conflict at Tobruk. His career in the army blossomed once again through predictable channels—Staff College in Quetta, followed by the Higher War College in Paris and the Imperial Defence College in London.

Principled Stand: An armoured corps man, he became commandant of the Quetta Staff College, subsequently vice-chief of the General Staff in 1958 and finally chief of the General Staff. In 1970, he was commander of the Eastern Zone in East Pakistan and later became martial law administrator and governor of East Pakistan. The assignment provided to be a sharp turning point in a distinguished military career. For, unlike his fellow brass, Yakub Khan could see the folly of pursuing a reckless military suppression of the nascent liberation movement in what was then East Pakistan, and favoured a political settlement.

That sort of thinking was heresy, and he was shifted quickly to be replaced by General Tikka Khan who went on to distinguish himself as the so-called 'butcher of Bangladesh'. Yakub Khan, who was in the meantime posted back to the army's General Headquarters, left the army in 1972. "In hindsight, we must acknowledge that his stand was correct," says a Pakistani source. Islamabad was obviously impressed enough by the general's principled stand to launch him on a diplomatic career instead of relegating him to oblivion.

His first posting was as Pakistan's ambassador to France. Alongside, oddly enough, he was accredited to such diverse states like Ireland and Jamaica. His diplomatic baptism in Paris lasted a year—for in late 1977, for the next three and a half years he became Pakistan's ambassador to the United States during which time Washingtonians got to know him well.

It was here that the general apparently got a chance to display his negotiating prowess. When an Islamic "commando squad" took a number of hostages including 11 ambassadors in Washington, Yakub Khan led a team of negotiators in a gruelling 30-hour session which ultimately secured the release of the hostages. The then presi Jimmy Carter and secretary of state C Vance, are reported to have accorded effusive praise. After Washington—c luck or timing—came Moscow, a tenur lasted a year and he was back in Fra ambassador for a second term.

Yakub Khan's Indian counter have found him "thoughtful" and ceptive". His own colleagues are in awe fluency in at least four European lang The Khans have had a low-keyed lif here and while one of their two sons, N lives with them, the older Samad is stu in the United States. Not much is however, of his connections with the a ratic Begum of Rampur.

Basic Skills: To many who qu whether retired army generals make foreign ministers, one interpretation i vided by a recently retired French dipl "Well, you look at the world's most po country. Steering its foreign policy is general who has firmly lived down litary image. As to whether Al H successful or not depends on how you it. I think he is doing a great job, citous' journalists notwithstanding. no reason why Khan ought not to d

Does a career in the army help i like this, reinforce one's basic skills Yakub Khan: "Qualities of leaders experience of senior command an appointments are invaluable assets profession because one learns to de human beings, to develop an insi factors which govern motivation, di and morale, to move with as much ea world of ideas and strategic concep the world of hardware and harsh re

He adds: "If as a concession reality, an officer has the imagina modify a manichaean military out order to recognise nuances, and the a express his government's views w cision and firmness, combined with there is no reason why he should himself equal to the demands of other than his own."

How close is the new foreign mi the Pakistani President? Some Fre cials seem to consider Yakub Ali "Zia man". The Lt-general has record stating that the "Presiden fountainhead of the country's policy".

To the argument that Shahi with a degree of independence and it be so any more is seen as an exa notion here since the shots were called by Zia. Perhaps now it may more so—closer to what P President wants—replete with all panying protean twists and turns.

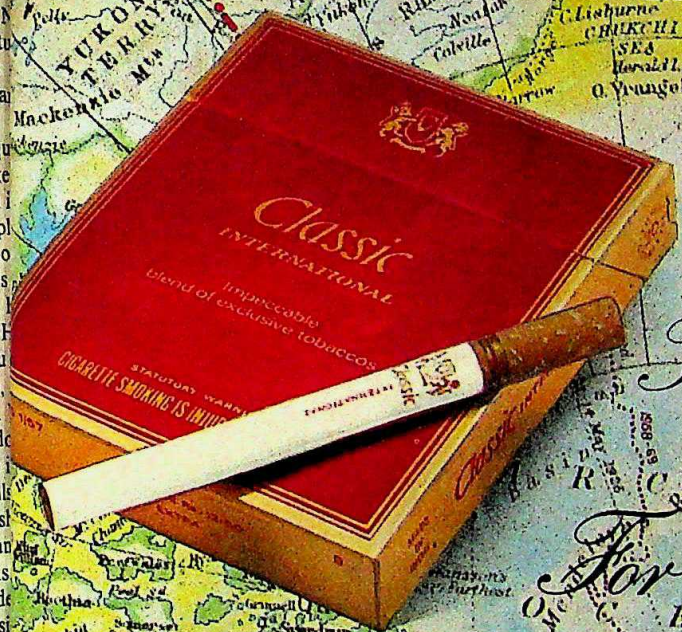
—RAMESH CHANDRA

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Presenting

Classic
INTERNATIONAL



Custom Crafted
International Edition

For those who value taste.

Classic
INTERNATIONAL

ITC

CIGARETTE SMOKING IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH

CC-0. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Be there with a Travel

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

veli

le. Drive. Sail. Feel the surf in
he wind in your hair. Leave
ries behind and take off.
ravelite, you really can. Be-
t whatever you've wanted in
ggage. Answering every
eed. In style ...
lightness that doesn't weigh
A slimness that's deceptive.
hness that takes the bumps
and groans of travel.

Suitcases, briefcases, carry-ons, vanitycase. In 22 styles to pick and choose from. With or without the 'multi-safe' lock for additional security. And 8 glorious colours that would put any self-respecting rainbow to shame.

VIP Travelite. You'll wonder how you managed without one. Get one today. And get away!

Blow Plast Ltd.
V.I.P. House
88C Old Prabhadevi Road
Bombay 400 025.

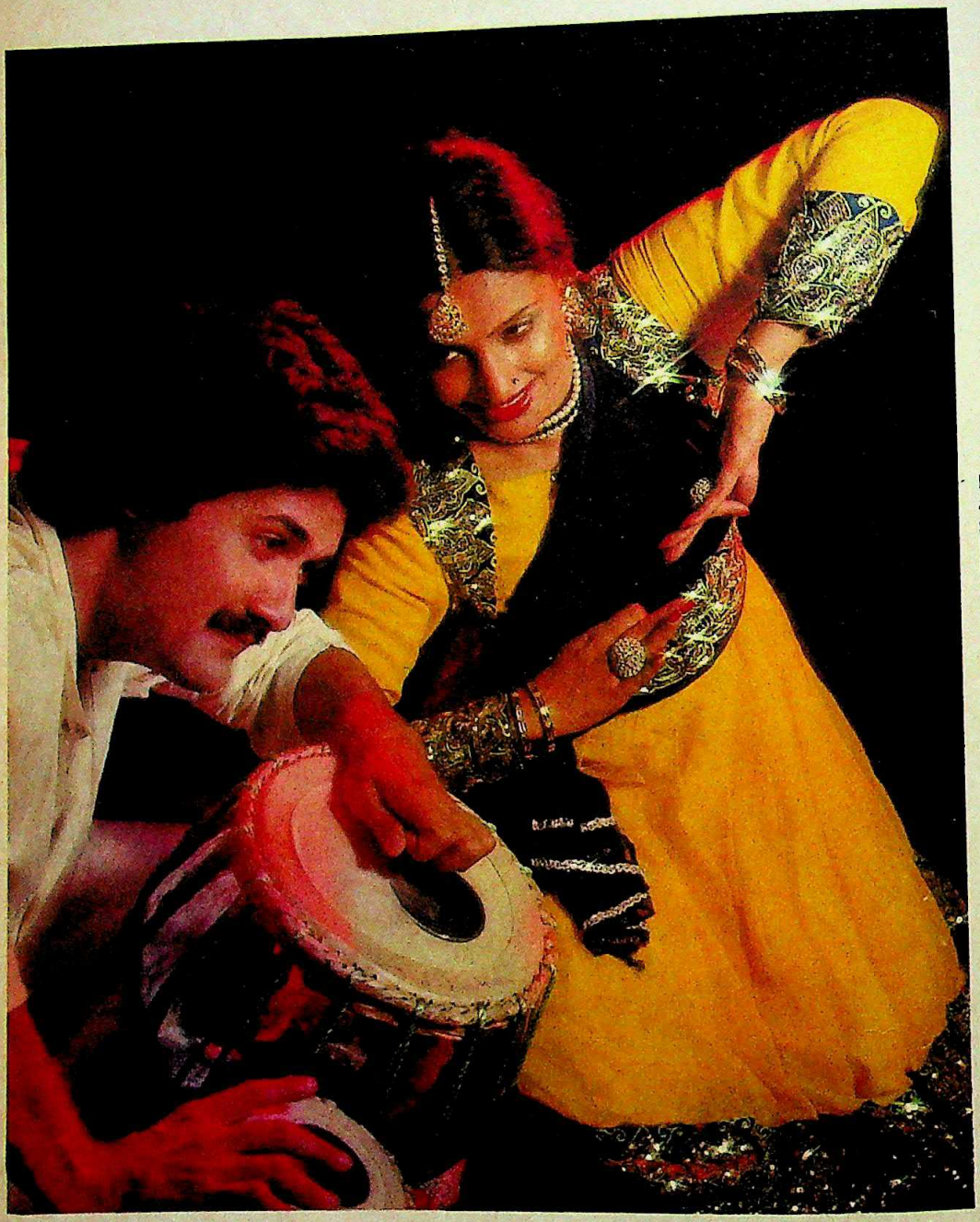
TRAVELITE

's largest-selling moulded luggage range

CC-0. Prof. Satya Vrat Shastri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

LIKE THE STORYTELLER IN 'KATHAK', LAKSHMI MACHINE WORKS SPINS A LEGEND INTO REALITY...



From one legend to another. In a manner speaking, LMW itself i legend. A living legend legend that is time-pro and a living reality.

If today, some of the known textile mills ha modernised their fact with the most advanc textile machineries m by LMW, it is because has created for itself, international reputati quality. With such wo famous collaborators Rieter Machine Work and Schweiter Engine Works Ltd. of Switzer it is indeed remarkab absolutely world clas quality textile machi born on the very soil India. For LMW to de into a massive textile machinery manufactu complex in India, it t lot of pain, endeavou discipline and determination.

Today, LMW is happy stand on the foundat results, success and prosperity.

lakshmi machine works ltd
coimbatore

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

FDS LMW 3528A

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

E THAN JUST A NUISANCE

recent crackdown in Pakistan by General Zia leading to the est of over 2,000 alleged activists belonging to the Al r guerilla group is an overt indication that the Pakistan ment now considers them a serious threat, and justifiably est intelligence reports state that the guerillas are getting ing aid from the Soviets, Libya and the Afghan ment. They have also succeeded in recruiting hundreds of d Pakistani labourers working in Libya under contract by them double their Libyan salary. Significantly, most of the come from Pakistan's minorities like Baluchis, Pathans and and are being flown in batches to Kabul where they are for six months before being flown back to Libya and then istan, passing off as ordinary labourers returning home.

MPTIVE STRIKE

Polish Government seems determined to stage a show trial olidarity leaders as a sequel to the massive propaganda n being currently launched against them. Attacks on y in the Polish media have intensified and latest reports from suggest that a list of those who are to be put on trial has been drawn up and includes 203 names. Heading the list are lesa, Bogdan Lis and Karol Modzelewski, the three most nt members of the Solidarity leadership. The Polish ment, according to the reports, is determined to crush y before mounting international and internal support impossible. Apart from sedition charges, it appears that Government will try to make out that Solidarity has all en financed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

RED STAR

eventual successor to the ailing Soviet leader, Leonid hnev, is now likely to be one of his closest friends and es—Konstantin Chernenko. Till now, the main contender ccession stakes was Andrei Kirilenko but latest reports hat Kirilenko's star has waned somewhat and it is now o who leads the field. Chernenko is a leading member of Secretariat and has already unofficially taken over from uslov as the party's chief ideologue. He has been close to since the early '50s and is always at his side during public

enko: to the top

Kirilenko: sidelined

That, however, is also seen as his main weakness. His o Brezhnev has ensured that he lacks a power base once leader goes. Even if Brezhnev does officially appoint him or, Chernenko is not likely to last very long.

AFRICAN DISUNITY

CHANCES of the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) summit meeting scheduled for August actually taking place are rapidly receding. Last fortnight, the OAU's bi-annual meeting of its ministerial council almost broke up over the admission of the Sahara Democratic Republic, a cover name for the Polisario guerilla group, as a member of the OAU. Morocco, which claims western Sahara against Polisario opposition, led a walk-out by 19 OAU states and threatened to withdraw from the organisation. Despite the walk-out, the vote on Polisario's admission was approved by a slender majority. But King Hassan of Morocco has made it clear that he will split the OAU if Polisario is admitted and may well carry out his threat before August.

KEEPING THEM GUESSING

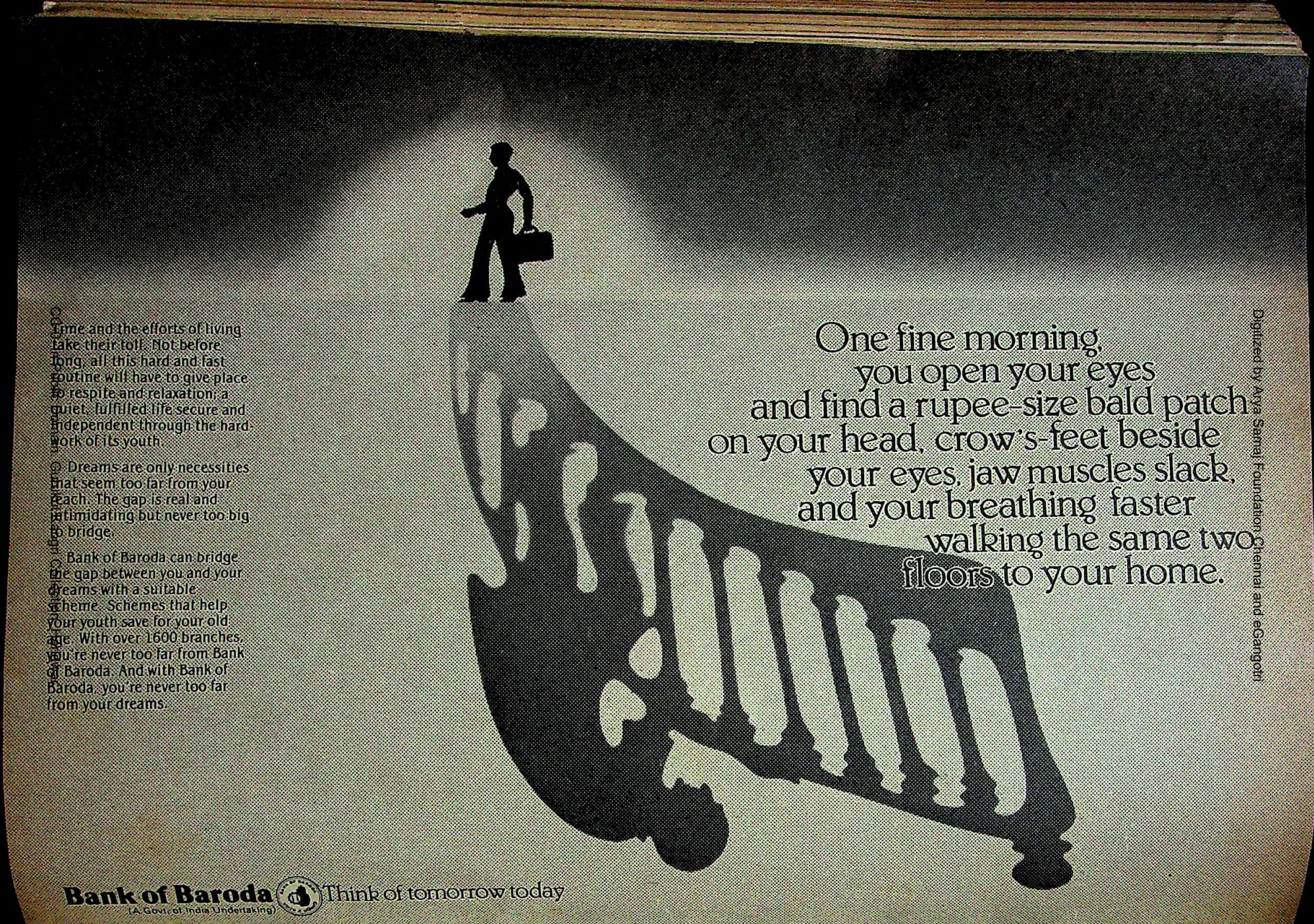
THE Americans may discover that they are backing the wrong horse in troubled El Salvador. In Washington, the Reagan Administration is putting the finishing touches to a massive aid programme for the country. The programme, however, is dependent on two vital factors. One is that it is approved by the US Congress and the second is that President Napoleon Duarte wins the constituent assembly elections scheduled for next fortnight, President Reagan may succeed in orchestrating the first barrier on the plea that a strong US presence in Central America is vital to US security needs. The second may prove more difficult. Latest reports from El Salvador indicate that Duarte is currently facing a strong challenge from Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the extreme right National Republican Alliance. In the past few weeks, the electoral gap between Duarte and d'Aubuisson has closed rapidly and the final result promises to be a close thing. D'Aubuisson is a far more attractive personality than Duarte, a more accomplished public speaker and a skilful manipulator of the media.

Duarte: competition

CARAMEL IS MERE CUSTARD

THE reconstruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor destroyed by an Israeli air raid last year has come up against a formidable barrier. The difficulty involves the exact type of fuel the French will supply Iraq under the agreement signed last June. President Mitterrand's Socialist government has told the Iraqis that they will supply a new type of nuclear fuel they have recently developed called Caramel which contains only 10 per cent enriched uranium and is thus impossible to convert into a bomb. The Iraqis, however, are insisting that they get the same type of fuel which was originally being supplied for the plant which contained 93 per cent enriched uranium. Mitterrand, however, is determined that the Iraqis will get Caramel and not any other type of fuel. This could force the Iraqis to look elsewhere. But even if they succeed there still exists Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's threat that he will have no hesitation in bombing the reactor again if the Iraqis display any signs that it is being used for military purposes.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ne 30-minute kitchen miracle.

10 delicious dishes cooked in just half-an-hour!

Superflame Princess as Cooking Range.

woman of today, you want to excel at everything. ding your cooking. Superflame lends you a helping . It helps you cook very speedily, very efficiently, with ination and flair.

Quality recognised by ISI Highest in efficiency... lowest in cost.

ook. Fry. Boil. mer.

p four burners have nt heat ranges, so that an do any kind of ng. Whether it's making y or blending a sauce p frying a snack. one time, too!

ake 4, even more es at one time.

g is one of the most g forms of cooking. Bake or four large casseroles taneously in our large oven. cakes and puddings, oles and pies, pastries scuits and tarts.

e. Broil. Or Toast.

grilled dish to any nd you have all taste- ingling ! Our griller is nough to grille at a time rge chicken or eight n chops or to toast four of bread.

Handy Storage-Cum-Hot-Case.

While food is being cooked in the oven, the food cooked already can be kept in the bottom cabinet which serves as a Hot-Case.

Alternatively, this case can be used to store trays, cooking pans, etc.

Plus other exclusive features.

Superflame Princess comes with handy accessories too:

A pair of skewers for grilling, and a large- sized pan for baking.

Superflame PRINCESS

from the makers of India's largest selling Superflame Gas stove.

Manufactured by:
Globe Super Parts
(A Batra Group Enterprise)
14/1, Mathura Road, Faridabad.

Available at all leading department stores and Gas Dealers.

Impressions/GSP/496

Bank of Baroda (A Govt. of India Undertaking) Think of tomorrow today

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

VIETNAM

Land Of Forgotten Heroes

THE austere city of Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, was host to a veteran Ind journalist last month. PRAN CHOPRA, *61, visiting professor at the Centre for Po Research, New Delhi, was in Hanoi for eight days, as one of Foreign Minister P Narasimha Rao's party. This was the second time that Chopra has been in Vietnam 1945 he had spent over a year in the region as a war correspondent for All India R (AIR), covering China, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and the Indian north- During that time Chopra often had long conversations with Ho Chi Minh, the legen father of Vietnamese nationalism.*

Between 1945 and 1982, Chopra has had an illustrious innings in journa spanning four decades. He was chief news editor at AIR, editorial director of the I Foundation of Asia and Editor of The Statesman. *In this report, he document changes and the present character of Hanoi and the Vietnamese.*

A street scene in Hanoi: under the new dispensation bicycles outnumber cars

IN basic outward appearance, Hanoi still looks like the city it was when I first saw it in 1945, at the time of the Viet Minh revolution. Revisiting it now, with Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, I rejoiced to see that at least outwardly all the landmarks I remembered had been left untouched by the war or had recovered from it. Hotel Metropole still stand, under the new name of Hotel Reunification which it acquired in 1976; I had spent several memorable weeks in it 37 years ago. Around it still stand all the main buildings which had then constituted the heart of French colonial Hanoi as distinct from the older, native city a short distance away. To the right and rear of the hotel, the Opera House still overlooks the large public square in which I had witnessed some thunderous rallies of the Viet Minh Front a few days before Vietnam proclaimed itself independent.

In front of the hotel is the historic building, seat of the French administration in Hanoi till 1945, which Ho Chi Minh took over as the seat of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Vietnam. In it I had spent hours in conversation with him, his diminutive frame hidden behind a table too large for him, only his face peeping over it—the face of a philosopher who enjoys his reputation as an uncle with a puckish sense of humour. The total modesty of his style—a coat frayed at the collar, a pair of trousers often washed but never pressed, a sola pith hat which was once white, and bare feet in flip-flop rubber chappals—made a mockery of the aloof style of the colonial architecture around him.

Simplicity: This time I saw him embalmed and still, in an imposing black mausoleum built by the Russians, and I wondered what he would say if he ever saw himself there, because when I met him in New Delhi after he had been to see Rajghat, he said with feeling: "This memorial to Gandhi is as beautiful in its simplicity as Gandhi himself." Much more in character with Ho Chi Minh is the nearby house in which he lived; very simple, and made beautiful by its proportions and regard for orderliness. Behind the mausoleum is a large tree—once a sapling he brought from India—and all around is Ba Dinh, an enormous empty space once, but now paved with stone and landscaped, where in September 1945 Ho Chi Minh read the Proclamation Of Independence at the largest public meeting I have seen outside India.

The writing of the proclamation was itself an act typical of Ho Chi Minh. He wrote it by hand and then typed it himself, squatting on the floor in the backyard of an inconspicuous house in the Vietnamese part of Hanoi, taking forty winks in between on a wooden bench. At that time he was still underground. A day or so later he surfaced, and this had an electrifying effect on the Vietnamese population, although the effect weakened as one moved from the native city to the graceful, shady, broad, well-proportioned boulevards and avenues of the French quarter. These roads are still as beautiful as they were earlier. Perhaps more so, because the trees are forty years taller and more stately. Most buildin either side are still very elegant in an tentious kind of way, and it was del recalling how chic it all was despite th years or so of Japanese occupation.

But the place which was once fam its beauty, and later for the deathless h of its people, has now been forgotten world. Everything betrays this fact. ntry which was so much on the front p every capital is rarely heard of now airlines fly to it in a week than fly in a each of the three cities which su Vietnam in a triangle—Bangkok, Sin and Hong Kong. The airport of Hano an abandoned barracks. The arriv would be too humble for an ordinary The departure lounge is of framed m cracking plywood. Access to the town a 2 km-long bridge which miraculou ngs together but cannot do much mo few lorries and buses which pass ov rusty hulks with spluttering engine often fail and block the narrow brid

Emptiness: The commercial qu

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

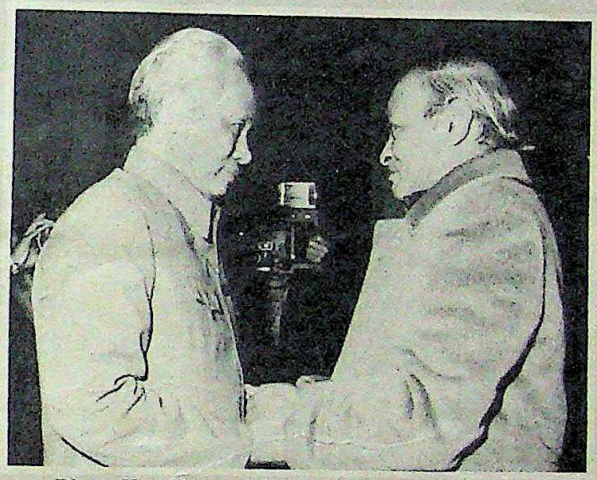
ies Across The Ocean

VIETNAM has made it as plain as it can that it desires a very close relationship with India, both nomic and political. Closer than it has any country outside the Council for tual Economic Assistance, mecon). This was explicitly said dur- the Indian Foreign Minister rasimha Rao's recent visit to Vietnam, was made even plainer by the unre- ed warmth of the reception accorded On his part, Rao also became more thcoming than India has been of late. announced some economic assistance the spot and promised some more.

In a far-reaching move, the two sides agreed that instead of ad steps, as hitherto, a long- plan of across-the-board stance should be drawn up the basis of a report on nam's needs. The report is g prepared by a team India there under the very com- nt leadership of G.V.K. a former secretary to the an Ministry of Agriculture Rural Reconstruction.

The economic reasons for nam desiring such closeness India are evident. The lest and most compelling is a country which has red such utter devastation o long needs help from all ources it can tap—and nam can tap only a few. The which broke all records in raining ction upon Vietnam, has not only ed the assistance it (in Hanoi's eyes) romised; it has also applied every matic pressure it can to prevent its s, allies and international aid agen- rom helping Vietnam. China has not only diplomatic pressure but ry onslaughts, too, for disrupting am's economic recovery. Vietnam's bours in the Association of South- Asian Nations (Asean) have also nded economic relations—either, as sees it, because of these pressures they claim, because of their oppo- to the "invasion" of Kampuchea. hat leaves Vietnam with only the con as a major source of aid which means the Soviet Union. Cuba is away. Many East European allies their own problems, and Hanoi is reminded of this by a huge railway hop on the outskirts of the city which Poland started to build but has not been able to complete. Of the West Europeans, Sweden has been steadily generous and bold in resisting American pressure, and now France is stepping in to some extent. But the others are lukewarm. So is Japan. That only leaves India, and Vietnam turns to her in very obvious need.

Test Case: In fact Vietnam wants India to be the foremost non-communist source, because it believes India's help would be very apt. Vietnam's foremost needs are in agriculture and rail transportation, and India's experience and resources are the most relevant, apart from being nearest. Vietnam also thinks India's help can be a test case of South-South cooperation, for two reasons: unlike many developing countries, Vietnam has consciously opted for less advanced technology for its industrialisation, partly because it lacks the money for the more advanced technology and partly because it realises it can absorb the less advanced kind more cost-effectively. Secondly, of all Third World countries opting for Third World help, Vietnam has the most highly motivated population, an important assest for the more labour intensive technologies that India can offer.



Pham Van Dong and Rao: sizing up each other

There are also some political reasons for seeking an Indian connection. Vietnam hotly denies any differences with Moscow, but surely realises that if it were not seen as wholly dependent upon Russia its relations with Asean neighbours might become less difficult. More important, India is a good bridgehead with the Third World and the non-aligned—perhaps also with Asean on the Kampuchea question. Of all countries which have recognised Kampuchea, India is the least unpopular with Asean. Those which have not recognised it are, of course, not popular with Vietnam.

But what is in the deal for India? Two fears are expressed by some. One is that for many years Vietnam will only receive, not give,and a poor country like India cannot afford that. Second, Asean's displeasure will cost India more than Vietnam's goodwill is worth. There is substance in both fears, but they are exaggerated.

Potential Power: Anything can happen of course, but the greater likelihood is that Vietnam is going to be an important power factor in South-east Asia, and one fairly congenial to the overall pursuance of Indian foreign policy both in this region as well as globally. On the other hand, the collapse of Vietnam is not in India's interests (nor in Asean's, as some members of this group recognise). Therefore, India's enlightened self-interest advocates some help for Vietnam as it struggles to get out of its present difficulties, especially economic ones. An important question for India is, of course, whether this would harm India's economic interests within Asean, which are at least as important.

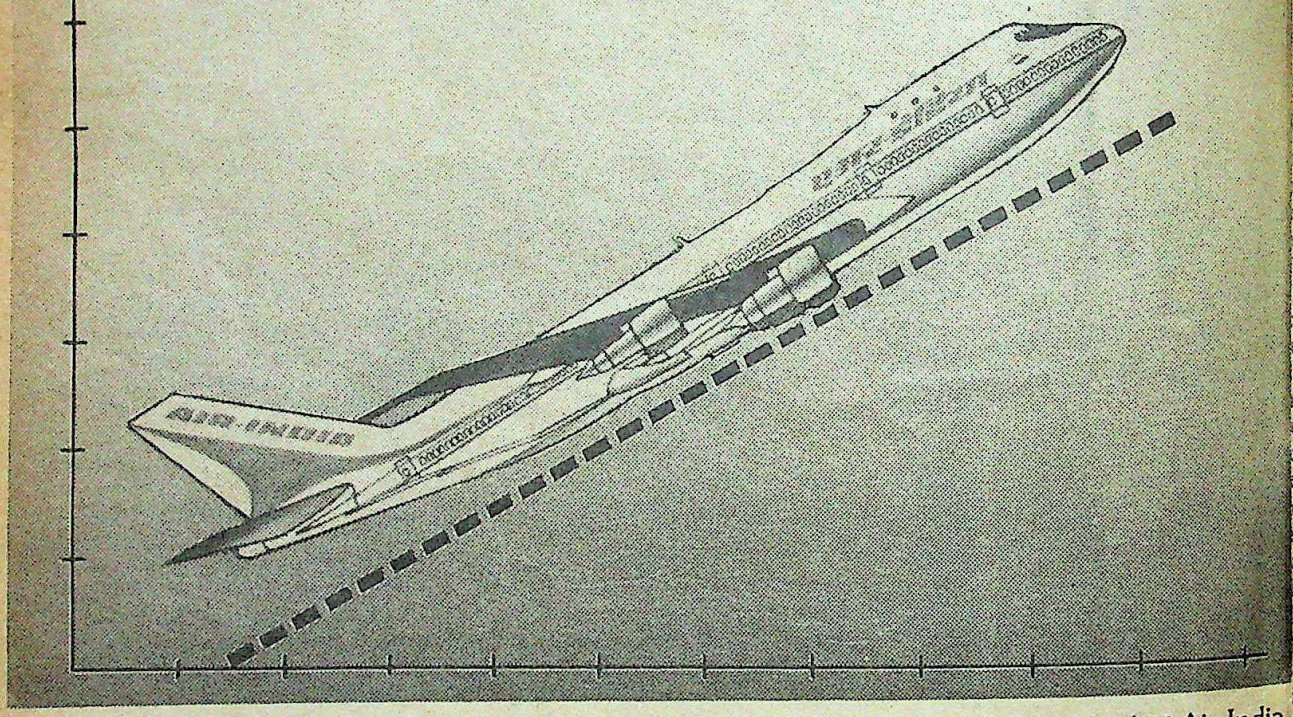
The Asean countries have always had only those economic relations with India which make good economic sense to them. This has been so for two good reasons. One is that India has never had the kind of political closeness with the West which would persuade the Asean countries to give some political backing to economic relations with India, or which would persuade the West to use its leverage with Asean in India's favour. The second is that India does not have such political clout with Asean that it may use it to promote its economic interests.

On the other hand, with Indo-China states you can only have economic relations to the extent that they harmonise with the political. The best thing for India would be that relations between the Asean and Indo-China groups are such that India can safely have good relations with both.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

While most airlines are in the red, Air-India is making a profit this year.



Profit is sweet music to our ears. But it means much more: it means that Air-India has succeeded in defying a global airline crisis and emerged triumphant.

It was no easy task and it meant a lot of shoulders to the wheel. Innovative ideas were implemented: to save fuel, optimise fleet utilisation and plan cost-efficient routes. Efficiency measures were stepped up at every stage of operation.

All this, without compromising the high standards of Air-India's service to the passenger.

Our efforts have borne fruit. This is a moment of satisfaction but not complacency. For the good work must go on.

The flag must fly higher.

Official Carrier
IXth Asian Games, Delhi 1982

एअर-इंडिया
AIR-INDIA
The flag is flying high

HT8-AI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

s drab in any season, but more so in ery cold and grey winter. Nothing of the styles of France it sported re are fewer cars on the roads than burb of New Delhi. Most of them diplomatic or governmental; and er, they are invariably of Russian e buildings are run down, because re is taken the money for their proper upkeep to spare. Some occupied, in an emof way, by the formeaucracy of a socialist ne have been equipped modest amenities proa socialist state which make a go of it.

ately run establishnot much more lively. nts wait emptily for s, drapers wait for omers and cloth. Conods stores have more s than goods, and ds as they have are hings give the impresime passes but nothhanges.

e is a greater bustle of people in the more Vietnamese part of Hanoi: ars of small shops, lines of paendors in their conical hats of d an unending stream of bicycle re are probably more bicycles here ed of population than anywhere world. Most of them are of an ge than anywhere except in an lage, because even a middlevil servant would need his full wo years to be able to buy a new the bicycle carries all manner of it claims and gets the right of the everything—pedestrians, cars, uses and trams. Only acrobatic t the better of it!

the Vietnamese part of the city ercial life is of the most elemen- n few shops are there goods worth a couple of thousand rupees. ors carry only small head or hand th things worth no more than a pees or so. What would any of e think if they saw the burgeoning ets of other South-east Asian ca- is further evidence that the tide ce which has swept through the region has only pushed Hanoi the sidelines of the region's

rian Society: But there is a third fe in Hanoi which takes longer to focus than either the state of its or the still surviving beauty of the administrative quarter. And, this aspect displays the better face of socialism. There is almost total absence of any great disparities—and this does not mean that everyone has been levelled down; there is a great deal of levelling up as well. My own attention was drawn sharply to this aspect, unintentionally, by a man who seemed to be complaining that Vietnam was sliding away from socialism. Trying to substantiate this charge he said: "Look at it even now. Some people cannot afford even bicycles while others ride about on motorcycles." His scale of disparities was wholly unrelated to what happens elsewhere, and he gave more evidence of this.

Cheerful children playing cards: simple amusements

He is a middle-level government employee and has a basic salary of just under 300 'dongs', which is roughly equal to Rs 300. That puts him at just about the middle of the salary spread in government service, where the lowest salary (and this is the minimum wage everywhere, and it is enforced) is about 160 dongs and the highest is just over twice as much. Beyond the salary come certain perks at very senior levels, such as an office car. But his grouse was that some people paid 5 per cent of their salaries as house rent while others had to pay only 2 or 3 per cent! Then we talked about entertainment, such as taking a friend out for dinner. "A modestly good meal would cost us 10 dongs per head, but a really good one such as a successful merchant may buy would cost 60 or 70 dongs." How rich would this rich merchant be? "A good one can make 5,000 dongs a month."

This absence of excessive riches at the upper level, plus the government's pricing policies for essentials explains why a dong goes much further in Hanoi than a rupee does in New Delhi. There are some aberrations at both the lowest and highest ends of the pricing range, like a house for less than five rupees a month! These are unhealthy, and the Government is now grappling with them. But a durable aspect of Vietnamese socialism is that Hanoi shows none of the glaring contrasts between extreme riches and extreme poverty which mar the glamour—so popular with tourists—of almost every other Asian capital.

Wholesome Life-styles: There is some begging, but very little, being entirely limited to the very aged or disabled, and there also the begging bowl is concealed as a basket containing odds and ends for sale. Hardly any ill health is seen on the street, and when it is, it goes more with age than poverty. Totally absent are two scourges of city life in most places: delinquent youth and vagrant children. Hanoi has more than its measure of the two 'opposites', mostly seen in socialist societies: clean and good behaviour among young people and good health and bursting cheerfulness among children. Their amusements are simple, inexpensive and clean and comprise very full sources of fun for them without becoming causes of urban problems, as they certainly are in most South-east Asian cities, the more so in the nearest one, Bangkok.

Hardly ever is a very well dressesd woman seen in Hanoi, and fewer still are attired expensively. In that respect too, life on the boulevards of Hanoi has certainly been toned down from what it was.

The human condition seems to be good in the countryside as well. Visibly, life in the villages along the roads is almost uniformly healthy, perhaps more than in Hanoi. Signs of prosperity are even fewer than in Hanoi, but the welfare average seems higher, and probably higher than in the villages of some of the richer countries of this region.

Be it in the capital or in the villages: the dominant impression which even a brief visit provides is that Vietnam can—and intends to—build its future upon an ample supply of good manpower, positive in its outlook, of healthy physique, of orderly behaviour and discipline and uncorrupted as yet by the social symptoms which are sweeping through the rest of South-east Asia in the wake of brilliantly successful commercialism. It is true that there are some weaknesses creeping in here and there. Problems of staying power may arise if food shortages are not remedied soon. There are signs of lethargy and unconcern at lower levels of administration. But these are as yet only pimples on the smooth surface of Vietnam's largest asset: its manpower, which has a capacity to suffer without losing resolve.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

FESTIVAL OF INDIA

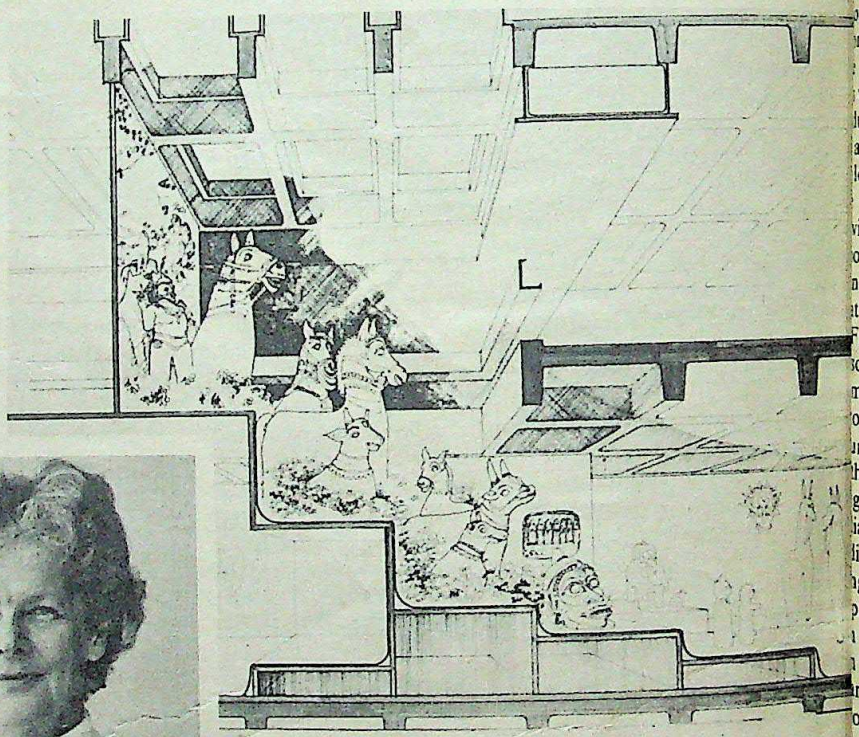
Passage To England

It will be a show, the likes of which Britain has yet to see. A show which has consumed large amounts, put to work droves of artists, bureaucrats, officials—the works! And from March 22 to November 14, 1982, it will be open to the British masses who have been waiting for it in eager anticipation. The Festival of India, to be inaugurated by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the presence of the Royal representative—Prince Charles—is probably to be the best show to come to town in a long time.

In the pipeline since 1978, the plan was thwarted by governmental indecision, politicking among committee members and unsigned defence deals, but in spite of the hurdles it has managed to survive.

The festival will be inaugurated with a gala concert at the Festival Hall in London. Ravi Shankar and Conductor Zubin Mehta together performing Shankar's second concerto for sitar and orchestra will share the evening's honours with M.S. Subbalakshmi, the doyenne of Carnatic music. Tickets for the concert sold out within 30 minutes after the box-office opened and are said to be changing hands at a remarkable black market rate. At a press conference held at the end of February, in the India House, in London, the final programme of the Festival was released.

Significant Timing: Stanley Hodgson, director of the British Festival Committee, and an old British Council man who served many years in India and knows the country well, was invited by ex-high commissioner Sir Michael Walker, the Committee's chairman, to take up the present assignment. Hodgson, operates from a large, sparsely furnished room at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, a sign perhaps of how important the Festival is to the British Government. Says he of the Festival: "It was generally felt that it has been many years since India's Independence and it seemed a good time to have a look at India's past." The reasons for holding such a cultural extravaganza vary from bettering the dithering race relations, to instilling knowledge about India in the average British person.



Artist's impression of the Barbican Arts centre, venue of the "Aditi" exhibition. Sir John and Lady Thomson: India in a package.

There has not been such a great show of Indian culture since 1947-48, when the Royal Academy of Arts in London held an exhibition of art treasures from India and Pakistan. Robert Skelton, keeper of the Indian antiquities at the Victoria and Albert Museum, who will be arranging an exhibition of objects from Moghul court life as part of the Festival, recalls: "The exhibition inspired a new interest in the Indian arts among collectors and museums around the world. Most important, the occasion actually laid the foundation for the National Museum in New Delhi." Closer to the sent, the British Museum and the Vic and Albert Museum have mounted se exhibitions of Indian miniatures, one o arts of the East India Trade and Ar Bengal and several others. But the scal the operations of the 1982 Festival surpass all past events.

The initial inspiration of the Fe came from Sir John Thomson, present high commissioner in Delhi and Thomson, way back in 1978. The idea was to hold a 'classic' exhibition inv various galleries and museums in B from British collections. The idea l impetus with the passing years, bu revived and given fresh blood b Thomson. The Indian Government sh keenness to be involved and things moving. Committees were set up, Britain and one in India to han Festival arrangements and chalk ou gramme. The British Committee co old India hands like Hodgson and W sprinkling of local Indians, amon industrialist Swraj Paul and Bhiku (presently vice-chancellor of University) and representatives fr Arts Council through which British ment funds are directed into differen ventures. The Indian Committee Pupul Jayakar, chairman, Indian A Committee, Festival of India, a few ment officials and arts people li playwright Girish Karnad, theatre Alkazi and author Mulk Raj Anan

Funds: The matter of finance

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

oser to the
nd the Vic
hounted se
ures, one o
de and Ar
ut the scal
2 Festival

of the Fe
on, present
elhi and
3. The idea
bition inv
eums in B
he idea l
years, bu
blood b
ernment sh

nd things
e set up,
ia to han
d chalk ou
mittee co
son and W
ns, amon
nd Bhiku
or of
ntatives fr
ch British
to differen
ommittee
, Indian
dia, a few
people lik
d, theatre
Raj Anan
f finance

critical question for the organisers
estival. The funds have come from
ces. The British Government is to
bill for events the British galleries
seums are arranging. Its contri-
in terms of manpower and
—Festival office, brochures,
—according to British sources, is
million (Rs 1.9 crore). Donations
business houses and other private
has produced another £400,000 (Rs
to finance the performing arts.
om India will be housed, paid and
hospitality from this fund. Some of
ts such as designer Rajiv Sethi's
an exhibition which will present
al art forms) will be financed by
backers. In the case of Aditi, Dass
ents, an import-export company ba-
ondon, is to underwrite the six-week
n at a cost of £100,000 (Rs 19 lakh).
project is ambitious, to say the
with the Royal wedding, there will
duction line turning out shirts, mugs,
and tea-pots engraved with the
logo to mark the event.

main attractions provide a pan-
view—from Moghul splendour to
orary Indian art; from a look at
nd city life in ancient India to tea-
t the terribly posh Fortnum and
From Bharatanatyam with Alarmel
o the subject of a BBC TV arts
me) to Bhangra from local Indian
opped with Veeraswamy's genuine
urry.

he Thameside Hayward Gallery
g of massive statues and paintings
ia was in progress. Dr Narayana
director of the National Centre for
ng Arts (NCPA), Bombay, is in Lon-
prepare for the opening of the
'In the Images of Man'. This
will cover 2,000 years of Indian
nd sculpture. For this, perhaps the
ortant event in the Festival, about
of sculpture and paintings have
carefully removed from sites in
ked, insured and flown to London.
Menon: "I personally supervised
g in Delhi and we had them packed
s from the National Museum in
i. Of course we had to take great
y of these objects had never been
om their original sites in India."
ce of the exhibits will come from
museums.

ological Record: The scientific
nts of India have not been for-
he event 'Science in India' will
history of the development of
India from ancient India to mo-
ar power. As proof that we are as
ybody, a prototype of the APPLE
unications satellite and SLV 3 roc-

Jayakar: tying in the Indian end

ket have already been placed in position at the Museum.

The commercial aspect of the Festival is undeniably very attractive. "We have a good opportunity of showing the variety and scope of Indian made goods not seen before in Britain. So far there has been a lot of rubbish sold here because there is no major outlet for quality goods," says Chamundi Baji, managing director of Dass Investments. Two of Britain's best-known department stores, Selfridges and Libertys of Oxford Street fame, are to hold 'India special' seasons starting in March. Selfridges is to have a travelling 'See India' exhibition, the centre piece of which will be the treasures of the Maharajah of Jaipur. Moghul arches in ochre coloured design will frame the collection of princely items. Says Selfridges' Publicity Officer Jeff Jeffries, an old India hand: "I have always wanted to do an exhibition on India. We had planned to have an Indian week already when the Festival idea came up so we were very happy to fit ourselves into the scheme of things."

Libertys will have a snake charmer to tempt the consumer to buy spices, silks, jewellery and textiles from Rajasthan. The Indian Handicrafts Emporium will be floating a new 'Sona' boutique at the Selfridges exhibition for the first time in Britain. On sale will be household linen, textiles, jewellery, brass, hand-painted pictures, antique doors and carved screens.

Given a Festival of this nature and scope not all has been a bed of roses. Differences of opinion and the usual accusations of favouritism, wastage, elitism ('Are the tribals being represented?' asked a voice from the floor at the press conference) and misdirection have been bandied about. The local Bengali community feel that their culture has been ignored by the Indian Committee and are arranging their own exhibition 'Crafts of Bengal' at the Commonwealth Institute, with money raised among themselves.

Criticism: "What is the purpose of the Festival? What are we celebrating?" asks artist Profulla Mohanty, a member of the Committee in Britain, adding: "I think the Festival has lost direction. Can you tell me that Indians will no longer be abused in the streets of Britain after the Festival?" Although on the one hand Indian businessmen have been fairly generous in giving donations to the Festival fund, the Indian community are disgruntled at the way things have turned out. They allege that the Festival has not elicited the wholehearted involvement of Britain's Indian community and that they have been ignored in the programme-making. "Everything was already decided when I joined the Committee," complains Mohanty.

The Indian community has therefore rallied around to organise a parallel festival which is described as 'Associated Events' in the Festival programme. Naseem Khan, author of *The Arts Britain Ignores*, a book about ethnic arts, is co-ordinating the efforts of local Indian groups to present shows. Khan is particularly bitter at the lack of interest the Indian Government has shown. "We have received no funds from the Festival Committee. The Indian Government is ready to complain about immigration measures and virginity tests but when it comes to supporting the efforts of Indians in Britain to involve themselves with the Festival then it does nothing for them. When the Festival is done with then the average British person will be convinced that Indian culture belongs only to India. The Indian down the street in London and Birmingham is something different," she fumes. An Indian Committee member shoots back: "Have they come up with anything really worthwhile to support?"

As few Festival items tour the rest of Britain, India's past, present and future glory are unlikely to affect the future of the immigrant communities living in Birmingham, Walsall and Coventry. Says Hodgson baldly: "Where economic realities are grim it is difficult to see how the Festival can affect the future of Indian immigrants in Britain."

The Festival of India will no doubt boost Britain's flagging tourist trade. "A fantastic Indian summer", is how Walker described it. It will undoubtedly help India's textile and handicrafts industries depending on their marketing skills. The crowded press conference in February gave some indication of the interest generated by the Festival. "If they can manage to keep up this level of enthusiasm for at least the greater part of the Festival, then it will be the most successful cultural event for years to come," commented one enthusiastic journalist. Without doubt the exhibitions and events on the eight-month programme have been planned with care and deserve to be successful.

—BONNY MUKHERJEE in London.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Jumbo

More miles per gallon than its competitors. That's what the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine has given our customers since it entered service in Boeing 747 airliners. Plus a further five per cent reduction in fuel consumption with the latest RB211. Saving 85,000 tons of fuel over the life of a new Boeing 747 – worth up $25 million at today's prices. This is compared with the fuel used by first 747s.

Lockheed TriStars and the new Boeing 757 also benefit from cont improvements in RB211 fuel econo

Proven technology in service.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

saving

orth up
. This s
sed by 1

the nev
n cont
econo
ervice.

less research and testing
eve even greater advances
row. That's how Rolls-Royce
head of the world. Powering
ercial and military aircraft
ide. Pumping oil and gas.

Generating electricity.
And powering the ships of
twenty-five navies.

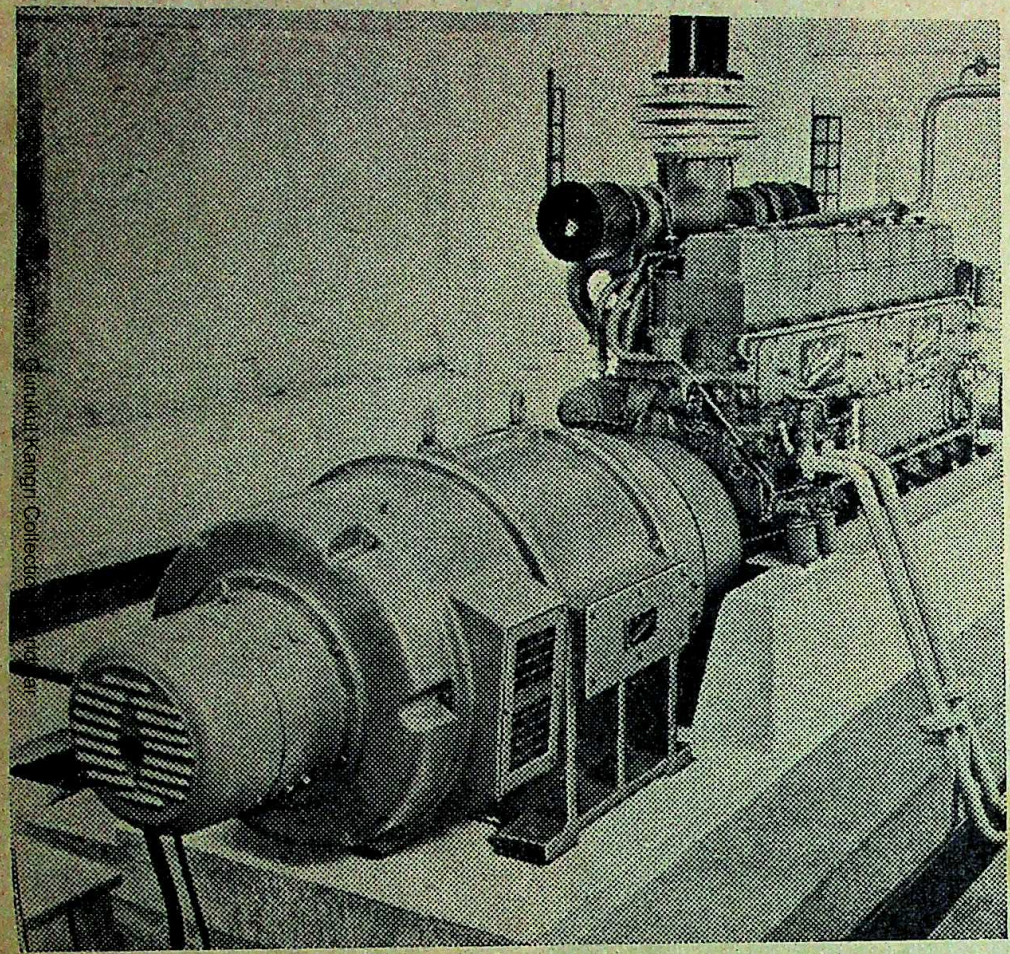
ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,
65 BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON SW1E 6AT.
Enquiries to: Rolls-Royce (India) Limited,
15 Friends Colony West, New Delhi 110014.

ROLLS RR ROYCE

STAYING AHEAD IN THE RACE TO TOMORROW.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

For reliable base load power generation



Typical Installation of a 310 kVA Generating Set at Texmo Industries, Coimbatore

Slow speed, heavy duty, sturdy Diesel Generating Sets with Kirloskar WV Engines and Kirloskar Electric OTS type Alternators

- ★Ratings: 160, 212.5, 250, 310, 340, 365, 400 kVA
- ★Low wear and tear due to low speed
- ★Long intervals between overhauls
- ★Easy maintenance
- ★Low fuel consumption
- ★Suitable for continuous full load operation
- ★Can be run on LDO
- ★Comprehensive spares back-up from Parry

Parry will look after selection of correct capacity, installation, commissioning and after sales-service.

Call a Parry Engineer to assess your requirements.

Parry & Co. Ltd.

Post Box No. 12, Madras 600 001
Post Box No. 506, Bombay 400 001
Post Box No. 208, Calcutta 700 071
Post Box No. 172, New Delhi 110 001

GJA:910

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

FOR THOUGHT

hes are horses, next year (1982–83) will be a record year for rains. A target of 142.7 million tonnes has been fixed, a substantial step-up from the 134 million tonnes esti- this year and around 130 million tonnes last year. ion of rice is estimated to go up from 53 million to 58 tonnes, wheat from 36 million to 39 million tonnes, coarse from 29 million to 31 million tonnes and pulses from 11 to 15 million tonnes. However, going by the pattern of the years or so, next year may not turn out to be even a normal ming as it does after two good years. Therefore, while the Ministry are going ahead with their target-fixing, officials in the g Commission are keeping their fingers crossed.

GAR TODAY

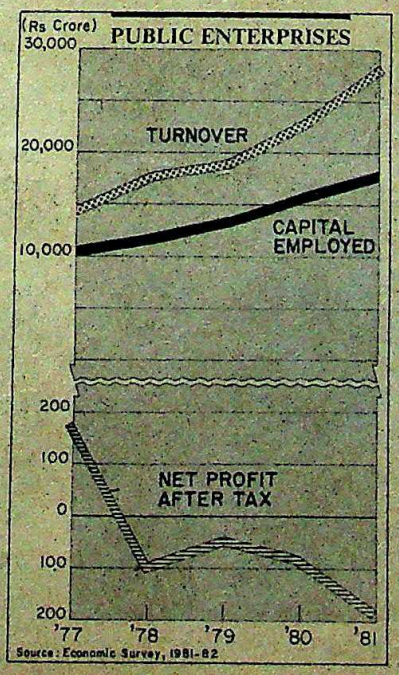
sugar barons of Maharashtra who fancy themselves as the e's king-makers have told Chief Minister Babasaheb that they will not be able to contribute anything to the chief 's relief fund. It has been the usual practice for the sugar to contribute one rupee per tonne of cane crushed. This amount would have come to about Rs 2 crore but Bhosale n told that if he wants he can ask the Indira Pratibha han which received Rs 1.8 crore from the sugar industry last he sugar barons have also told the Government that they intention to go to court on this issue.

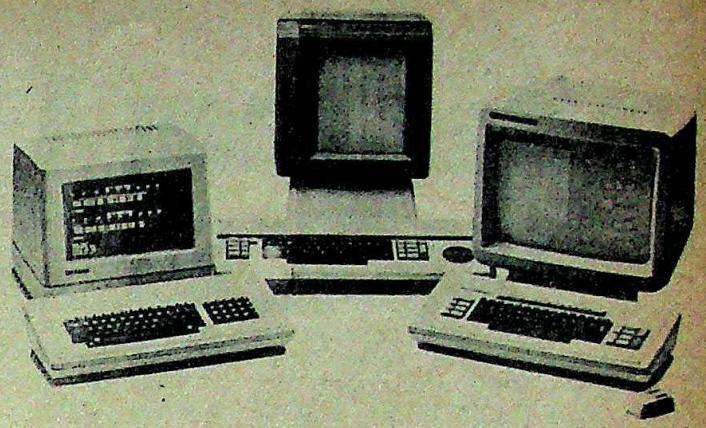
VERSUS COAL

Centre has turned down the West Bengal Govern- nt's plea for a nuclear power station in the state. The ommittee appointed by New Delhi will look for suitable he north, west and south, but not in the east. This is in line policy to locate atomic power plants away from coalbear- The argument has been that a nuclear power plant of 200 t capacity—the usual capacity for such stations—located 500 km from coal pitheads is economically competitive oal-based power plant located at the same site. The fifth ower plant is being set up at Kakrapar in Gujarat.

G RED

he last four years, the Economic the stateowned ngs have been in he last good year 5-77 when on a mployed for sli- der Rs 11,000 enterprises yiel- rofit after tax of ore. In 1980-81, nployed had gone 18,000 crore and nearly doubled to crore but net tax was Rs 182 e units thus lost e of rupees a day, lakh per hour, ut 1980-81. The sures that things this year and the come out of the





A Xerox machine: coming to India?

YANKEES COME BACK

"YANKEE, go home" may have been a Janata way of 'welcoming' foreign investment but things are beginning to look up once again on that front. US investment in India jumped 16 per cent in 1980 and an additional 26 per cent in the first six months of 1981, after only a slim rise of 4 per cent in 1979. Even some of the larger US companies are showing interest, including such multinationals as Dow Chemical, Revlon and Xerox. Xerox is said to be interested in a 100 per cent export project and Du Pont, the well-known synthetic fibre company, in polyester. Modis had approached the Government two years ago on behalf of Xerox but the offer was apparently turned down. The Xerox project would be more or less on the same lines as the Tata-Burroughs unit in Bombay, but it is not known whether Xerox would like to come on their own or in collaboration with an Indian partner.

SPENDING FOR DEVELOPMENT

IN-HOUSE research and development is catching up, and there are 29 companies spending over Rs 1 crore a year under the scheme of granting income-tax rebates on research and development expenditure. Of these 18 are in the public sector including Bharat Heavy Electricals (Rs 19 crore on R & D last year), Hindustan Aeronautics (Rs 12 crore), Indian Telephone Industries (Rs 12 crore), Bharat Electronics (Rs 9 crore) and Steel Authority of India (Rs 5 crore). There are only two companies in the private sector in the first ten, namely, Ashok Leyland (Rs 4 crore) and Ciba Geigy (Rs 3 crore). The in-house research centres spent over Rs 200 crore last year on R & D activities.

SPREADING TENTACLES

THE way most companies are diversifying, they will soon vie with US conglomerates in the diversity of their interests. Birla's Century Spinning which started off making rayon and went on to rayon pulp and cement, is setting up a paper mill at Lal Kuan in Nainital with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes each of newsprint, white printing paper and rayon grade pulp. The company has also recently gone into shipping. Indian Oxygen, which is almost a byword for oxygen, nitrogen and other industrial and medical gases, is setting up a plant at Chandrapur in Maharashtra for making activated manganese dioxide. The capacity will be 3,000 tonnes a year to start with. Ingersoll-Rand, whose main business is compressors, will be making paper and pulp making machinery at its plant in Bangalore. And Lohia Machines Ltd is planning to set up a new unit at Kanpur to make mopeds for which it has obtained a licence for 1 lakh mopeds a year.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

THE BUDGET

Flatter Than A Pancake

WHAT did Dalal Street (India's Wall Street) and Tansen Marg where the FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) offices are located expect from Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee? They have given such a cold reception to the budget—his first—that one suspects they were led up the garden path and now feel let down badly. Most businessmen who met the finance minister in long pre-budget sessions in the Central Secretariat's North Block had come away with the impression that their woes had registered in right quarters.

Apparently not. Finance Ministry officials say that Mukherjee did what all finance ministers do before a budget: he listened. The fact remains, however, that his budget has fallen flatter than an unleavened pancake and evoked virtually no enthusiasm in any quarter. But that was to be expected from an exercise that does not aim at anything more than removing a few wrinkles from the rumpled face of the economy.

What is astonishing is that despite a whopping-big tax bite of Rs 534 crore, he has ruffled few feathers, and nobody has shouted, "we were robbed" as they usually do after every such exercise. However since the bulk of the loot has come through indirect taxes—mainly excise and customs duties—every pocket in sight has been picked. But Mukherjee has nimble fingers and his touch has been light, almost soothing.

Clever Moves: The Government is lucky that public memory is so short. In July 1981 it netted Rs 1,080 crore by hiking petroleum product prices. This was followed by railway freight increases in December which brought in Rs 270 crore. The hike in postal and telephone tariffs was worth another Rs 100 crore or so. On top of all this comes the latest raise in excise and customs duties bringing the total to Rs 1,984 crore in less than a year. Add to this the uncovered deficit of Rs 1,365 crore, which will be initially made up by printing notes but will eventually be paid for by everyone through high prices, and the total figure comes to Rs 3,349 crore. If after all this, the budget is being generally described as having only a marginal impact on the economy, then the finance minister—who was not, it must be granted, responsible for the first three imposts—must be the biggest conjurer since Houdini.

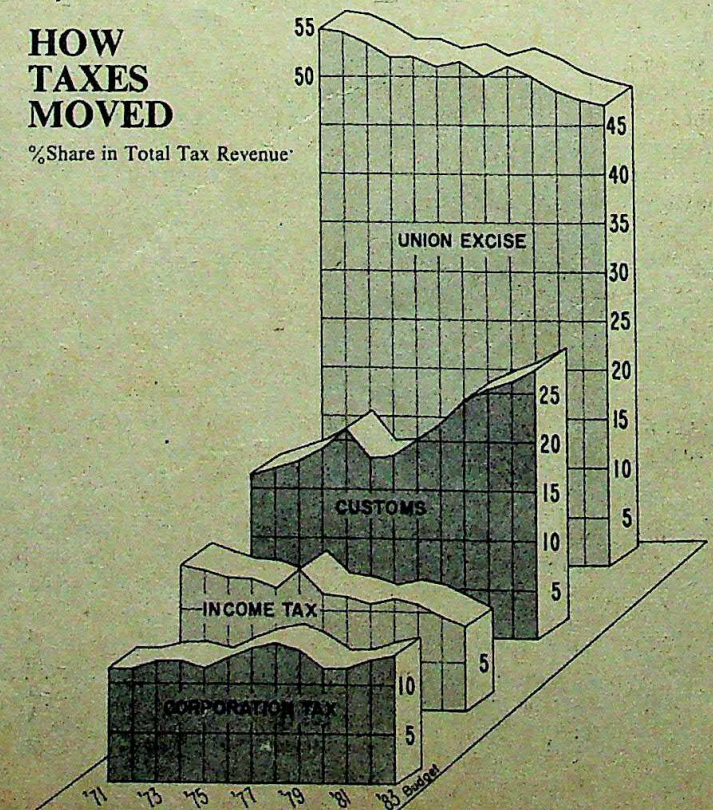
An impression is being created that this is a *babu* budget, put together by accountants in the North Block of Central Secretariat which houses the Finance Ministry. It is said that the *babus* have slapped on a few taxes here and let go a few concessions there, the net effect of which is either marginal or nil. Firstly, Rs 3,349 crore is not a marginal sum in a total budget effort of nearly Rs 30,000 crore. Secondly, the entire effort is in one direction—the mopping up of private savings and their induction into the public sector. We are thus back in the "commanding heights" syndrome of the Nehru days, when the public sector was paramount and everything was grist to its mill.

J.R.D. Tata said in Jamshedpur last week that the Government was having second thoughts and had realised that the private sector had a complementary—*not* subordinate—role in economic development. There is nothing in this budget to substantiate this claim; but busines think—and clever politicians lead on—that the public sector will one d away, if only they would look the othe

Few Benefited: All taxes, by thei nature, end up in government coffers: why they are called taxes. All price hi the public sector—petroleum, telep rail freight and fares—also wind up Nearly all the concessions and reli respect of provident fund and insuran ultimately end up on the credit side Government's books. The social se bonds and the capital investment bon also government bonds. No wond finance minister has been able to cla increase of 21 per cent in next year' outlay.

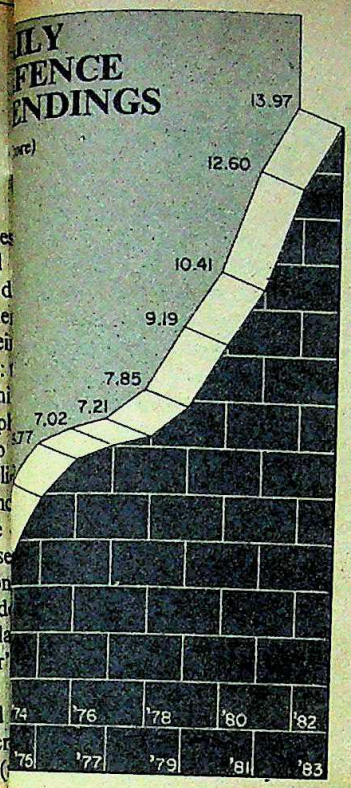
What, however, he has *not* said despite the juggling of figures, the incr expenditure from Rs 26,554 crore (1981-82 budget) to Rs 29,219 crore—a more than 10 per cent—is almost wh the revenue account, the actual incr capital account being a measly Rs 38 What this amounts to is that out of t additional expenditure of Rs 2,66 during the year, only 15 per cent will on capital account and the balance o will be eaten up by the va of bureaucrats and red tap The outlay on defence al to up from Rs 4,200 crore 82 budget) to Rs 5,100 cr will amount to more than of total disbursements ne

The question is: how the Government of a de country (in a time of pe flicted with incipient re and inflation, not to sp poverty, push the propo revenue that it spends ence? This question ap fact remains that the budg designed to convert priv ings into public assets public consumption, a resources that would ap be diametrically opposite calculated to stimulate ment. The combination *babus* and the economic sars has led to a bud combines accounting sightedness with econo versity and its results apparent before the year



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



tive Growth: Much of the private isappointment with the budget n what Kantikumar Poddar, pre- Bombay's Indian Merchant's as described as "the total neglect orate sector". Going by company corporate sector has been doing for the last two years or so, with nd profits in most cases at record a good deal of this euphoria is essing contributed by inflation. In anies, capacities have been stret- limit, and units that have not o modernize their ancient plant ery—Tata Steel has machinery ld War One vintage—are be- feel the pinch.

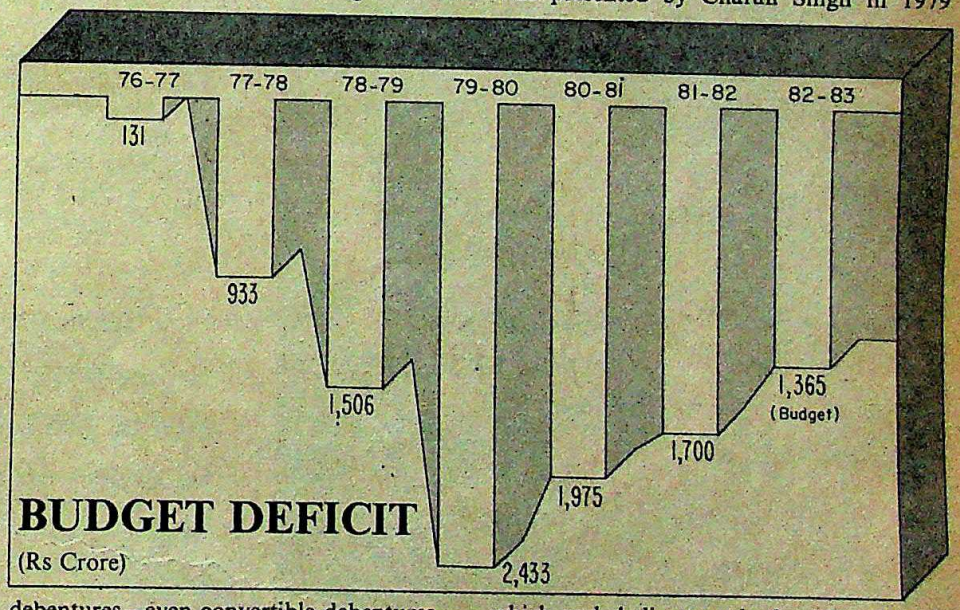
ORDING to the Finance Minis- s own Economic Survey released w days before the budget, in- duction during April-November eraged a rate of growth of 9.8 per re are many who think that the leading and that industrial out- n falling for the last few months. a member of the Planning during the Janata days, main- he actual growth rate over the less than 7 per cent. "We still do says Sethi, "how much of this al and how much due to report- led production that was made he decision to allow automatic regularisation of existing installed capacities by 25 per cent."

A high rate of growth in industry has invariably been followed in the past by a steep decline, because industry in India simply does not have the stamina to keep up a growth rate beyond, say, 4 to 5 per cent a year. This is why the FICCI is sore that the finance minister has kept deficit financing pegged *down* to Rs 1,365 crore. There is a close link between corporate profits and inflation and the federation fears that stiff curbs on inflation may harm industrial profits; and since there is no growth without profits—except in the public sector—it may harm growth itself.

Harassed Businessmen: With the bulk of household savings being tapped for the public sector, private industry will be hard put to it to garner funds for its own growth. This will almost certainly push up interest rates and ultimately production costs and prices. Companies have been urging the Government to permit higher interest rates for debentures, for, with so many attractive savings schemes available, private investors may not be too keen to go in for debentures—even convertible debentures—particularly if there is a decline in corporate profits, and consequently in share prices. The budget therefore leaves private industry very much at the mercy of government financial institutions, making nonsense of the much ballyhooed liberalisation in industrial licensing and other controls.

The general outlook for private industry is therefore not as rosy as the current state of the stock market indicates. This was also the immediate reaction of investors to the budget when share prices took a tumble all along the line, except for cement shares which are in a special category. The market has since picked up, but rumbles of disappointment surface now and then. The concessions for exporters and reliefs in excise duties for higher production sound attractive on paper but will almost certainly involve heavy paperwork and hassles with the *babus*, which is possibly one reason why these concessions with attached strings have been offered in the first place.

Political Document: What does it all add up to then, if the several changes in tax rates—eight in income tax, three in capital gains tax, three in wealth tax and one in gift tax, to name a few—and hundreds of exemptions, deductions and allowances do not make much of a difference, one way or another? A budget is an accounting as well as an economic exercise, but perhaps even more so, a political document. There is reason to believe that Pranab Mukherjee who is more of a political animal than his immediate predecessor, did not really want a high-impact budget since such exercises end up making the wrong kind of impact and annoy large sections of voters. A high-impact budget was the kind of budget that was presented by Charan Singh in 1979 which ended disastrously for him and his party.



The finance minister is almost certainly keeping his powder dry for a budget after the state elections are over. Anyway, this is what most politicians and businessmen suspect, and so do some highly placed bureaucrats in the North Block. There are also rumours that the next budget instalment may not come until after Diwali or so, for by then the monsoon would be over and the Government would know whether to press on the accelerator or to just keep coasting along. And that is when the real fireworks will start.

—JAY DUBASHI

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ICIM-INDIA TODAY FORECAST

Budget For The Generals

HOW will the Central Government budget affect the e nomy? Will it increase inflation? Has the budget b "imposed" by the International Monetary Fund? Did sharp increase in defence expenditure leave the finance minister any options? Every budget raises crucial questions which, mostly, no easy answers. Till now, most calculations have been of the back the-envelope type, guestimates at best which aren't proved righ wrong until the year is over. With the evolution of the ICIM-IN TODAY *forecasting model, however, some of these questions can be answered with much greater precision.*

BUDGET DEFICIT

LIKE most finance ministers, Pranab Mukherjee last mo found himself in a 'no-win' situation. If he had chosen to l a large deficit he would have, like his predecessors in the last years, been criticised for stoking inflationary fires. Having ins opted for the lowest deficit in five years in real terms—ma allowance for next year's anticipated inflation—he is being co mned for not being bold enough. In fact, the model forecasts without the cushion of a new round of bearer bonds, which he restrain last year's deficit at Rs 1,700 crore, the actual gap bet expenditure and receipts during 1982–83 will be Rs 2,150 c nearly 60 per cent higher than budgeted.

Mukherjee's critics have a point. Even with this exp deficit, the model forecasts that money supply will increase 11 cent, considerably less than the 17.9 per cent in 1981–82. In its will follow a phase of monetary deflation.

"... the actual gap between expenditure and receipts during 1982–83 will be nearly 60 per cent higher than budgeted."

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

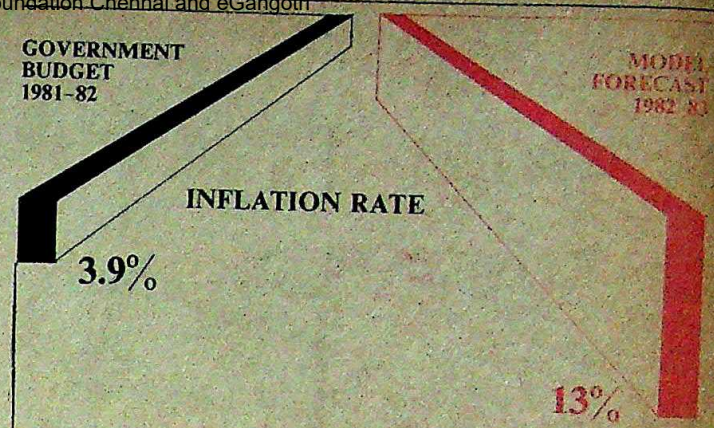
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

affect the e
e budget b
Fund? Did
ce minister
ch, mostly, h
n of the back
proved righ
f the ICIM-IN
estions can

rjee last mo
chosen to l
s in the last
Having ins
terms—ma
is being co
el forecasts
ds, which he
ual gap bet
Rs 2,150 c
h this exp
increase 11
1-82. In its

215

"With credit brakes being applied so suddenly, passengers are likely to go flying through the windscreen."



"Even if there is no failure of the monsoon inflation will speed up."

T

ITABLY, credit growth will be restrained. Industry, dy confronted with sluggish demand (INDIA TODAY, y 28, 1982) can expect to be hit by a tighter squeeze on hich is forecast to grow just 10.7 per cent this year d with around 18 per cent last year. Industry will therefore blems in holding inventories and meeting working capital ents. This is a pity because it will tend to confirm the vn in industrial growth rather than give industry the big poised for. With credit brakes being applied so suddenly, rs are likely to go flying through the windscreen.

public sector is not likely to fare better either. Credit to rnment sector is forecast to fall sharply to 14.4 per n a high 27.3 per cent last year. A period of credit on is clearly on hand.

ION

gets contribute to inflation in at least three ways:
tly, by increasing taxes and levies on individual products;
ectly, by raising money supply through budgetary

ectly, by creating inflationary expectations in the which the Government tried to diffuse by slyly imposing res, such as postal rates, outside the budget.

his massive increase in indirect taxes, Mukherjee will wholesale price index to go up by approximately one per this, customs duties, which have risen by an unpre- Rs 391.35 crore, will contribute 0.6 per cent. Excise ich at Rs 196 crore have been hiked more modestly than add 0.5 per cent.

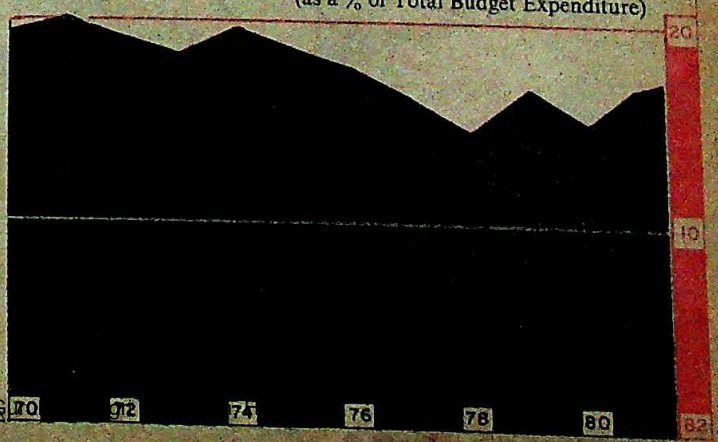
model forecasts that even if there is no failure of the inflation will speed up. The wholesale price level in 83 is forecast to be 13 per cent higher than in March 1982, as a mere 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier. The ice level during the year—the index each month divided ll show a slower increase at 7.0 per cent, somewhat less .0 per cent recorded in 1981-82.

DEFENCE

One of the most startling features of Mukherjee's budget is the 21 per cent hike in defence expenditure to Rs 5,100 crore. Defence, the ever-hungry holy cow, has triumphed yet again, sharply confirming an exploding three-year-old trend which has seen defence outlays rise as a percentage of budgeted expenditure. In the '50s, Indian planners kept defence outlays in check, a conservative stand which was quickly abandoned in the decade of wars,

"Defence, the ever hungry holy cow, has triumphed yet again, confirming an exploding three year-old trend.

DEFENCE SPENDING
(as a % of Total Budget Expenditure)



CC-0. In Public Domain. G

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

When Mr. G.I. McWhinney, Australian Wool Corporation, Melbourne, Australia talks carpets...

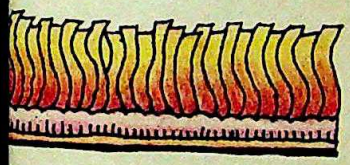
...OCM takes the floor!

One sure way of assuring self about good carpet quality talk to people who own one.

"With all the shment they've taken, 're still as good as "

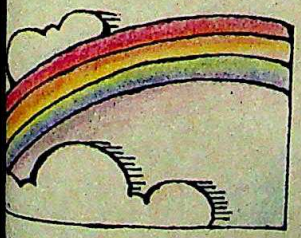
Says Mr. McWhinney, "I've wo OCM carpets — one 20 old and the other bought in And today after years of use ning, dusting) they still look od as new."

OCM uses the best possible of long staple imported and fibres for their yarn. Long make for a strong knot which ntact though the carpet is d. With short fibres on the hand, knots come undone brushing.



After 20 years the s are still as bright as y the carpet was t!"

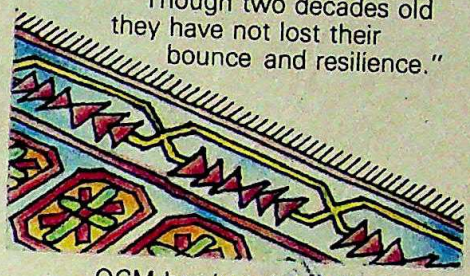
ou'd imagine that with colours would dull and t we're hard put to tell f our OCM carpets is



uses only the best Swiss and German yes. Its R&D wing has a fast-colour indigo — stantly upgrading even he dyes in use.

"We still get the same springy feel after all these years!"

"Though two decades old they have not lost their bounce and resilience."

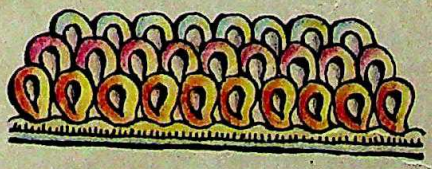


OCM has just the right pile for luxury carpets. From ⅜" to ⅝". A blend of imported and Indian wool, perfected by OCM over half a century, ensures strong knotting and imparts strength, sheen, bounce and resilience. Providing lifetimes of luxury for you, your children and theirs.

"What a lovely carpet! We hear it all too often."

We aren't surprised at expressions of admiration. The intricacy of design, the exquisite workmanship, the colour...

At OCM, the weaving is left to craftsmen with generational skills. It may take a master craftsman and two helpers upto a year to create an OCM Original 9' × 6'! With upto 400 knots per sq. inch!



"Moths?? Well, they've not attacked our carpets!"

We've never had any moth problems through all kinds of

weather — damp and humid, hot and dry, even extreme cold.

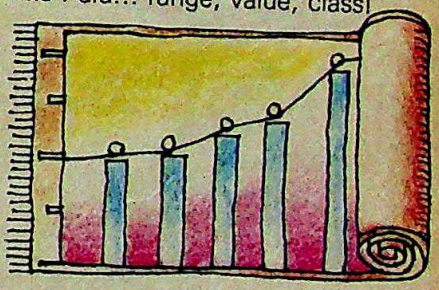
OCM treats both yarn and finished carpet to repel moths. So your carpet stays intact.

"And as for value — they make investments you'll appreciate."

Last year, the expert who valued our carpets mentioned a figure that really bowled us over.

All top-of-range OCM carpets appreciate in worth with time. Often doubling in value in just five years.

A last word from McWhinney. "If you still need any more good reasons visit the OCM showrooms... you'll find it all there like I did... range, value, class!"



OCM

Original Carpet Masterpieces

NEW DELHI: F-45, Ring Road, NDSE-1 Phone: 625772

BOMBAY: D Block, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli. Phone: 396409/10

AMRITSAR: OCM Mills Estate, G.T. Road, Chheharta. Phone: 51391

CALCUTTA: 37/39, Park Street. Phone: 249264

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Some dreams stay beautiful...forever

HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE
Dream-ware for the bathroom of your dreams

An exclusive range for a complete bathroom

VITREOUS HINDUSTAN SANITARYWARE

SOMA METAL FITTIN

SOMANY-PILKINGTON'S TILES

2 Red Cross Place, Calcutta 700 001

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

1971. With the Simla Agreement in 1972, defence outlays an to fall as a percentage of expenditure only to be revived Since then, defence outlays have risen at twice the rate at Government's total expenditure has grown, and actual has invariably overshot budgeted outlays.

apolating the trend, the model suggests that defence in 1982-83 is likely to be Rs 5,500 crore, about Rs 400 crore an the budgeted outlay. The model shows that if defence re had been budgeted at 10 per cent more than last year's f the 21 per cent hike actually given, the economy could one of the following two major reliefs:

exemption limit for personal income tax could have been Rs 60,000 from 15,000.

verage rate of corporation tax could have been reduced cent from 55 per cent.

T AND THE IMF

1982-83 budget an IMF budget, as some of its critics are Is it the sort of budget the IMF, which has agreed to give S $5.8 billion credit subject to certain conditions (INDIA cember 15, 1981), would approve? Whatever considera- kherjee had in mind when he wrote out his budget there's no doubt that it is a mixed bag from the IMF's iew.

certainly are market-oriented measures in the Govern- al announcements spread over several weeks. The IMF xpected to approve the sharp increase in postal and charges, railway tariffs and the price of edible oils. Its philosophy would endorse the relatively manageable deficit as it would the relief given to some income tax t the IMF would, arguably, have been happier had reduced subsidies, refrained from hiking customs duties d kept the increases in defence and plan expenditure to st levels.

GUNS VERSUS BUTTER

HOW does defence expenditure compare with industrial and social outlays? The 1982–83 budget shows that one year's spending in most of the individual sectors is equal to a few days' spending on defence. The amount budgeted for housing for the entire year, for example, works out equal to just four days and 18 hours' worth of defence spending. Other such comparisons:

Education	**9 days**
Medical and Public Health	**8 days**
Social Welfare	**2 days 18 hours**
Rural Water Supply	**8 days 12 hours**
Irrigation, Flood Control	**3 days 18 hours**
Hydroelectric Projects	**7 days**
Rural Employment	**12 days 16 hours**
Animal Husbandry	**1 day 18 hours**
Dairy Development	**3 days 18 hours**
Village and Small Industry	**12 days**
Shipbuilding	**1 day**
Fertilisers	**15 days 12 hours**
Iron and Steel	**36 days 8 hours**
Railways	**37 days**
New/Renewable Energy	**2 days**
Fisheries	**2 days**

THE ICIM-INDIA TODAY MACRO-ECONOMETRIC MODEL

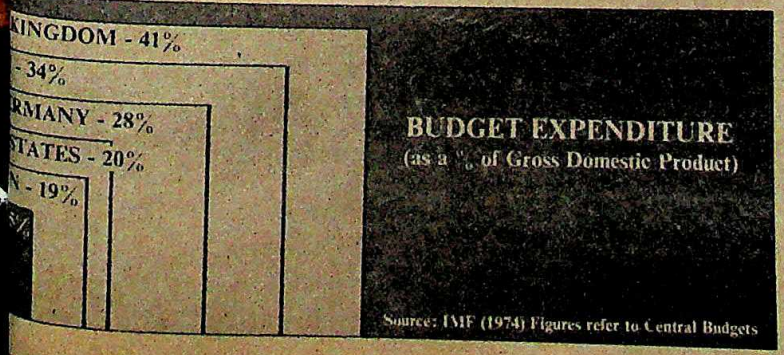
This forecast was prepared after the budget by Prannoy Roy, Pulin Nayak and Nitin Khot of the Delhi School of Economics and Surjit Bhalla and Srinivas Madhur.

SYSTEM PROGRAMMER: *P. Ravi;* DATA ADVISOR: *H.L. Chandok. Using an* ICL *2960 computer at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.*

PORTANT IS THE INDIAN BUDGET?

time is virtually lottery time in India: Will taxes go up? Will they go down? importance it may have for individual tax payers or individual industries, udget deserve the vast attention that is focussed on it each year?

an Singh's 1979 budget notwithstanding, the Indian budget is *not* significant as ther countries for economic variables like inflation and demand generation. le statistic spells this out. As a percentage of gross domestic product e total of all the goods and services produced by the economy—India's far smaller than that of other countries which are said to be free market with much less government interference. Like Britain, for example, where nment's budget expenditure is a staggering 41 per cent of GDP, in India per cent (in the mid-'70s, for which comparable data is available). Even ing Pakistan's budget amounted to a larger share of the GDP than India's. es the Indian budget even less important is the vast 'black' economy which eature in the GDP figures.



THE MARKETS

Ignoring Pranab

A status quo budget should lead to a status quo stock market. But logic has never been a strong point with stock marketeers and the exchanges are once again awash in money. The shares did take a tumble immediately after the budget but the shock was apparently momentary and did not last more than a couple of days. There are, after all, few minus points in Pranab Mukherjee's otherwise dismal exercise in accounting, though, admittedly, not very many plus points either. But the Indian temperament being what it is, the market is moved more by bad news than by good tidings, and reading between the lines, most marketeers now feel that the Government does not really wish them ill.

The finance minister has given a lot away to investors, particularly in the middle-income category, but very little to the companies themselves. The first reaction was that since the companies have got very little, there will not be much of an incentive for investment and even less for production.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ENJOY AIRLANKA TRISTAR SERVICE TO SINGAPORE.

Fly our Boeing services to Colombo - from Bombay (any Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday), from Madras (any day except Monday, Sunday), from Trivandrum (any Monday, Thursday, Saturday), or from Trichy (any Tuesday, Saturday). Enjoy a stopover in Sri Lanka, then fly on with us in superb Tristar comfort any Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday to Singapore. **AIRLANKA**

A taste of Paradise

Call your Travel Agent, Air Lanka or our General Sales Agents
Bombay: Air Lanka, phone 223288, 223299, 223599
Madras: Air Lanka, Connemara Hotel, phone 86315, 87432
Trichy: Air Lanka, phone 28844, 27952
Bangalore: Global Travels, phone 565091
Trivandrum: Global Travels, phone 66575, 63267
Delhi: STIC Travels, Hotel Imperial, phone 344789, 344965, 345938

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ACTIVE STOCKS

Low		Close 3.3.82	Change on Fortnight
25	Ambalal Sarabhai	16.25	-1.50
30	Associated Cement	337.00	26.00
0	Atlas Copco	60.00	3.50
5.00	Bajaj Auto	1,475.00	50.00
0	Ballarpur	47.50	-1.50
0	Baroda Rayon	410.00	nil
5	Bharat Gears	40.50	1.50
0	Birla Jute	31.50	-0.90
0	Blow Plast	64.00	4.00
0	Bombay Dyeing	77.00	3.00
0	Brooke Bond	22.40	0.70
0	Calcutta Electric	17.75	-0.05
0	Century Spinning	1,001.00	11.50
0	Chemicals & Fibres	24.30	0.90
0	Colgate	148.00	-1.00
5	Crescent Dyes	14.15	-0.25
1	Delhi Cloth Mills	38.12	-2.13
0	Dunlop	20.80	-0.20
0	East India Hotels	19.25	1.00
0	Elecon	37.00	2.00
0	Escorts	44.87	-3.50
5	Food Specialities	39.00	0.25
0	Garware Nylon	47.00	2.00
0	General Electric	28.50	-0.25
0	Guest Keen Williams	36.20	0.30
0	Gujarat Fertilisers	442.00	-20.00
0	Hindustan Aluminium	47.25	-1.25
0	Hindustan Lever	55.25	0.25
4	Hindustan Motors	26.84	-2.24
0	Hoechst Dyes	27.50	-0.50
0	Indian Aluminium	21.50	-0.80
	Indian Cable	24.50	nil
	Indian Dyestuff	247.50	47.50
	Indian Explosives	25.20	-0.05
	Indian Hotels	103.00	7.00
	Indian Organic	35.00	2.00
	Indian Oxygen	34.85	0.05
	Ingersoll-Rand	140.00	-2.00
	Ion Exchange	34.50	-2.50
	ITC	23.80	-0.35
	Jayshree Tea	34.50	-0.50
	J. K. Synthetics	64.60	-2.30
	Kesoram	52.00	-0.10
	Kinetic Engineering	145.00	5.00
	Kothari (Madras)	28.00	1.00
	Larsen & Toubro	55.00	1.75
	Madura Coats	16.00	0.35
	Mahindra & Mahindra	61.00	5.00
	Metal Box	14.85	-0.05
	Mukand Iron	31.25	0.75
	National Organic	198.00	7.00
	Nirlon	40.00	-1.50
	Orient Paper	46.50	-1.60
	Peico Electronics	28.50	-1.10
	Ponds India	76.50	7.50
	Premier Auto	335.00	-3.00
	Ranbaxy	27.25	-0.87
	Raymond	57.00	1.00
	Reliance	133.75	7.50
	Shaw Wallace	28.50	1.75
	Shriram Fibres	46.69	-0.19
	Siemens	61.00	-2.00
	SPIC	16.10	0.40
	Tata Chemicals	55.50	-1.50
	Tata Steel	385.50	32.00
	Telco	567.00	-38.00
	Texmaco	61.00	-2.50
	Union Carbide	26.50	-0.30
	Usha Martin Black	31.50	-2.00
	Voltas	249.00	4.00
	Zuari Agro	23.40	-1.85

This is not, however, quite true. The Government is, after all, investing something like Rs 11,000 crore in the central sector of the plan and the bulk of this money will find its way into the core sector—oil, energy and metals.

The real incentives for investment come actually from precisely these sources—companies are encouraged to go ahead with their expansion plans when they find that the power situation is reasonably satisfactory, raw materials are not in short supply, and government spending is keeping overall demand in fine fettle. On second thought, therefore, the budget is not such a bad thing and in such matters second thoughts are always more important.

The market has picked up substantially since the budget and the improvement should continue. Cement shares are particularly active and should be a good buy. Companies like Delhi Cloth Mills and Hindustan Lever which dropped their cement projects must be regretting their decisions. Synthetics company shares are also bullish—Baroda Rayon has gained more than 50—but not all of them. New companies with a better image have done better than old companies: Reliance is fancied while Chemicals and Fibres is marking time, and the same is the case in another industry, namely rubber. Modi Rubber has done much better than, say, Dunlop. There is something to be said for modernization after all.

Diversification: Companies with a diversified range of products should always do better than others, budget or no budget. Brooke Bond has three new projects under wraps which, when completed, should take its turnover well beyond Rs 350 crore or so, a three-quarters increase in its current sales. Larsen & Toubro stands to gain as much from its new cement plant under construction as from other activities. Modi Rubber should profit from its new acquisition, Bombay Tyres, formerly Firestone, which is expected to increase its turnover, and hopefully its profits, from last year's Rs 20 crore or so to Rs 60 crore in about two to three years' time.

By and large therefore the corporate sector should do well under its own steam provided, and it is a big proviso, it is not strapped for finance. There are reports that some convertible debenture issues have not gone too well either because the public is having second thoughts or the companies have tried to make a hard sell. The budget is not very helpful either in this regard, although there are rumours that a higher interest may be allowed. Companies with a low debt-equity ratio should therefore do better than others, at least in the immediate future.

WORLD VALUE OF RUPEES

Country	Currency Unit		TT Selling Rates (Rs)	TT Buying Rates (Rs)
Australia	As $	1	9.9135	9.8103
Austria	As Sch	100	56.4759	55.8206
Bahrain	Dinar	1	24.6069	24.3545
Bangladesh	Taka	100	44.4923	44.1731
Canada	Can $	1	7.6369	7.5596
Egypt	Egp £	1	11.2704	11.1895
France	Fr Frc	1	1.5470	1.5314
Hong Kong	Hk $	1	1.5883	1.5719
Indonesia	Rupiah	100	1.4430	1.4327
Iran	Rial	100	11.4795	11.3971
Italy	It Lira	100	0.7338	0.7262
Japan	Jap Yen	100	3.9645	3.9218
Kenya	K Shilling	1	0.8870	0.8870
Kuwait	Dinar	1	32.5266	32.1918
Malaysia	Ml $	1	4.0252	3.9817
Mauritius	Rupee	1	0.8806	0.8743
Nepal	Rupee	1	0.7091	0.7040
Netherlands	D Glds	1	3.6144	3.5782
Pakistan	Rupee	1	0.8822	0.8743
Singapore	Sing $	1	4.4083	4.3601
Spain	Sp Pt	100	9.0077	8.9137
Sri Lanka	Rupee	1	0.4550	0.4518
Sweden	Sw Kr	1	1.6119	1.5960
Switzerland	Sw Frc	1	5.0440	4.9914
Tanzania	T Sch	1	1.1252	1.1171
Thailand	Baht	100	40.3281	39.9670
UK	Pound	1	16.8976	16.7462
USA	US $	1	9.3575	9.2275
UAE	Dihram	1	2.6860	2.5591
USSR	Rouble	1	12.7842	12.6925
W. Germany	DM	1	3.9596	3.9195

These rates were supplied by The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., New Delhi and quoted between the banks on March 9, '82.

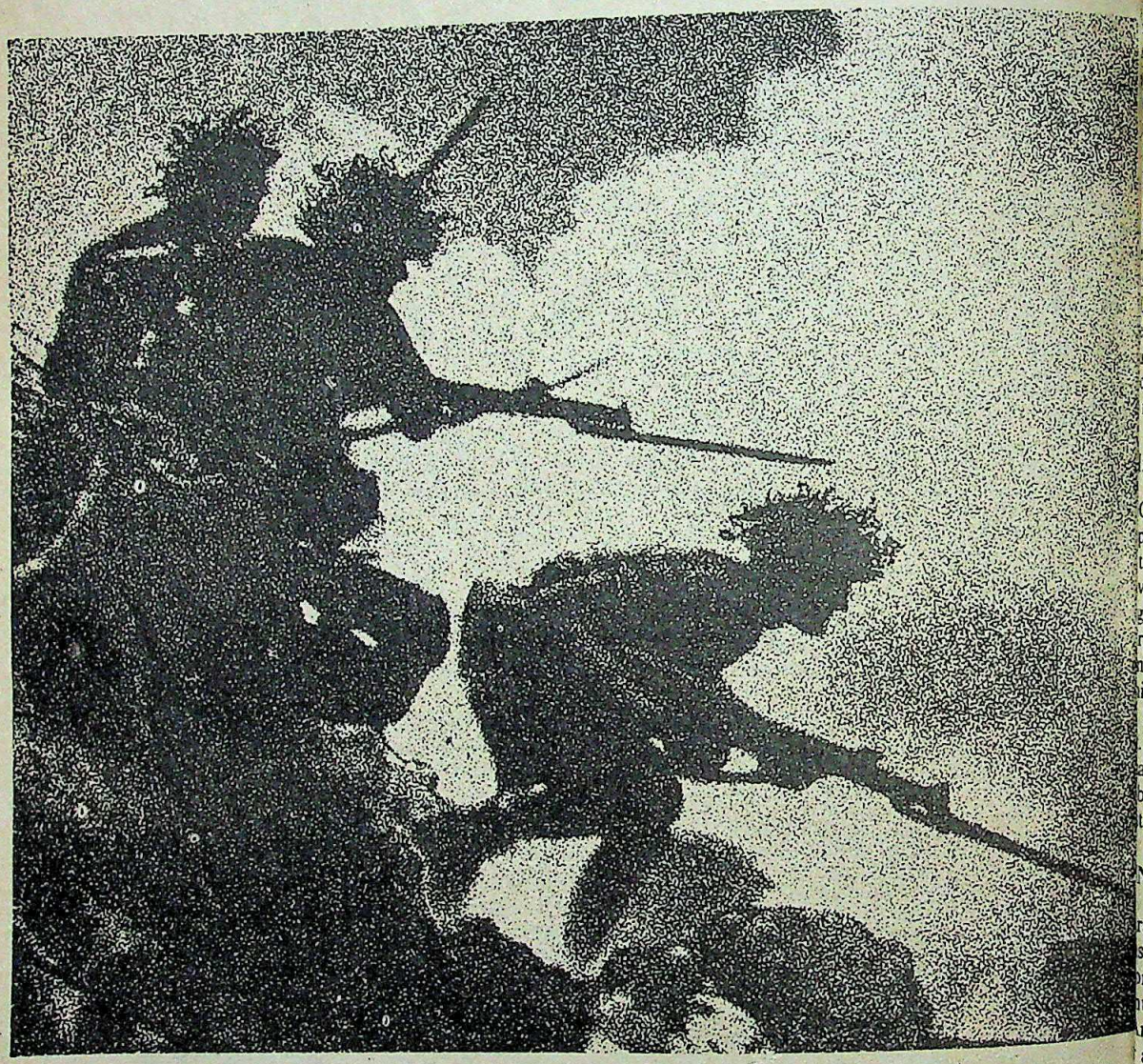
ECONOMIC TRENDS

	Latest	Change on month
PRICES		
ET Commodity Price Index, March 2 (1969-70 = 100)	241.1	-3.3
Cereals	232.1	0.1
Chemicals	274.3	-5.7
Cotton	216.1	-15.7
Industrial Fibres	175.5	-9.0
Sugar	238.6	-15.8
Textile Yarn	221.1	-1.7
Vegetable Oils	276.5	-5.5
Gold, standard, March 3 (Rs per 10 gm)	1,710.00	-25.00
Silver, March 3 (Rs per kg)	2,710.00	65.00
SHARES		
RBI Index, Feb 6 (1969-70 = 100)	190.5	-5.7
Aluminium	77.3	-2.5
Cement	177.6	20.6
Fertilisers	200.9	-3.9
Paper	228.9	-4.6
Plantations	193.1	-2.8
Shipping	218.7	-56.3
Transport Equipment	299.7	-14.1
MONEY		(per cent)
Money Supply, Jan 26		-0.5
Bank Deposits		-1.3
Foreign Exchange Assets		-5.1

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Every time a gun booms, the bells toll for a nation's exporters.



Guns. Wars. Take-overs. Revolutions.

Even a bloodless coup has killed many an exporter.

Whether you're big, medium or small, you cannot export with confidence unless your risks are covered.

Talk to ECGC.

ECGC offers several policies which cover pre and post shipment risks, commercial risks and political risks.

ECGC also offers a range of bank guarantees which enable you to get more credit and increase the volume of your business.

Risks and credit apart, ECGC provides a number of catalytic services which go beyond the business of risks and credit to co-ordination, advice and consolidation.

Don't wait for the worst to happen. Meet ECGC now.

25 SILVER JUBILEE 1957 1982

EXPORT CREDIT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED

(A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ENTERPRISE)
Head Office: Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-400 021.

We want you to take an opportunity rather than a chanc

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

APLENTY

HILE world trade is in recession and fell last year in nominal ollar terms for the first time in decades, one product group o be thriving: armaments. The Soviet Union exported some 0 crore worth of arms to developing countries in 1981 g to the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates. presents about 52 per cent of all Soviet exports to ing countries. America has done even better and exported nts worth Rs 7,200 crore through the Pentagon's foreign sales programme in fiscal 1980. US embassy and military el are now permitted to promote arms sales overseas and panies can design weapons solely for export.

ERING SANDS

United Arab Emirates (UAE) has become the first Gulf to achieve self-sufficiency in vegetables. By and large, s been dependent on imports from India, Lebanon and UAE has now an annual production of 126,000 tonnes of s and even exports about a quarter of this quantity to ring countries. The increase in production is attributed to ort given by the Government to farmers in training and research and in supplying fertilisers at subsidised rates.

A'S BIGGEST INDUSTRY

GLING is fast becoming the biggest industry in Nigeria. pread smuggling of consumer goods, from flashlight to plywood doors, is undermining both domestic and vestment in Nigeria's manufacturing sector. Competition gglers is so severe that Union Carbide which operates a Rs ry-battery plant near Kano, regularly publishes full-page ents in newspapers urging Nigerians not to buy illegal ion Carbide and its British rival, Berec, together lost an Rs 6 crore worth of business last year because of . The total battery market in the country is valued at Rs alf of which is now controlled by smugglers. A box of 240 batteries sells for about Rs 72 legally, but a smuggled ts only half as much.

NG THE FLAK

rab League's boycott office has instructed its member s to ban all Renault products because American Motors n, a company owned 46 per cent by Renault, supplies an ufacturer, Matmar Industries Ltd, with Jeep assembly rab boycott action has caught Renault, France's state- and truck maker, by surprise. Because of the French nt's support for Palestinian self-determination, the ople never thought the Arabs would 'misunderstand' ith Matmar. The Renault group sells about 5 per cent of ion to Arab countries, which may not look big, but with k-even point, it may make the difference between profit lthough most Arab League members still have two more pass the necessary legislation, the company is beginning mpact of the boycott. Kuwait and UAE have already cut here has been a sharp drop in new orders.

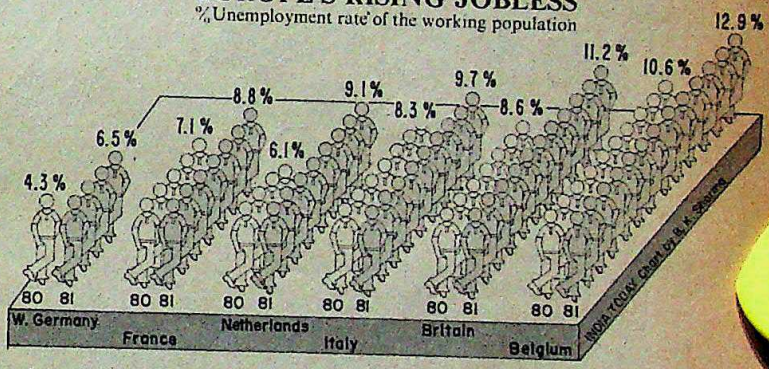
R BY THE BARREL

es have taken such a deep dive that industry officials are speculating about a fall in the Saudi market price from $34 (Rs 306) per barrel to $28 (Rs 252) or less. OPEC Mana Said al-Oteiba, is calling an urgent OPEC meeting to consider what he calls a bleak and worsening situation. OPEC production has dropped below 20 million barrels a day, near last year's low. Some industry experts believe that Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani is deliberately working towards a price of less than $30 (Rs 270) a barrel to thwart the efforts of consuming countries to shift to non-petroleum energy sources, and thus ensure the market for oil beyond the year 2000.

The tumble in oil prices is not, however, an unmixed blessing. Investment in domestic oil drilling, alternative energy resources, and conservation equipment made under the assumption of continued high oil prices has become enormous and may have to be written off if prices fall further.

REACHING AN ALL-TIME LOW

UNEMPLOYMENT in the European Economic Community (EEC) hit a post-World War II record of 9.5 per cent in January this year. The total number of jobless was 10.7 million, January notching up the eighth straight monthly decline in jobs in the community. If hidden unemployment is counted, the rate would run as high as 13 per cent. The worst affected, apparently, is Belgium (with an unemployment rate of nearly 13 per cent),



followed by Britain and Italy. West Germany had the lowest rate—6.2 per cent—but the increase was more than 50 per cent on last year's figure. When it was announced that British unemployment had broken through the politically sensitive 3-million mark, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher faced an uproar in Parliament and was asked by a member to "join the jobless trail, pack her bags and go".

SUPER-STAR EXECUTIVE

RICHARD Giordano, chief executive of British Oxygen group (BOC) for the last two years, is the super-star of British industry. He earned Rs 83,49,000 last year, which makes the 47-year-old former New York lawyer the highest paid executive of any British public company. He earns in a week what the chief executive of Indian Oxygen, BOC's associate company in India, makes in a whole year. Is he worth it? Most shareholders of BOC would say yes. Under Giordano's stewardship, the company's pre-tax profits increased 50 per cent last year and share prices rose 58 per cent, that too in a year of acute depression for the bulk of the British industry.

Giordano has turned round a company once dominated by the austere founder of the BBC, Lord Reith, and one so stuffy that no one below board level was allowed up to the ninth floor of the company's headquarters in London without prior invitation. Giordano has imported his US habit of eating with all the other employees in the company canteen, and the only relic of the Reith days is a rather grand painting on his office wall.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Now, silver strengthens the bonds between us

27th December 1956 marked a colourful beginning. Colour-Chem was formed to manufacture pigment printing colours and binders indigenously. And has not looked back since. We've grown by leaps and bounds — progressively expanding and diversifying to meet the needs of a wide range of industries. From pigments and dyes for textiles, plastics, paints, printing inks and rubber to colours, chemicals, auxiliaries for leather, and intermediates for pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and pesticides.

In our silver jubilee year, we thank all those w have contributed to our growth. The industries. T trade. Our collaborators and selling organizatio And all those wonderful people who need and cherish colour — people like you.

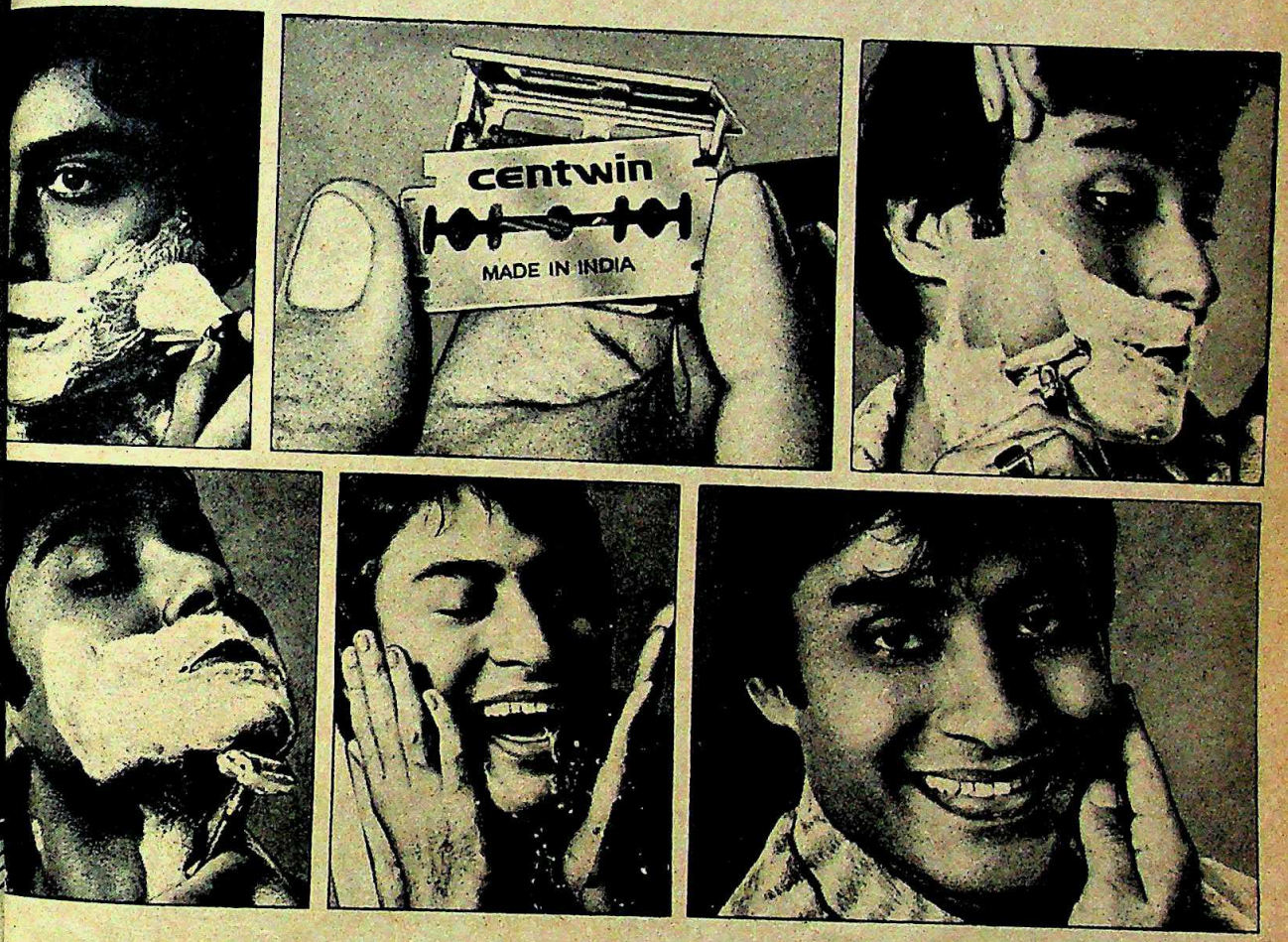
Inspired by your needs, we solemnly renew o quest for even greater success — to help the sil bonds of our relationship take on yet another da ing hue. Brilliant, scintillating gold.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Colour-Chem **COLOUR-CHEM LIMITED,** 194, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 400 020.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CENTWIN
The one male pleasure that's still entirely a man's.



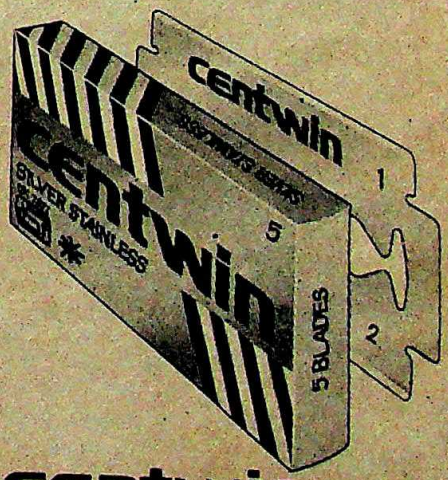
All Centwin gives you is a shave. A superb shave. Not boy meets girl. Not pale, empty claims. Just a smooth, comfortable shave.

That's the Centwin shave.

The shave that lives up to its promise. Because of Zypax. A unique polymer coating that fills in even microscopic imperfections in the shaving edge. So that the blade glides easily over your face. No nicks. No cuts. No razor burns. Ever. Shave after silken-smooth shave.

The Centwin shave.

Try it. You'll never settle for less again.



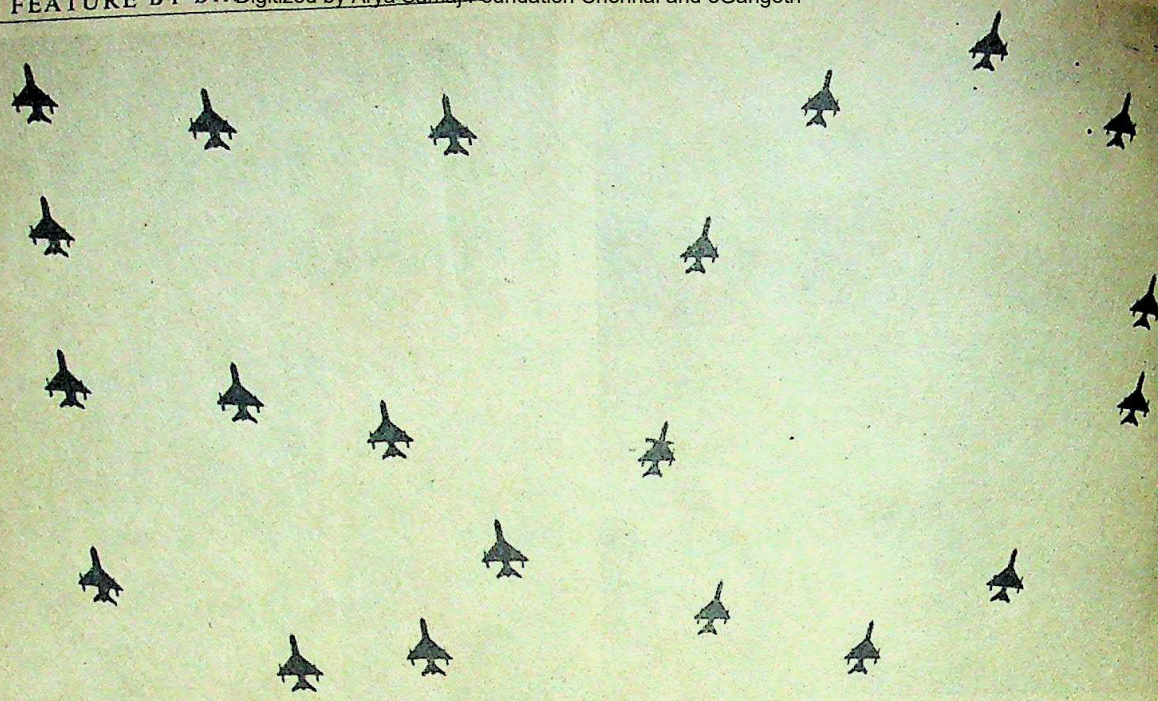
centwin

A MAN AND HIS BLADE.

n Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



A squadron of MiGs forms a spectacular '50' in the sky

INDIAN AIR FORCE

Spectacle In The Sky

AS a birthday celebration, it was unrivalled for sheer spectacle. As a defiant display of muscle power, it could hardly have been more awesome. And, in terms of artistry and professional skill, it was almost poetic in its perfection. Taken together, the three elements ensured that the guest list at last fortnight's fire-power demonstration by the Indian Air Force (IAF) at Tilpat firing range to coincide with the IAF's golden jubilee was as glittering as any in recent memory.

In fact, the unexpected thunder-showers the previous night and the steady drizzle on the morning of the demonstration did nothing to dampen the ardour of the enthusiasts. Starting from early morning, a serpentine queue of vehicles wound its way from New Delhi to the firing range, about 30 km away just across the Haryana border, where special stands had been erected to accommodate the invitees.

Elaborate Preparations: At regular intervals, elephantine IAF helicopters lumbered out of the sky to disgorge assorted VIPs, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with her retinue of aides and security staff and a beaming Rajiv Gandhi toting a brand new JVC video camera and recorder. Not to be outdone, President Reddy, supreme commander of the armed forces, brought along his own retinue of relatives in gaily-coloured saris.

In front of the viewing galleries, various "targets" had been artfully laid out; and minutes before the first rakish Jaguar screamed overhead in a high-speed photo-reconnaissance run, the weather miraculously cleared—as though in deference to the display to follow, which turned out to be infinitely more spectacular than anything Nature could have conjured up.

On aerial parade were an impressive array of the IAF's latest acquisitions, starting with the sinister-looking Jaguars and the sleek Soviet MiG-23s which executed a series of passes sh aircraft's swing-wing characteristics, culminating in a lig with the wings swept right back, and a spectacular vert

Aerial Might: Easily the most impressive event wa on-one dogfight between a MiG-21 and a Sukhoi-7 rigl target area, with the MiG having the advantage of spe Sukhoi banking on its tighter turning circle. Weavin patterns in the sky, the two aircraft manoe advantage—making it obvious why it is referred dogfight—until finally the MiG locked onto the Sukho made his "kill" which the pilot, Wing C Chandrashekhar, celebrated by the customary "victory r peeling off to make way for the real fire-power to foll

The fire-power demonstration kicked off with a fo four Su-7s (Sukhois) executing a precision attack on parked on the ground. By the time the chatter of th cannons had melted into the applause, the ill-fated I disintegrated into oblivion. No less fortunate was an a dump mock-up which the nippy Gnats, or Ajeets as th called, demolished with their 57 mm rockets with co ease. In stark contrast to the stunning speed and precisi gone before were the ungainly-looking Mi-8 helicopte same 57mm rockets to destroy an ammunition train.

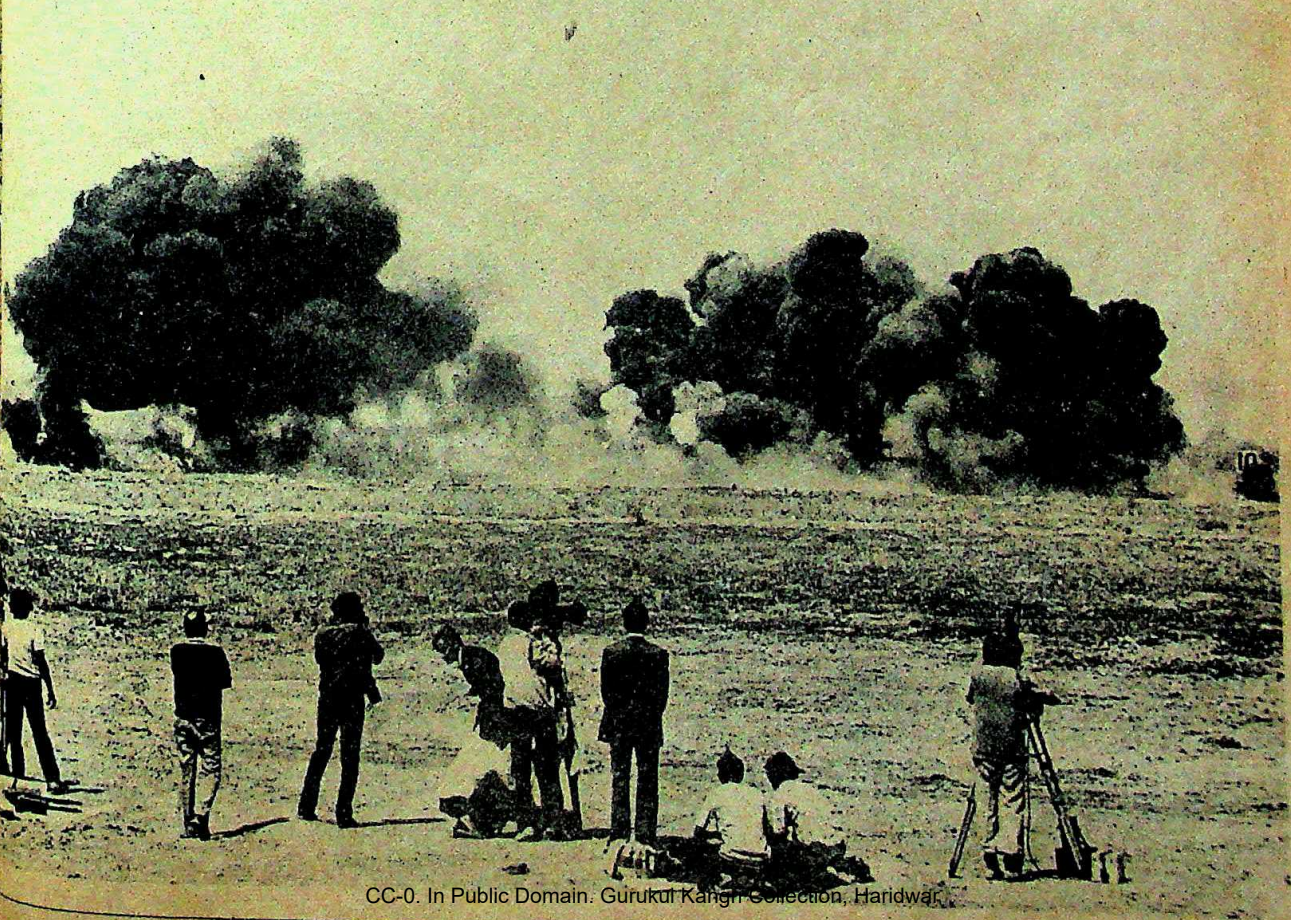
Knock-out Punches: For sheer visual effect, ho display that left the crowd stunned was a succession o lay-down attacks by quartets of Jaguars and MiG-23s us bombs which have a delayed explosion giving the airc get clear of shockwaves or shrapnel. Equally impressi so-called cluster bombs—canisters that open after relea a cloud of bomblets—thus spreading explosive over a

fire powe

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

fire power demonstrated (above) as a Sukhoi fires its missiles while (below) a deadly dose of napalm carpets the target area



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The blanketing effect of a napalm bomb was demonstrated by five MiG-21s coming in low over a storage yard while a pair of Chetak helicopters attempted to demonstrate the punch of wire-guided AS-11 B missiles—they were disappointingly wide off-target as were the slow-moving Canberra heavy bombers. The hits however, more than compensated for the two misses and the grand finale had the crowd on its collective feet as first 21 MiG-21s, the backbone of the IAF, screamed past in perfect formation, forming the figure '50' for the IAF's 50th birthday.

Airborne Aces: They were followed by a nail-biting display of precision aerobatics by the newly-formed elite squadron known as the Thunderbolts. Briefly viewed during the Day celebrations, the nine fighters went through th repertoire: rolls, loops, wingovers, with barely a wing-spe ing each aircraft.

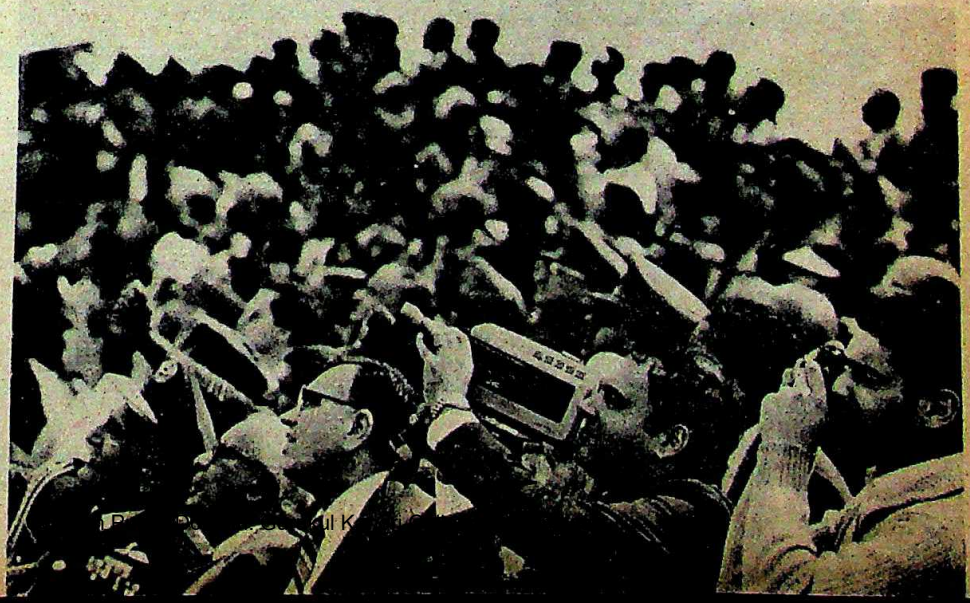
Their final act, a hair-raising manoeuvre ending in a "bomb-burst", was a fitting climax to a performance tha ever proof was required, that the IAF is in a class that is up the best in the world.

CC-0. Panini Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Collection. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

squadron
during the
through th
y a wing-spe

ending in a
rmance that
ss that is up



The Thunderbolts perform an intricate manoeuvre (left) watched by (from top) Mrs Gandhi with her ever-present 'hot line'; President Reddy and video buff Rajiv Gandhi

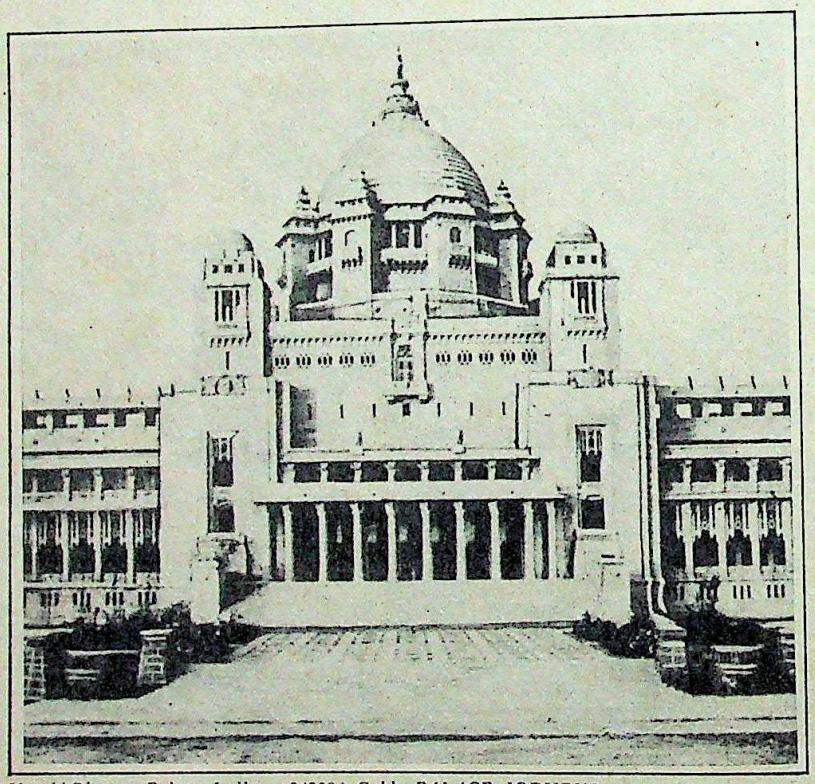
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WELCOMGROUP's Palaces

5 royal palaces, in 5 legendary citi now open their stately doors to yo

Welcome to the princely abodes of Jodhpur, Khimsar, Mysore, Ootacamund, Gwalior. Each one fabled for its luxury and splendour, pageantry and pomp.

Today Welcomgroup gives you these palaces not just as memories, but as living residences, with all grandeur, princely cuisines and unfettered leisure. Wonderful places a conference, or for just an exciting holiday.



Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur-342006; Cable: PALACE, JODHPUR

A legend among palaces
Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur.

Look up at the Umaid Bhawan Palace, one of the largest private residences in world, with its soaring dom and spectacular staircases. said to have used a million square feet of the finest pin marble.

47 rooms, every room as as a suite, are furnished w and brocade. 23 acres of lu lawns where peacocks roam Discover a picture gallery, swimming pool 35 ft. belo central hall.

HTD-ITC-7141

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ere's even the Maharaja's
e railway saloon to take
o Jaisalmer.
its princely splendour are
phisticated amenities that
Welcomgroup can offer.
for recreation, there's
rds, tennis, squash and
inton.

an Palace, Jayendragunj, Lashkar
74009 (M.P.) Tel : 23453;
SHAKIRAN

nd leisure in a city of palaces
iran Palace, Gwalior.
t in the city centre, on a
estate, is the Usha Kiran
with its classic balconies
ne filigree. It is however
st modern of the palaces
royal family of Gwalior.
tegic location and
ies make it an excellent
or your next business
ng and conference.

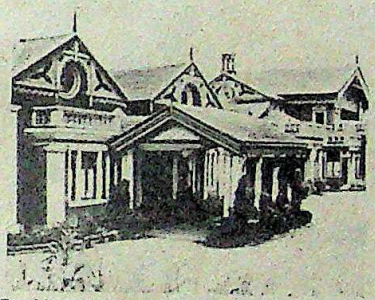
ce resort in historical Mysore
a Vilas Palace, Mysore.
the way one of the
est princes did in
a Vilas Palace, in rooms
with ivory, fine silks and
ood. Dine on the royal
made legendary by the
ja.
dra Vilas Palace, set on
hamundi Hills and close
00 year old
deshwari Temple, gives
ful view of the city

Rajendra Vilas Palace, Chamundi Hill, Mysore. Tel: 22050; Cable: RAVIMP; Telex: 0846-231

Summer retreat in the Blue Mountains Fernhill Palace, Ootacamund.

Go to the hills the way the princes did, to the beautiful Fernhill Palace, secluded in 40 acres of woods and lawns, with the fragrance of pines filling the air.

Confer, dance, boat, trout fish, relax in the lovely Coffee Shop with windows opening out to the hills...you're in the most picturesque palace in the South.



Fernhill Palace, Fernhill, P.O. Ootacamund 643004 Tel: 2055; Cable: FERNIMP

Royalty in the Rajasthan desert, Royal Castle, Khimsar.

You will be astonished by the solitary splendour of the Royal Castle, standing on the edge of the great Thar desert.

Surrounded by a medieval moat, you can experience the passage of centuries in the Castle's architecture and decor—from the ancient and medieval to the modern times. And if you tire of the modern luxuries of the Castle and are in the mood for adventure, take the special camel safari, right into the Thar.

Royal Castle, Khimsar, Rajasthan

Princely cuisines and conferences, and a world of royal sport.

For your next conference, give your team a special treat. At any Welcomgroup Palace, you step back in time to the heydays of Maharajas. For every meal is served with the traditional royal flourish and every gathering is graced by the splendours of the great durbar halls. Plus the palaces offer Welcomgroup's professional service and care for every occasion.

And as for recreation, the palaces offer it all to you on the grand scale that only the wealthiest of men knew.

Live in any palace and you'll soon understand why it is said that only India's princes knew what royal living was all about.

Namaste...we welcome you.

We give you these palaces, each one different, each magnificent for they recall a time that's grander than anything we know today. A grandeur that's part of the glory and colour of our history.

And we, at Welcomgroup, are proud to give them to you.

RESERVACOM-II
For instant reservations at the wonderful world of Welcomgroup.
Delhi: 374127 Bombay: 220923 Calcutta: 249566 Madras: 89460

We enjoy people

WELCOMGROUP

The people pleased to please you.

Agra	Mughal Sheraton	Goa	Colade de Goa	Kargil	Highlands	Ootacamund	Fernhill Palace
Andamans	Bay Island	Gwalior	Usha Kiran Palace	Khimsar	Royal Castle	Patna	Maurya Patna
Aurangabad	Ramada International	Hyderabad	Banjara	Madras	Chola Sheraton		
Bangalore	Windsor Manor	Jaipur	Mansingh	Mysore	Rajendra Vilas Palace		
Bhutan	Hotel Druk	Jammu	Asia Jammu Tawi	New Delhi	Maurya Sheraton	OPENING SOON	
Bombay	SeaRock	Jodhpur	Umaid Bhawan Palace	New Delhi	Hotel Siddharth	Ajmer	Ajaymaru

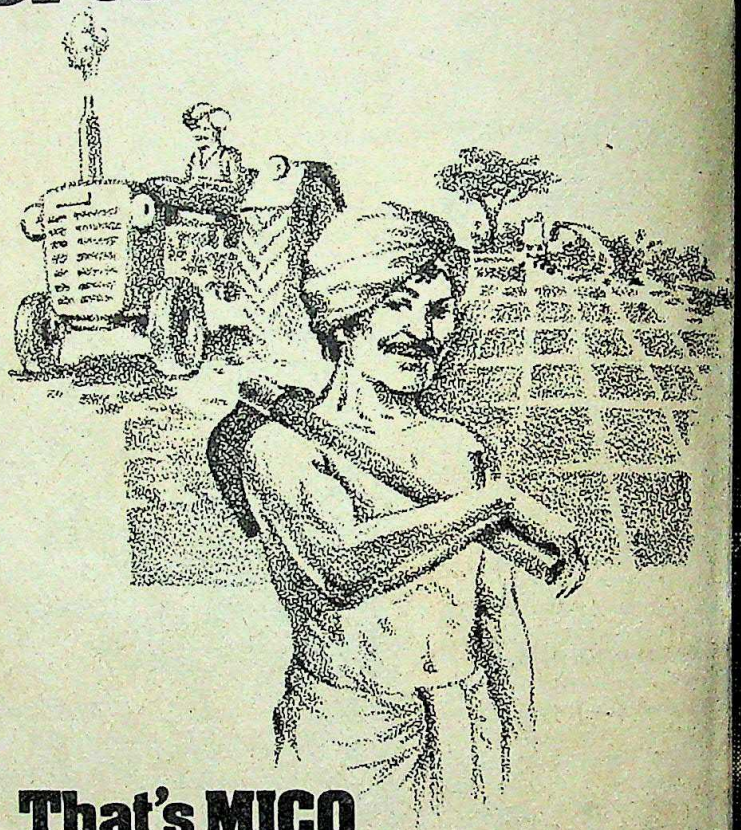
Palaces, hotels, resorts, indovilles, motels

Nobody gives you India like we do.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

We give more power to his elbow.



That's MICO involvement in agriculture.

MICO is helping the Indian farmer put his overworked bullocks into retirement. Our fuel injection equipment is spear-heading the movement towards mechanisation. A movement to help grow more food, more efficiently.

Our equipment is the heart of diesel engines in tractors, power tillers and pumpsets. The diesel trucks which carry agricultural inputs and products are also MICO-equipped. We are the world's largest manufacturer of single-cylinder pumps. These units form the very backbone of the small farmers' irrigation systems.

Agriculture is just one of the areas in which MICO is involved. We also make fuel injection equipment for buses, ships and locomotives, gensets and industrial engines.

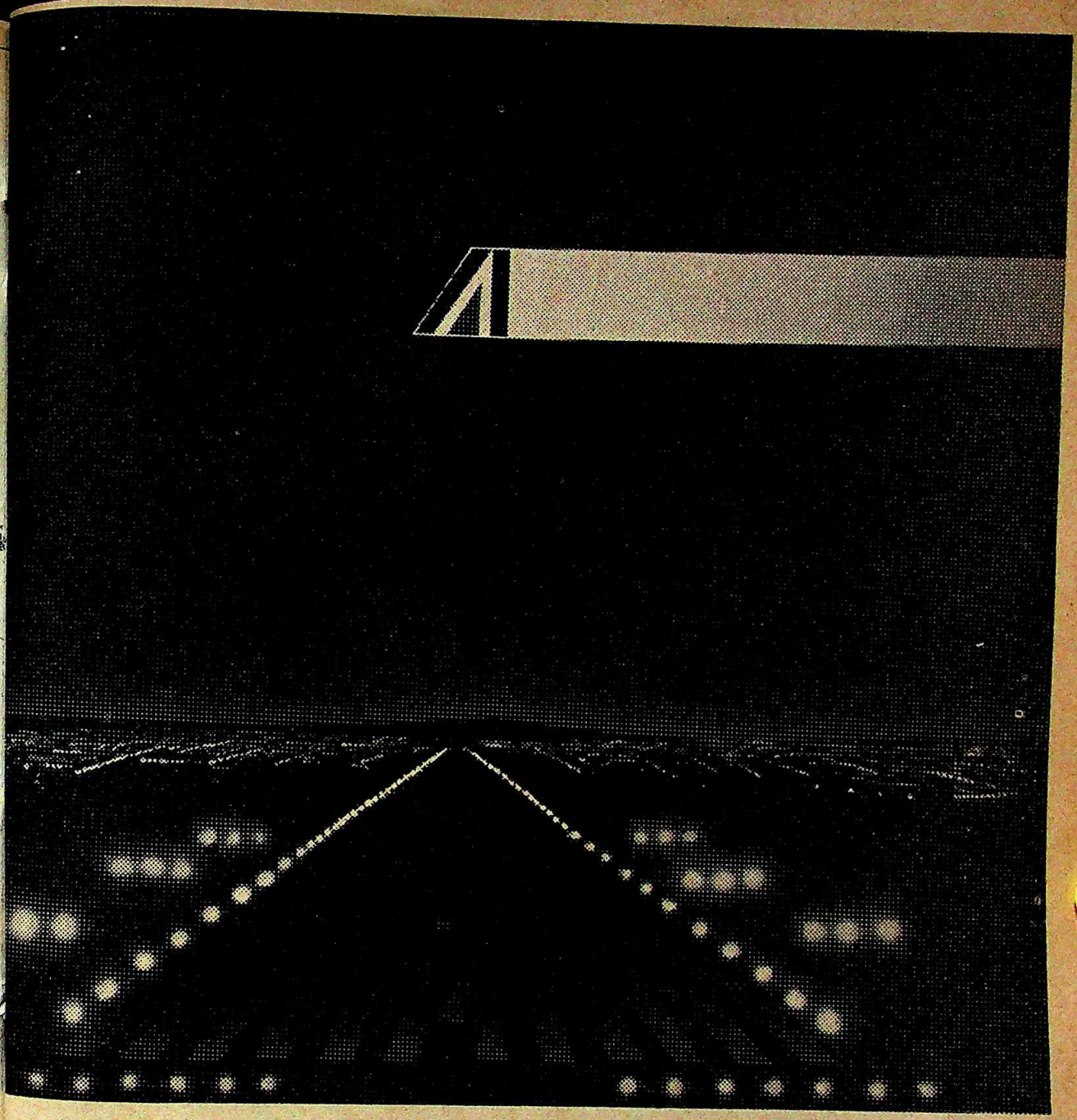
In fact, we make equipment for most diesel engines made in India. But our priorities are clear: almost half our production is given to agricultural applications.

By helping to mechanise agriculture, MICO is giving the Indian farmer more power to his elbow.

MICO

for diesel power

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



Beginning in Bombay — Alitalia's new Roman Way to Europe and the USA.

're assured of a confirmed and comfortable seat all 'o Europe and the USA. Because ALITALIA's new y service actually originates in Bombay. Once a Sunday at 22.40 we fly you via Rome on to London, inkfurt and New York or offer well timed connec- of Rome to any other major European city of your

de many other special ALITALIA touches to our With a choice of carefully prepared vegetarian cuisine. With shopping, at very reasonable prices, in our in-flight boutique. A great opportunity to select gift items by Italy's top designers.

For more details on our new Roman Way Services, or our other 747 flights out of Bombay and Delhi, contact our Travel Agent or nearest ALITALIA Office.

Interpub/AA/6/82

Alitalia

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Ha

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

IMAGINE
AN
AMPLIFIER
Which allows you to
* amplify incoming calls (specially weak ones)
* convert conversations into discussions
* use your hands for taking notes etc. (instead of merely holding the receiver)
* record telephonic conversations
and which does not take any additional table space
YES,
WE OFFER
automats
TELE-AMP

Elegance & performance beautifully matched
FOR THOSE WHO VALUE EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION.
Automats (India),
2A, Sindhu house Nanabhai Lane,
Fort, Bombay 400001 Ph-250165
Also available
HAND DRYERS
AUTO-TAP
automats
automatically assures quality
VENART/GA
DISTRIBUTORS.
Meenu Marketing Associates, 59, Nehru Stadium, VOC Park, Coimbatore-641 018 and 94, Shivalaya Bldg., C-IN-C Road, Egmore, Madras-600 105. Utility Services, J-24, Saket, New Delhi-110 017. M/s. Thanvi & Co., P.O. Box No. 867, Kathmandu. M/s. Pamesh Sales Corporation 259, Rasta Peth, Pune-411 011. Jupiter Agencies 1910-Nataniyon Ka Rasta, Nehru Bazar, Jaipur 302002. Elhard Marketing Corporation, 14, Pollock Street, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700 001
DISTRIBUTORS INVITED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS

HOCKEY

Learning To Lose

IT has happened time and time again. Once again Indian sportsmen raised hopes only to disappoint. This time the offenders were the junior hockey team who began by drawing their first match against Pakistan, winning the second and then crashing ignominiously, losing four out of the eight matches of the eight-test home-and-away hockey series against Pakistan.

The course of the test series said plenty about the overall skill of the Pakistanis. They managed to win two matches away from home before Indian crowds who were rooting vociferously for the home team. In the end it was experience and maturity which counted as the gruelling series wore on. and this the Pakistanis had. Four Pakistani players—goalkeeper Sahid Ali Khan, full-back and captain Qasim Zia, wing-half Ishtiaq and star inside-forward Saleem Sherwani—played in the Bombay World Cup Tournament. They were naturally the backbone of the Pakistan team.

Encouraging Aspects: Still there were some aspects of the Indian performance to take heart from. The team improved as the series went along. And in the final count, it was probably creditable that they were able to hold Pakistan on three occasions after they had consolidated their two-one advantage gained on the Indian leg. The Pakistanis were only able to win the second match on their own soil. After that they could not get the better of the Indians.

The way the team improved as the series went along was a pointer to their fatal weakness. They did not have a single player to match the experience of the Pakistanis. And this is mainly because India refuses to give youngsters a chance to develop. A glaring example is of the junior team's left-half and skipper Sujeet Kumar. This young, energetic and capable left half was among those who were called to Bombay for the Fifth World Cup. But when the time came he was not among the final sixteen. He was dropped and in his place the ageing Onkar Singh was chosen. It is generally acknowledged that Onkar Singh was one of the worst players to take the field.

Happily, Sujeet Kumar figures among the 18 named to play in the Asian Cup at Lahore and he is also among the 38 chosen for this year's Asian Games. But there is no guarantee that he will get a chance to play. If this happens then the whole point of such a series is lost. The main purpose tests is to spot and encourage tale

Promising Players: Sujeet is no person who has not been given a prove his mettle by the selectors. O abound. In fact Sujeet is relatively There are several other promisin who have been ignored both for Cup and the Asian Games. Thes centre-half Negi, full-back and corner expert Mohinder Pal Sing dashing centre-forward Naeem. T ers could strengthen some of the w in the senior Indian team. And bes players there is also a need for

Indian goalkeeper Neelkamal foils Pakista Tahir: giving youth a chance

goalkeeper and young Neelkum med magnificently against Paki

Despite all that, none of th sters is in the reckoning for sen colours. They were all on view n National and the Senior Natio and finally, in the eight matc Pakistan. The only conclusion from this omission is that either did not watch the youngsters pla do not have the nerve to tak gambles as Pakistan has done.

The test series also revea weakness of the Indian team: Pakistani boys were obviously in cal condition than the Indians. T ly the result of continuous a training and the likelihood that t are better looked after than

But nevertheless the serie purpose, both for India and P encounters exposed each othe and weaknesses. India's main d that they could not play con lessons learnt will however be f selectors do not give youth develop and mature.

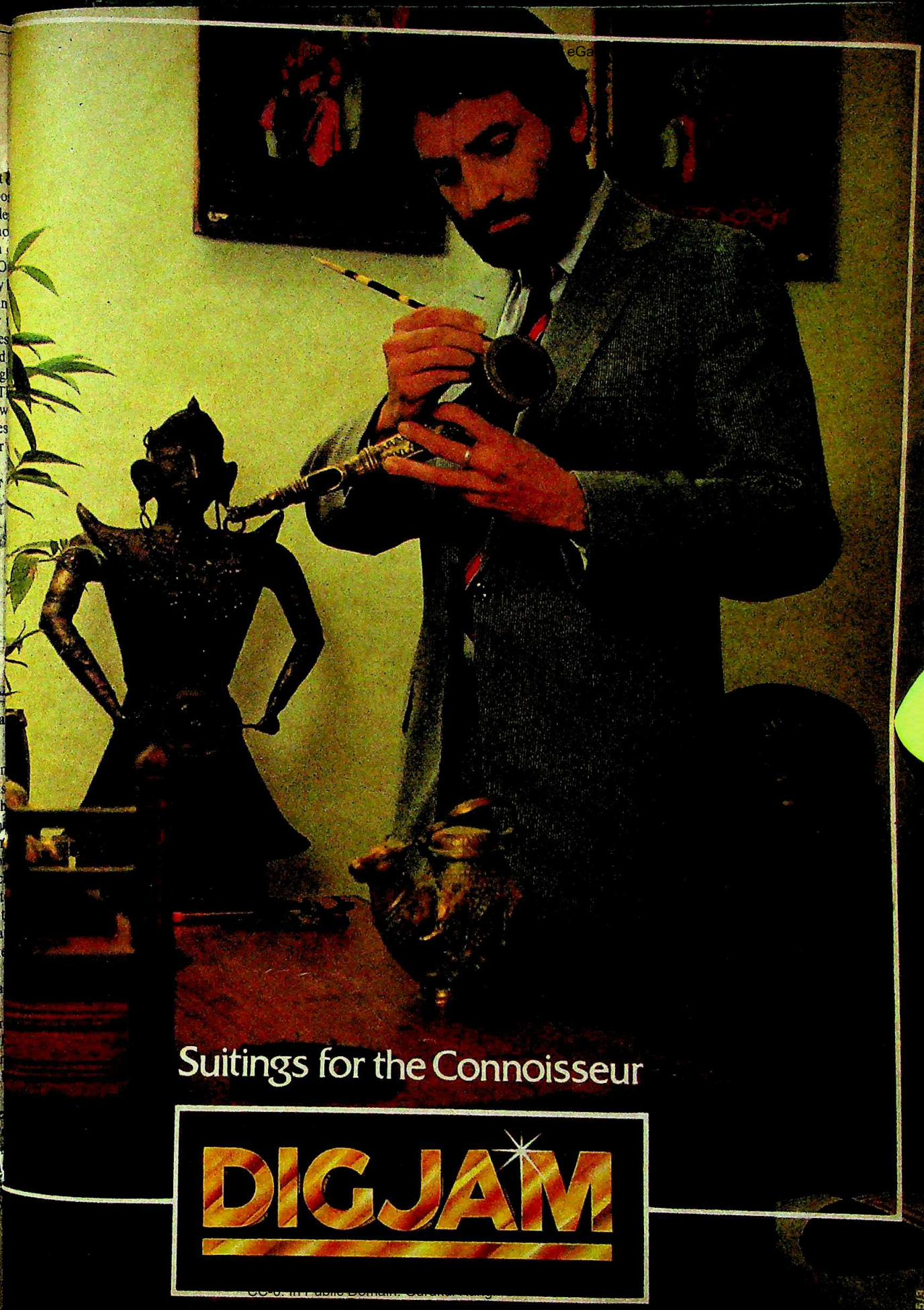
CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

whole point
main purpo
courage tale
: Sujeet is no
een given a
selectors. O
is relatively
er promisin
d both for
Games. Thes
l-back and
ler Pal Singl
d Naeem. T
ome of the w
am. And bes
a need for

ils Pakista
a chance

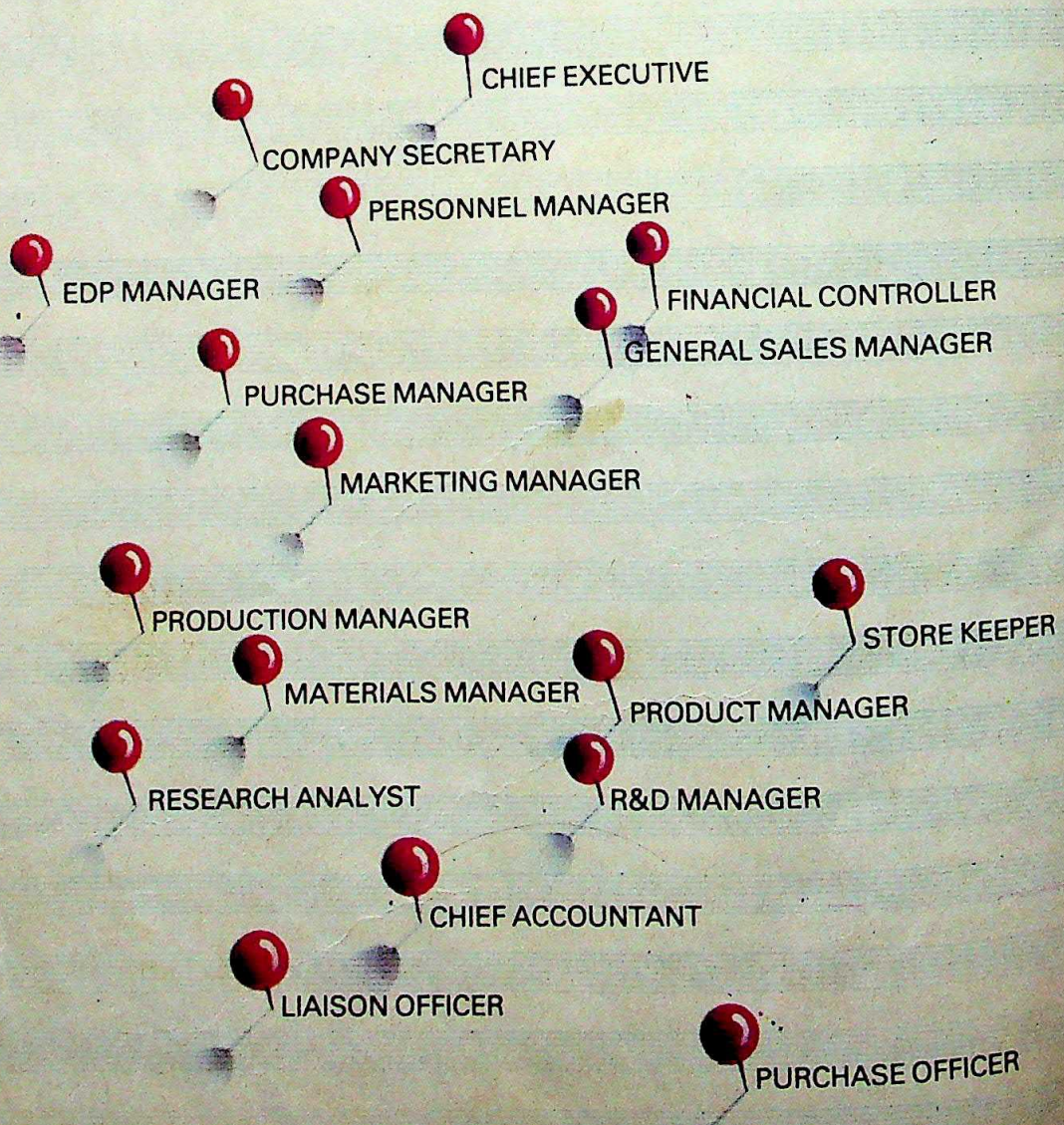
ng Neelkur
gainst Pakis
none of th
ing for sen
l on view
nior Natio
eight mat
onclusion
that either
ngsters pla
rve to tak
has done.
also revea
dian team
bviously in
Indians. T
ntinuous a
hood that
after than
s the serie
ndia and P
each othe
ia's main d
play con
wever be t
ive youth

TODAY, M



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

The one computer that can be used by different people at different places. At the same time.



CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

That's 'multi-user' facility. The difference that works for you. In WIPRO Series 86.

The WIPRO Series 86 offers features no other computer in its range can match. one, the 'multi-user' facility. It means that eral different departments can ultaneoulsy use the system from different tions. Each with its own terminal. And n a printer. Each user could be engaged in h processing and interactive jobs. All at same time.

It's like having many computers for price of one.

WIPRO Series 86 — the first system to the Intel 8086 powerful 16 bit processor. state-of-art peripherals for unmatched ormance and reliability. The powerful ating system supports multi-user, multi-ramming and many other first-time fea-. It handles both batch and interactive with equal efficiency and ease.

WIPRO Series 86 grows with you

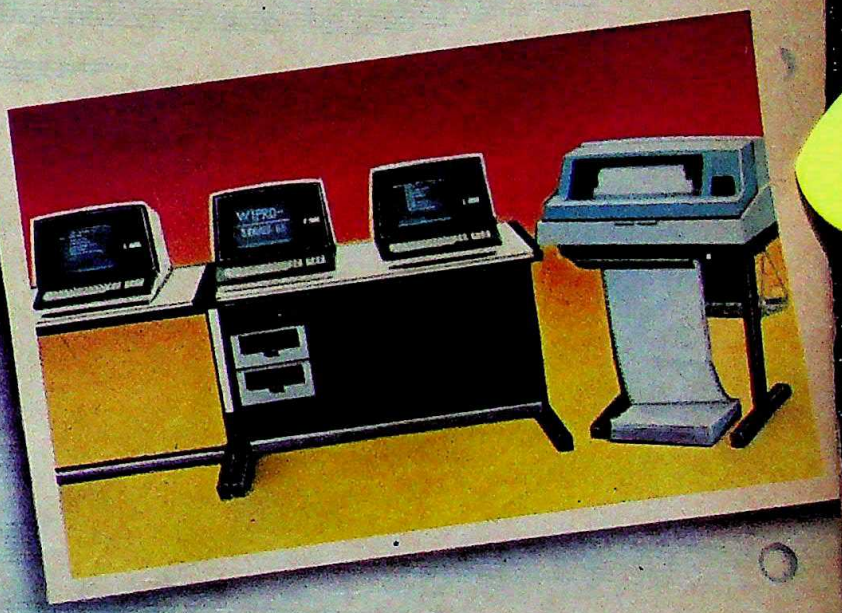
All hardware and software features are ned for unmatched upgradability to pace with the growing information needs ur organisation. From a one terminal m handling the normal data processing ions of a small business the WIPRO s 86 can grow to suit the needs of um and large organisations.

All these features have convinced rning buyers to decide on WIPRO s 86 computer systems.

WIPRO—an emerging force mputers

WIPRO Series 86 computer systems signed, manufactured and marketed by WIPRO Products Limited, a company with sales of over Rs.50 crores. Managed by a professional team, WIPRO has a proven track record of growth. With resources and commitment to bring you the best in computers. Backed by total systems support.

Come, discover the latest in computer technology. We can put a WIPRO System to work for you. Doing today's job, ready for tomorrow's.



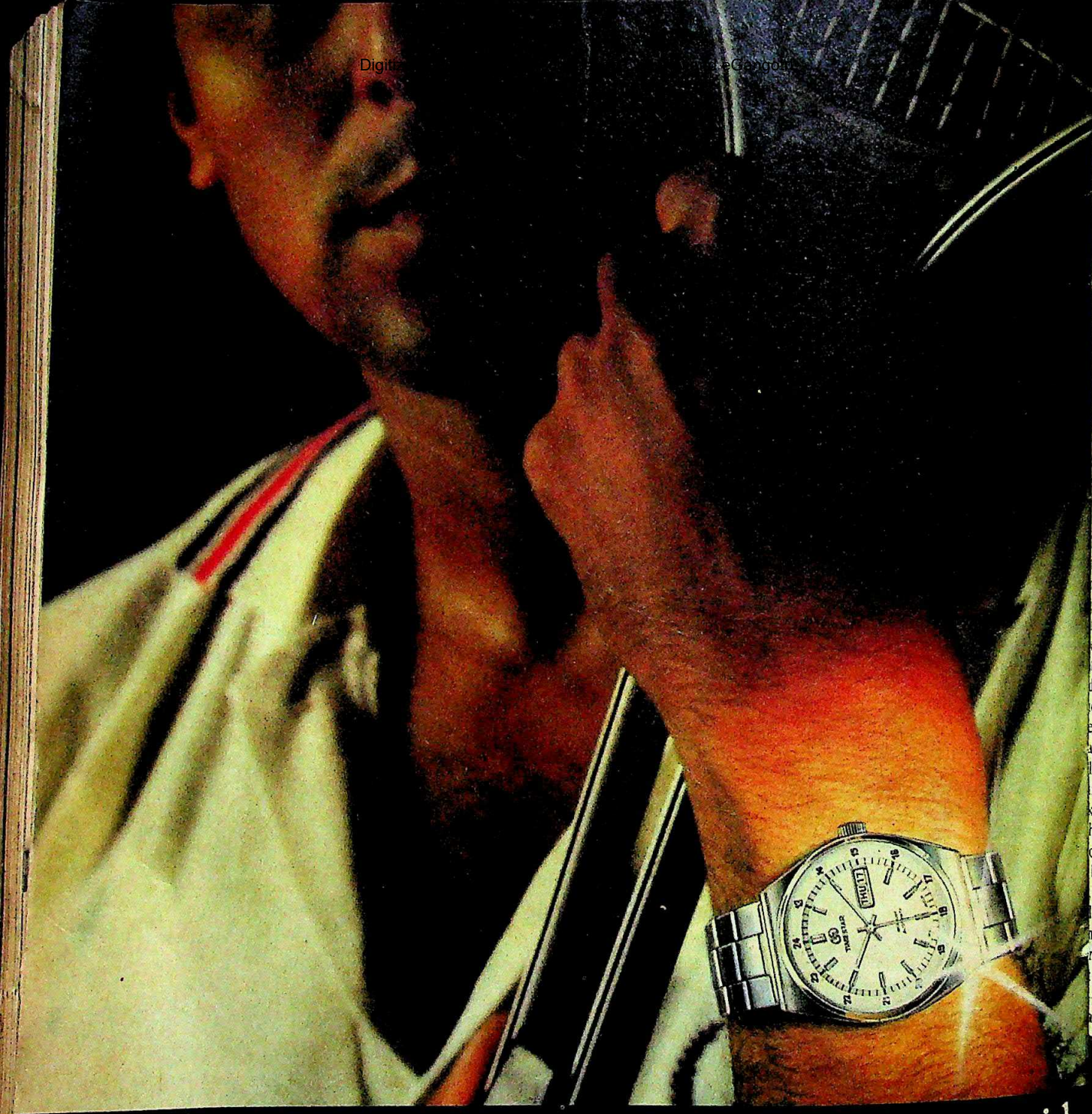
WIPRO SERIES 86

e Information Systems for today and tomorrow.

WIPRO PRODUCTS LIMITED Information Technology Division, 45 Dickenson Road, Bangalore 560 042 Tel 568048

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosha



OBM-8046

New! Wrist-wear with

The Timestar Collection.
From sporty Day-Date Au
to dressy jewellery watche
Contemporary sleek stylin
In rolled gold, chrome and
For her. For him. For you
Smashing New Timestar c
Now on view at your Tim

TIMEST

CC-0. In Public Domain. Panini Collection, Jammu

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ste Saga

RI
y Akar Films
Kantilal Rathod
gidev
Amol Palekar, Suhasini Mulay,
Sulabha Deshpande

NING large episodic novels into is a job that requires consum- artistry. The writer can afford of keeping his canvas wide, his leaping across decades, and the racters proliferating as the story lf. But the film-maker is con- considerations of length and cost; ow timings at the theatres are ame for all films, be it a 'screen n Hur or a love story like *Love* a large cast involves a large cost. m-maker solves the problem in ic terms. He does not mindlessly ge chunks of the original work his script; on the contrary, he its essence, or what he thinks to e, and then elaborates on it with t are relevant to it. The Donskoi d on Maxim Gorky's autobiog- e Apu trilogy by Satyajit Ray, ed as classics in their own right ause of their surrogate status to literary works.

nately, Kantilal Rathod, who king films for 25 years now, has his first law of adaptation of o films. His *Ramnagri*, though bold theme and enriched by a fails as it plays second ibly and on a wrong key—to novel by Ram Nagarkar (who r role in the film).

Ending: Nagarkar's voluminous and rambling novel is centred around a family of low-caste barbers whose members react differently to the realities of the caste system. The elder son, who becomes a play-actor and a mass entertainer, later on realises that he cannot rise above his circumstances, and gives up the fight by returning to his traditional profession. The story has a stoical, almost defeatist ending, but has redeeming moments where the man struggles to find a new identity through art and self-expression.

Apparently Rathod was not certain about the dominant attitude of his film. Should his hero, played by Amol Palekar, emerge as a revolutionary, as an activist who finds in art both a salvation from and an answer to the oppression of the caste system? Or, should he accept the circumstances of his birth with the sop that no form of human labour is demeaning to the soul? Rathod's confusion about the film's central statement reduces the whole exercise to a point of banality. At the end it becomes a pot-pourri of some good acting, some razzle-dazzle horseplay, and some fine details of Bombay's *chawls* and pavement dwellings shot in a *cinema-verite* style.

The film's only component that rises above mediocrity is the delicacy with which Rathod has established the relationship between Palekar and his parents, played by veteran Marathi stage-players Nilu Phule and Sulabha Deshpande. Palekar-Phule-Deshpande are a celebrated trio on the Marathi stage and their combination is always accompanied by gilt-edged possibilities. But Rathod helps the process by keeping his script totally free from the inessential elements in the passages where the relations between the three are etched out.

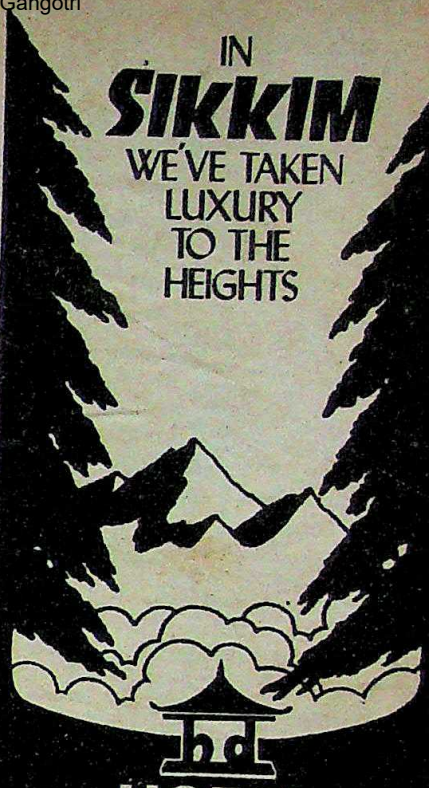
Authentic Sets: Rathod started off as an artist, and its evidence is manifest in the film's set designs. The painstaking details with which the one-room dwelling of the family has been established gives a dramatic fullness to the inter-relationships between the family members. The pictures of deities hung on the wall, the worn-out mat spread on the grubby floor, the old harmonium box tucked away under the bed to hide it away from the severely anti-music master of the house—these are the familiar but intimate details that string Rathod's characters together.

One wishes that Rathod, who had in the past made such simple but humane films as *Kanku* and *Parinay*, had the blueprint of his caste saga properly drawn out. In its absence, he had to make his hero flip-flop along the script, and finally return to his caste profession with a short speech on the dignity of labour. Summary in seven words: barber blunders into big showbiz but backtracks.

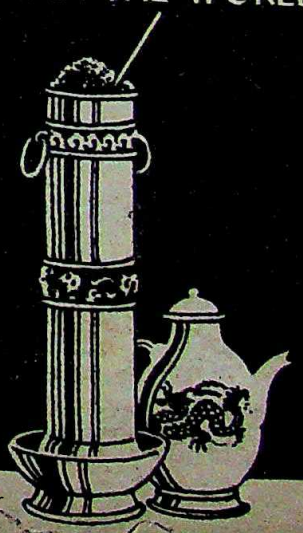
—SUMIT MITRA

nd Palekar in Ramnagri

IN
SIKKIM
WE'VE TAKEN
LUXURY
TO THE
HEIGHTS



AT HOTEL
TASHI DELEK
GANGTOK, SIKKIM
PHONES CALCUTTA 26 8593,
GANGTOK 361, 458. GRAM : MOTILA
4-STAR HOTEL WITH
* BEER GARDEN
* EXCLUSIVE BAR
* RESTAURANT SERVING FOUR CUISINES
* PERSONALISED SERVICE
* DELUXE ROOMS AND VIP SUITES
* ATTACHED BATHROOMS WITH RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER
* CONFERENCE FACILITIES
* PACKED LUNCHES FOR EXCURSION TRIPS
* CENTRALLY LOCATED
AND 'TONGBA'
THE TALLEST
DRINK IN THE WORLD.

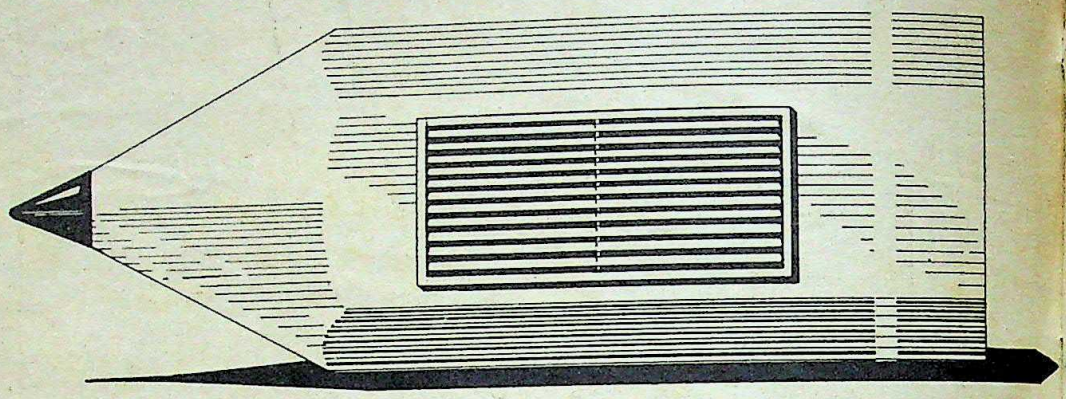


JSDS/HTD

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

WORLD TRADE CENTRE, BOMBAY NEEDED SPECIAL CENTRIFUGAL AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT FOR ITS COMPLEX ARCHITECTURE.



KPC GOT THE PROJECT. BECAUSE KPC MAKES THE WIDEST RANGE OF AIR-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT.

The magnificent building for the World Trade Centre, Bombay spreads across 25,000 sq.m. Its unusual floor plan called for special centrifugal equipment in air-conditioning. Equipment that only KPC, with its wide centrifugal range, could offer. Equipment with lower plant room requirement, easier installation and low maintenance and operational costs. Six 185 TR Centrifugal Water Chilling Packages Model HS-12 were used to form a very compact plant to service the structure with an occupancy capacity of 10,000 people at one time.

Some of the other major air-conditioning jobs completed by KPC are:

Hotel East West, Bangalore.
Telephone Exchange, Prabhadevi, Bombay.

Reserve Bank Building, Ahmedabad.
Supreme Court, New Delhi.

In a short span of 20 years KPC has built a fine reputation for executing difficult projects in climate control.

Some reasons why the projects keep coming to KPC are:

First, the wide range and variety of KPC equipment makes it possible for it to offer the project what it needs.

Second, KPC offers sophisticated products manufactured at its own modern factory at Pune. The technological know-how for these has been developed over the years through a series of tie-ups with renowned foreign firms.

Third, KPC is fully equipped for consultation in all spheres from preparation of project, initial designing, budgeting and manufacture, to installation and commissioning of the project.

All this is, of course, backed by a very prompt and efficient after sales service.

KPC has become a name to reckon with in three major Indian industries — pneumatic equipment, notably air compressors and rock drills; air-conditioning and refrigeration machinery; and transmission equipment.

Through technical collaborations with reputed foreign firms, and no less through the ceaseless activity of its Research and Development division KPC has become a leading manufacturer with a range of product which have found sizable markets in different parts of the world. KPC's project division is busy providing comprehensive turnkey services for complete plants in all the three industries.

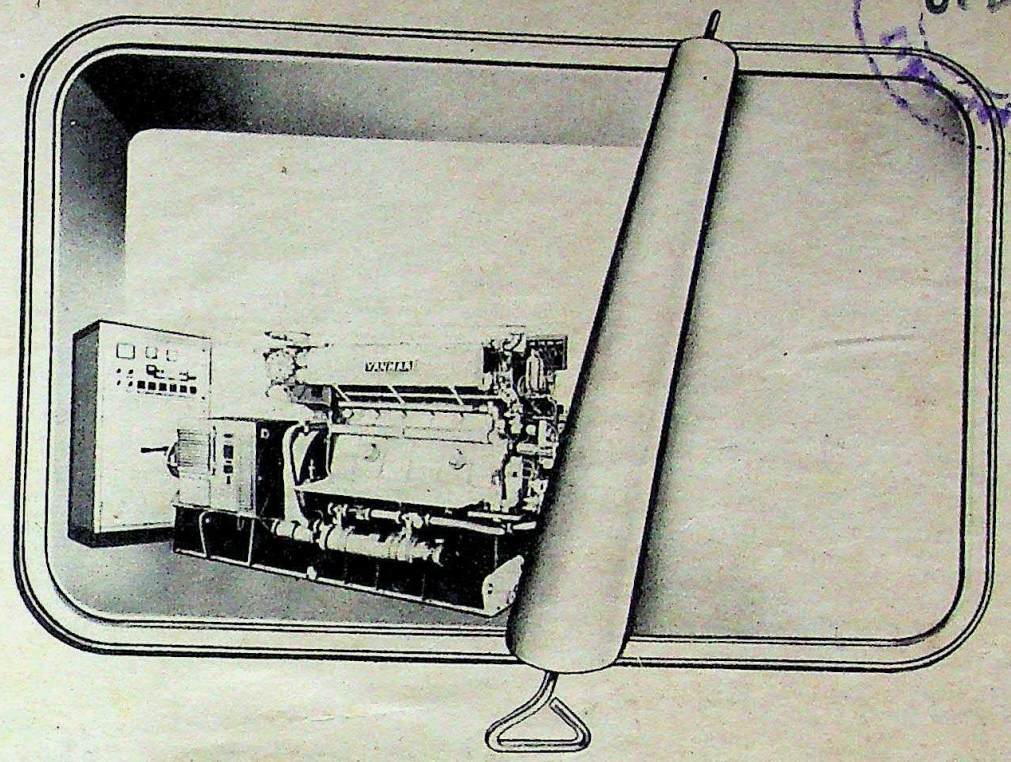
Every KPC project bears testimony to the confidence reputed companies have in KPC.

KIRLOSKAR PNEUMATIC CO. LTD
Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune 411 013

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

078588...



Genset systems from Best & Crompton .. the basic genset is just part of the deal.

Best & Crompton now offers turnkey power plant systems to power anything from a rice mill to a steel plant.

The systems, complete with accessories—fuel supply, ventilation, exhaust, cooling, control panel and cabling—are erected, commissioned and serviced by Best & Crompton's team of engineers.

Gensets above 800 hp are equipped with Japanese Yanmar diesel engines (known in international markets for their marine and agricultural applications).

These medium-speed, compact engines are designed for an 8000-hour operation between overhauls. Valuable features include lower fuel consumption and a better power-to-weight ratio.

The engines are specifically rated for continuous duty under Indian climatic conditions. No further derating is necessary as with their European counterparts.

Accessories for both indigenous and imported sets are made available easily by Best & Crompton. In addition, Best & Crompton has engineers trained at the Yanmar works in Japan.

Now consider Best & Crompton itself: a 50-year expertise in the field of electrical installations in India and overseas - and a nationwide network of service points few genset manufacturers can offer.

You know you've got a great team behind you.

Best & Crompton

Best & Crompton Engineering Limited

20 Rajaji Salai, Madras 600 001

OBM 7298

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Where in Bombay can you get 5-Star Conveniences at 3-Star cost?

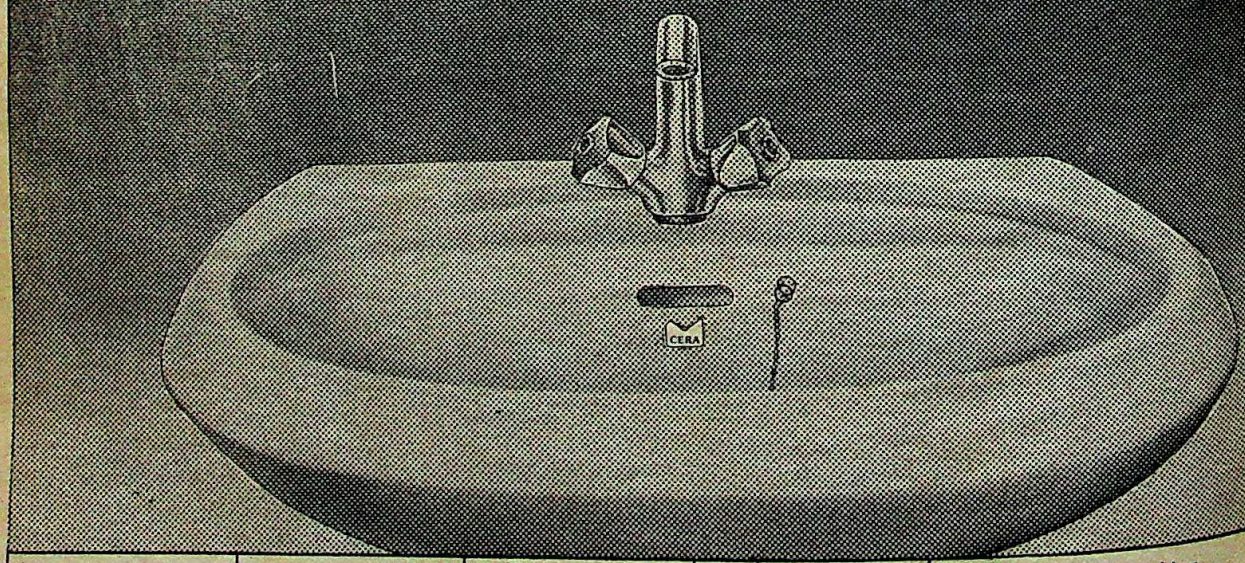
- Luxuriously appointed well carpeted high ceiling rooms and suites.
- Wide deep-sinking foam cushioned beds; Telephone, piped-in music, prompt room service.
- Choice cellar, stellar cuisine-Indian and Continental.
- Conference and Reception Halls to accommodate just 20 or over 250.
- Cinemas, entertainment spots, sports, railways, port, Post & Telegraphs, Shopping Centres, Govt. Departments, etc. all within radius of one kilometre.
- Parking space.

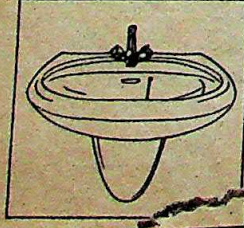
GRAND HOTEL

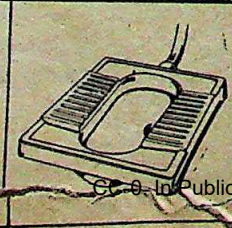
Ballard Estate, Bombay-400 038.

OBJET D'ART

Cera...a beautiful range of sanitaryware







CERA Manufactured by: Madhusudan Co
Kadi 382 715

Available with IS 2556

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

est For edom

ANISTAN'S SHADOW: Baluch alism and Soviet Temptations: Harrison. New York, Carnegie Endowment for Peace. ice: Rs 108; Pages: 228

THIS IS an important book which deserves to be read by everyone concerned with the affairs of the subcontinent and South-western Asia. Selig Harrison has brought to bear on it almost a decade's first-hand study and of Baluch nationalism spaning rtain triangle of Iran, Pakistan istan. He has also analysed, with foresight and a wealth of in- ith Baluch leaders, plausible interactions in South-western g, in circumstances no longer range of the probable, to the Soviet-backed, if not Soviet- independent state of Balu-

ok is of special interest to the India's foreign policy. It alerts enarios likely to shape up in rn Asia in the event of a collapse gimes in Iran or Pakistan. n of South-western Asia is no realistic indulgence of journalistic imagination. According to e gulf between the Baluch and Pakistan and Iran is almost given the Pakistani ruling commitment to a unitary state g centre and weak, pliant pro- he Ayatollah Khomeini regime's fusal to meet the autonomy t the Baluch in Iran.

ll possible, says Harrison, for to remain an integral part of kistan evolves as a truly federal h the Baluch can run their own a large measure of local auto- ver, no Pakistani government, ilitary, has so far shown any move in that direction, nor are majority in Pakistan, the Pun- constitute 58 per cent of the inclined to recast Pakistan into egime of General Zia-ul-Haq, despite the attention it has been paying to Baluchistan's economic development – systematically neglected by all the preceding regimes—is in no mood to see the Baluch nationalist movement grow.

The Baluch have never really submitted to the rule of Pakistan. There have been frequent military interventions. When Bhutto came to power in December 1971, he inaugurated a hopeful chapter in Baluch politics, giving the Baluch their first provincial government headed by their own popular leaders. But the experiment could not last more than a year. Accusing the Baluchistan government of violating the Constitution, Bhutto dismissed it, dissolved the elected legislature and arrested some of the nationalist leaders. The result was the armed Baluch insurrection of 1974–1977, in which both sides suffered heavy casualties. The insurrection was put down with telling military help from the Shah of Iran, who armed himself with a doctrine of military intervention in Pakistan to prevent its Balkanisation.

Pivotal Factor: Consequently, states the author, "with each passing year the angry stalemate between Baluch leaders and the Pakistani and Iranian Governments continues to deepen. The Baluch nationalist struggle is steadily growing in intensity as hopes for a political settlement wane". However, the Baluch nationalist forces have not yet achieved a degree of unity and discipline comparable to such tightly organised guerilla movements as the Polisario in the Sahara.

"The Baluch issue is only one of the factors conditioning American policy decision (in Afghanistan), but it is a pivotal one because Baluchistan is so conspicuously vulnerable to Soviet political and military pressures," Harrison writes. The issue of whether and how to aid the Afghan resistance illustrates the impact of the Baluch issue on American policy options. "It would be dangerously myopic for American strategists to view the Afghan struggle in isolation. Prudence dictates that they should weigh carefully the grave risks that would be incurred if Moscow were to make good on its threat to retaliate in Baluchistan. American officials should take clearly into account Islamabad's political isolation in the Baluch areas and the difficulties that would be involved in helping to defend this area in the face of pervasive local opposition. At the same time, the vulnerability of Baluchistan underlines the desirability of finding a solution to the Afghan crisis that would bring about the withdrawal of Soviet forces." The United States, Harrison adds, "should explore exhaustively and persistently the possibilities of a diplomatic-cum-political settlement".

—BHABANI SEN GUPTA

SAVE INCOME-TAX

READ LATEST TAX SAVING BOOKS BY INDIA'S LEADING TAX AUTHORITY

R. N. LAKHOTIA

Advocate & Tax Consultant
Chief Editor : Tax Saver, Current Tax Bulletin, etc.
Principal : Lakhotia College of Taxation & Management.

1. How to Save Income Tax by Tax Planning
Fourth Edition—over 450 Pages —Rs. 56/-
A real practical guide for effective tax planning to Save Income-tax for all types of Tax Payers. The book is written by an authority on income-tax with his very vast knowledge has tried to analyse almost all the important legal ways and means to enable the tax payers to save maximum income Tax by Tax Planning.

2. How to Tackle Income-tax Raid by Tax Planning
Deluxe Bound —Rs. 35/-
The book explains you in a simple language the ways and means to tackle Income-tax Raid by Tax Planning and to understand the remedies available against I. T. Searches & Seizures.

3. How to Tackle Income-tax Survery
Deluxe Bound —Rs. 35/-
Here come to you for the first time a book on "Income-tax Survey" to enable you to tackle the problems arising out of the new provisions contained in I. T. Act regarding survey.

4. Tax Management
1982 Deluxe Bound —Rs. 56/-
This new book on "TAX MANAGEMENT" is the first ever book in the context of the conditions prevalent in India which will enable every Indian tax payer to reach directly into the management depth relating to tax management aspects of Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Gift-tax & other taxes.

Other useful books by R. N. LAKHOTIA
1. How to File I.T. Return Correctly —Rs. 35/-
2. All about Income-tax-the easy way (In Press)—Rs. 56/-
3. Registration of Firms —Rs. 56/-
4. Taxation of Companies —Rs. 180/-
5. Income Tax App. Tribunal Manual—Rs. 150/-
6. Income-tax for Doctors —Rs. 56/-

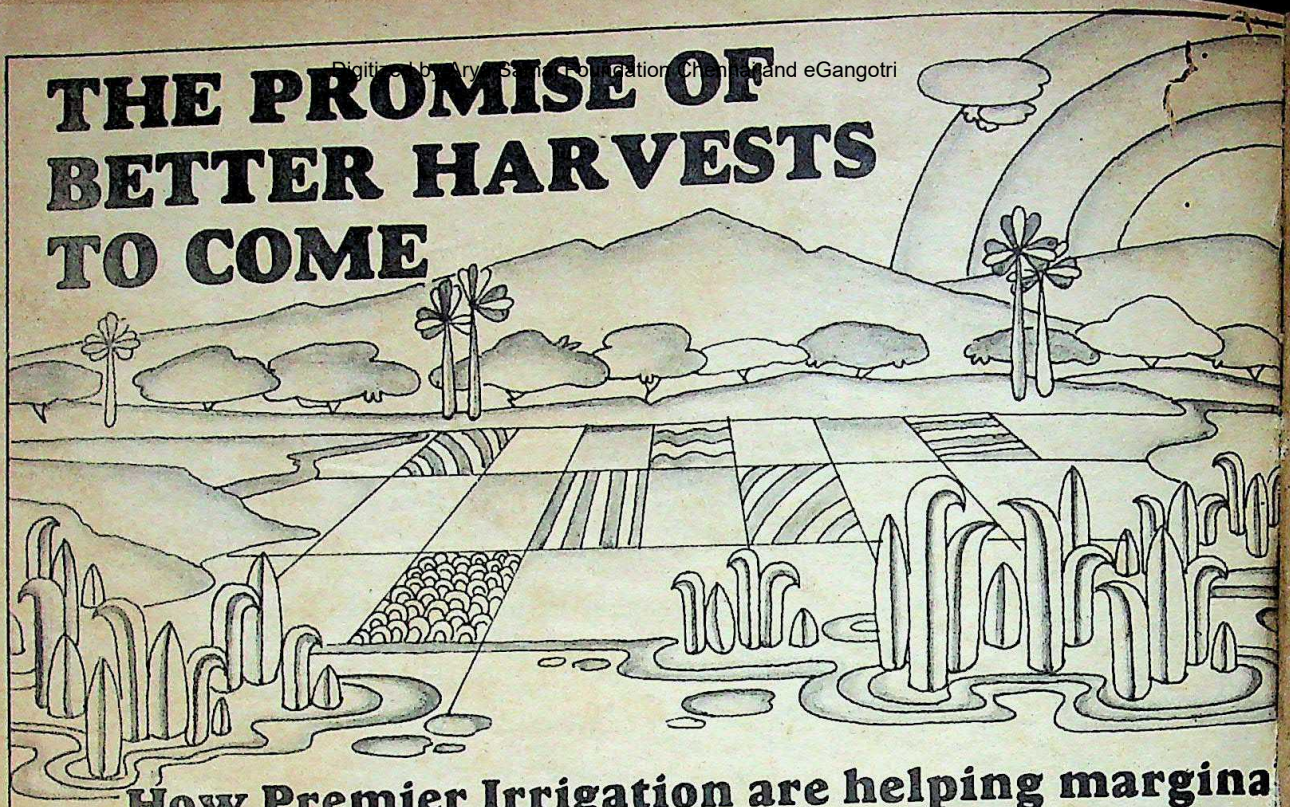
Books by V.P.P. Postage Free.

Order to :—
ASHA PUBLISHING HOUSE
1A, Love Lock Place, CALCUTTA-700 019
Phone : 47-1110, 47-5842, 47-5849.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

THE PROMISE OF BETTER HARVESTS TO COME



How Premier Irrigation are helping margina farmers reap bountiful crops through the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

All over the country the SFDA, DPAP and DRDP agencies are implementing schemes which are helping marginal and subsistence farmers rise above the poverty line.

And helping them with the right irrigation advice, systems and service are—Premier.

For example, in '80-81 in Karnataka, Premier completed over 30 community sprinkler projects for the SFDA in Gulbarga district. And further sprinkler and lift irrigation projects are under way in other districts.

In fact, Premier are involved in similar schemes all over India.

And the final accolade ?

From the Karnataka Chief Minister, Sri Gundu Rao, who while inaugurating a Premier Sprinkler project near Chitradurga, ordered that more areas must be brought under sprinkler and modern irrigation systems for optimum water utilisation.

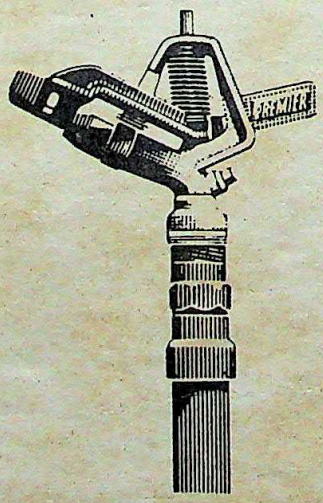
The advantages of Premier Sprinkler Irrigation Systems and Portable Pipelines.

Research centres, controlled experiments and farmers have that crops respond better to th Premier System of irrigation.

Premier provide a complete irrig package on a turnkey basis :

They identify sites, develop wat resources, supply and install pu and distribution systems, train supervisors and users and set maintenance arrangements.

Today, for all these reasons Pr have the support of State Governments, State Irrigation, Agricultural and Rural Develop Departments, the Central Wat Board, Union Ministries of Ir and Agriculture, the Planning Commission and the World B



PREMIER IRRIG

The Water Mana

17/1C Alipore Road. Calcu
Branches and offices thro

NA /PI/2B/82

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Compiled
1-100-2008

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar